

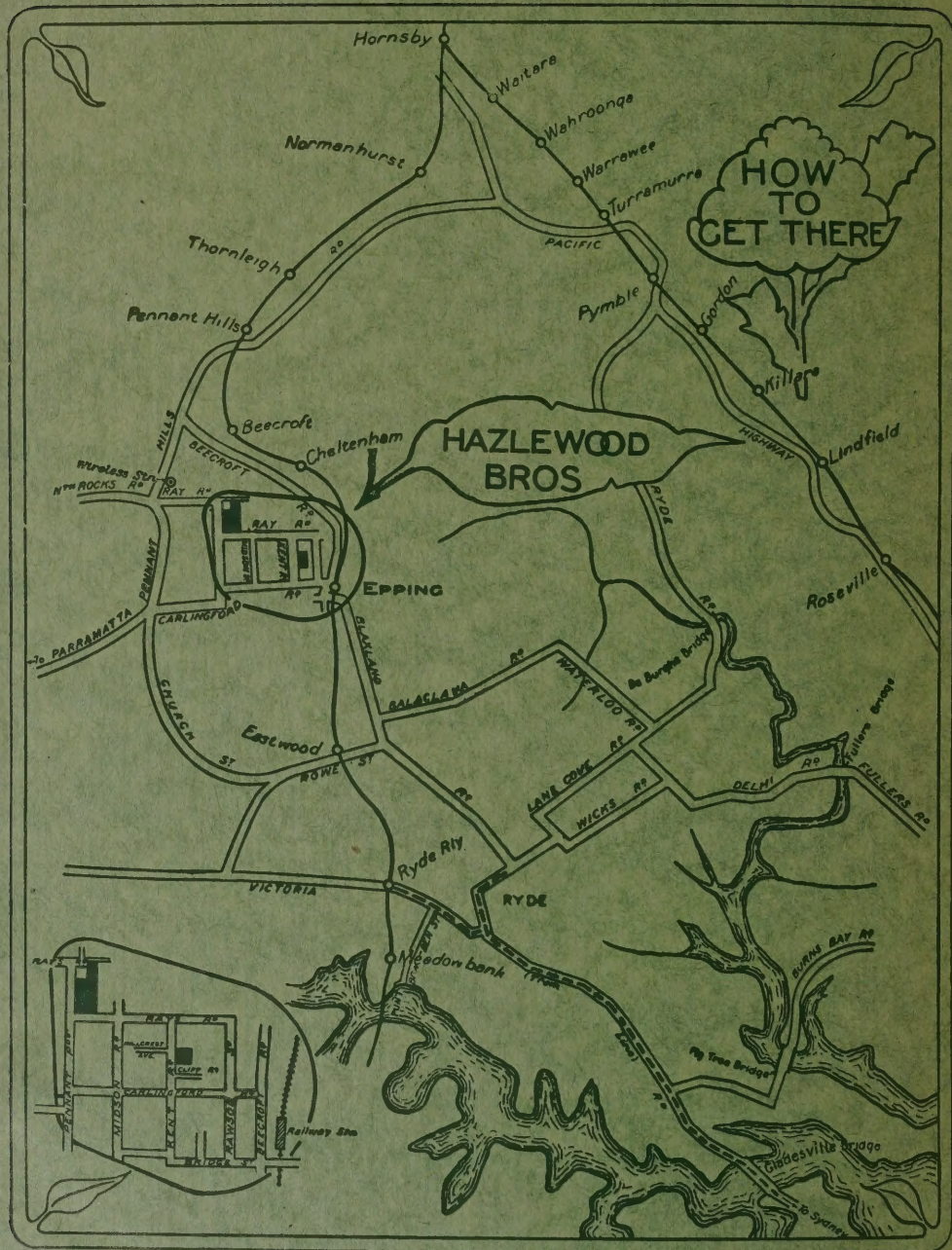
63,2



LIBRARY
OCT 14 1939
U. S. Department of Agriculture

Favourite Roses
AND
Other Plants
1939

HAZLEWOOD BROS. PTY. LTD.
EPPING, N.S.W.



BETTER GARDENS

achieved through judicious planting of

BETTER ROSES

BETTER TREES

AND BETTER SHRUBS

Horticulture originated when the nomad and caveman adopted a permanent residence and began to look to the soil rather than the chase for their subsistence. Through various phases of superstition and misconception, the tilling of the land has developed until to-day it is a modern science and must keep pace with other branches of science if the best results are to be obtained. Geology, Cultivation, Chemistry, Fertilisation, Meteorology, Irrigation, Entomology, Biology, etc. all have a profound bearing on primary production, and the successful agriculturist or horticulturist must be a student as well as an intensely practical craftsman.

In the planning and planting of "Better Gardens" the nurseryman or landscape architect must possess an intimate knowledge of the subjects he proposes incorporating into the Garden picture; must know the most suitable soils and situations, habits of growth, times of flowering, and preferences and prejudices of each plant he uses. In addition, he must be able to blend the selected varieties with the various buildings and backgrounds into a harmonious unit, rather than a collection of sharply conflicting patches of floral design.

Since the average horticulturist is usually engaged in some other occupation, the plant craftsman has a unique opportunity for rendering Service in the form of recommendation or advice to his clients, and thousands of gardeners regularly look to their nurseryman to keep them up to date with latest research results, newest varieties and better horticultural practice.

It is along these lines that our firm has built its present business and its rapid development in the last twenty-nine years is definite proof that our claims for "Better Gardens" have a firm foundation in reality.

Problems and enquiries are invited and a genuine effort will be made to assist all clients.

Yours for Better Gardens,

HAZLEWOOD BROS. PTY. LTD.

TERMS OF BUSINESS, ETC.

ORDERS.—All orders are booked subject to stock at the time of despatch. Plants on order, lost in the nursery through fire, theft, drought, flood, hail or frost cannot be replaced at a few minutes notice, and while every care is taken, no responsibility can be accepted as these factors are quite beyond control.

Names of plants should be written on a separate sheet of paper in columns and not embodied in a letter. Care should be taken to give both name and address, while the amount and form of the remittance should be clearly marked. It is a common experience to receive unsigned letters and orders which necessitate needless correspondence with the Post Office to identify senders.

SUBSTITUTION.—It is extremely difficult to gauge with certainty the number of each variety likely to be ordered in a season. If, owing to an unusual demand, a sort is sold out early, there is always the problem of how to fill orders. Many clients prefer to have an equally good or better sort added so as to fill the allotted positions in the garden. On rare occasions a few clients complain if other sorts are substituted. In these cases it makes the position so simple if clients will definitely mark their order "please do not substitute."

DESPATCH.—The greatest care is taken in packing orders so that the plants reach their destination in good condition. Clients can materially assist by advising the quickest and most convenient route by which the plants are to be sent. If time is not a vital factor, most consignments over 14 lbs. weight will travel with perfect safety by goods train at a very low freight rate. Within the State, passenger train is the cheapest method usually for destinations served by the Railway, but for other places post offers a safe and speedy method for parcels not exceeding 11 lbs. in weight. Where no instructions are given, consignments will be sent by cheapest and safest route. All goods travel at purchaser's risk, and we cannot be held responsible for delay or rough handling during transit.

DELIVERY.—Suburban clients may have their orders delivered by our own lorries in the Western and Eastern Suburbs each Tuesday, or Northern Suburbs—Mosman areas each Thursday. As the lorries have to leave the nursery about 8 a.m., orders should reach us 24 hours beforehand to allow for selection, packing and the necessary clerical work.

CATALOGUES.—Each client who has sent an order within the last two years will be forwarded a copy of the new catalogue about April as soon as it is published. It has been found, however, that every year we receive scores of complaints that the catalogues so posted do not always reach their right destinations. The books are posted in plain envelopes to minimise the trouble, but many are still intercepted during transit. If a client does not receive a copy by the middle of April, another will be sent on receipt of a post card to that effect.

OUR SLOGAN.—Some years ago we adopted as our slogan—

"Grow the Best,
Discard the Rest."

and have always endeavoured to live up to, and direct our clients along the lines of this ideal.

The busy business man or garden lover has limited space and no time to waste on inferior or indifferent sorts, and our Slogan is intended to help him to better results by the shortest route.



Every Rose has a fault.

ACCOUNTS.—All prices are based on payment within one month of date of first statement. Long extended credit, if allowed for, is unfair to those who liquidate their debts promptly. New customers are requested to remit when ordering or give a satisfactory reference.

REMITTANCES.—For small amounts under 5/- postage stamps will be accepted, but larger sums should be sent by Money Order or Postal Note made payable to Epping, N.S.W. If payment is made by cheque, exchange where necessary, should be added. Nearly all accounts are for small amounts, and where not added exchange represents a discount out of all proportion to "profit." Failure to add exchange on a cheque for 10/- is equal to a discount of 5%, while an interstate cheque recently received involved a loss through exchange of 16%.

THE NURSERY.—The main Nursery (16 acres) is in Kent Street and Cliff Road, Epping, about half a mile from the Railway Station. Car traffic should use Kent Street but pedestrians will find Cliff Road a little nearer. At this Nursery clients will find Trees, Shrubs, Climbing Plants, Advanced Plant Section, Packing Sheds and General Office.

The Rose Nursery (46 acres) is situated at the end of Ray Road and distant from the station about two miles. A locality plan showing both properties will be found inside the front cover. Taxi cars are available at the station at a moderate charge.

NURSERY HOURS.—Clients are particularly requested to note that the nursery is only open during the following hours:—

Monday to Friday, 7 a.m. to 4.45 p.m.

Saturday, 7 a.m. to 11 a.m.

The Nursery is positively closed each Saturday afternoon and Sunday and all holidays to allow principals and staff the universal opportunity for recreation, social and community life.

CORRESPONDENCE is welcomed and clients are invited to submit any horticultural problems for free advice. These will be handled by our Service Department and any recommendations in our power will be supplied or procured from reliable sources. If elaborate plans to scale are required, these will be supplied at a nominal charge according to the time involved in preparation.

ADDRESS.—The business was founded in 1908 and has been conducted in Epping only ever since that time. We have no branches, and all correspondence should be carefully addressed to Epping, N.S.W., in order to prevent mistakes.

CONDITIONS OF SALE.—All plants are carefully grown and inspected by practical craftsmen before they are despatched. After they leave the Nursery their success is governed by the experience or competence of the planter, soil conditions, weather, accident, theft and other factors. In common with nurserymen all over the world, we have adopted the following conditions of sale and non-warranty:—

We believe that all trees and plants sold by us are of the description and kind specified at the time of sale. Where reasonable proof is given that plants have been wrongly labelled, we will refund the original purchase money or correct the mistake by new plants; but we give no warranty, express or implied, as to their growth, description, quality or productiveness, and will not be in any way responsible for the crop, as these factors are governed by forces beyond our control. All sales are made subject to these conditions, and if the purchaser does not accept the goods sold on these terms, they are at once to be returned.

HAZLEWOOD BROS. PTY. LTD.

Rose and Tree Specialists, EPPING, N.S.W.

Phones: Epping 11 — Epping 1162

Raise the standard by fairly facing the fact.

BETTER ROSES

For the last forty years a special study has been made of Roses, particularly in respect of Better plants, Better cultural practices, Better stocks, Better selection in respect of climate, and Better catalogue descriptions. Experiments are continually in progress and a definite effort to realise the ideal of Better Roses is constantly being made. In addition, no expense is spared in procuring new Roses from overseas, which are critically examined at each flowering to determine their suitability to Australian conditions.

Rose hybridisation (with the object of producing varieties with more resistant foliage and constitution) is undertaken each year, while a new field is now open for the production of better understocks (or briars) on which all modern Roses are budded. Some interesting varieties produced here are undergoing exhaustive trial. A study of the suitability of certain varieties to particular stocks is also being made, and all information gained is used in the interests of our clients.

ORDER OF PREFERENCE.—An alphabetic list in a catalogue gives no indication of quality or popularity of a given variety, so Roses are listed according to the number sold each season. While this method has a disadvantage in quickly finding the description of any variety, it is a tremendous improvement in that it brings all the best sorts into the front pages. An index at the back of the catalogue readily indicates the page on which every variety listed is to be found.

VARIETIES.—In the last one hundred years over 20,000 varieties have been disseminated, and today the novelty lists from all the Rose growing countries increase this number by about two hundred additional sorts annually. The collecting of stamps or coins is a worthy and profitable hobby, but collecting Rose varieties is impractical, expensive on account of the continuous cultivation required, and most disappointing as to results. It is infinitely better to select one's favourites and multiply these in accordance with the number of plants required.

The general list is being reduced in number in the interests of all concerned, and the varieties catalogued may be considered as the cream of new and old sorts. At the same time, a variety required for sentimental reasons will always be procured if possible or specially propagated for the following season if a definite order is given.

DESCRIPTIONS.—No real Rose lover really believes perfection has been achieved in any one variety. The factors of Rose quality are too many to expect that each one will be represented in the highest degree in any one Rose. Growth, habit, disease resistance, floriferousness, continuity, size, shape, colour value, fragrance, lasting quality, length and strength of stem and thorniness may be expressed in varying proportions, some of which are sure to fall below 100%. It is therefore wise to admit that even favourite Roses have failings, and a proper recognition of this truth is the first step to "Better Roses." Major faults will therefore be mentioned in catalogue descriptions so that where a particular shortcoming is objected to in one variety, another free from the fault may be selected.

Under certain conditions practically every variety is liable to Mildew

Always sign your name clearly.

and Black Spot, and where these diseases are mentioned, it will be understood the variety is unusually liable to attack.

Colours are described as in a newly opened bloom, but it must be understood that nearly all colours fade with age and in strong sunlight. Newly planted red flowered sorts will often produce pink blooms and yellow will appear as almost white, so that a variety should have a full season to establish itself before hasty conclusions are drawn.

One of the most frequent causes for dissatisfaction is found in the single or loose type of bloom as distinct from the full bodied, many petalled sorts. If singles or semi-double sorts are disliked, clients should carefully avoid any so described. At the same time, this type unquestionably includes most of the daintily coloured sorts, and are fully appreciated by many highly artistic growers or decorators.

STOCK FOR 1939.—The stock for this year in dwarf and climbing varieties exceeds 200,000 plants. They have been grown on comparatively new land, have not been forced by excessive manuring or watering which produces flash, soft wooded plants, very liable to fail at transplanting. With the exception of the novelties, a large percentage have been budded since last autumn, and have thus had a full season's hardening growth to ensure good results when despatched to hot or cold climates. Comparisons for quality, ripeness, fibrous rooting and results are challenged.

PERFUME.—Originally most of the earliest Roses cultivated carried a sweet or damask fragrance, but even in early days there were some sorts lacking perfume. When the tea scented Rose from China was crossed with damask types, a different type of scent was evolved as far as some sorts were concerned. Still later, when *Rosa lutea* (or *Rosa foetida*) was used by hybridists, the objectionable odour of this variety made a further blend in rose fragrance. Perfume in roses may be roughly classified into different types, but to repeat the oft stated remark that the scent of Modern Roses has been lost or is inferior to old sorts is misleading and cannot be substantiated. There are very few really scentless roses, while many present day sorts are even sweeter than the best old varieties.

The **DAMASK** or Old Rose Scent is found in:—Radiance, Talisman, Etoile de Hollande, Ophelia, Rose Marie, Mrs. W. E. Lenon, Aroma, Columbia, Laurent Carle, Malar Ros, Gipsy Lass, Hoosier Beauty, Mrs. Bryce Allan, General MacArthur, Gustav Grunerwald, etc., etc.

TEA SCENT is most pronounced in:—Souv. de Madame Boulet, Golden Dawn, Lady Hillingdon, Golden Ophelia, Georges Schwartz, Mrs. H. Brocklebank, Souv. of Stella Gray, Mrs. Dunlop Best, Duchess of Wellington, etc.

MISCELLANEOUS.—This class covers all the various types and blendings not included in the two previous sections. Betty Uprichard (verbena), Rev. F. Page Roberts (apple), Socrates (peach), Eugene Lamesch (Tarragon), *Rosa foetida* (bugs), *Rosa bracteata* (pear), Old Gold (clove), Dr. Grill (hay), Marechal Niel (raspberry), Safrano (carnations), Reine Marie Henriette (prune jelly), Roger Lambelin (wine), *Banksia alba* (violets). In some of the older varieties the following perfumes have been noted:—Melons, Hyacinths, Bananas, Quinces, Mignonette, Musk, Coriander and Jasmine.

Study the climate map carefully.

ROSE PRICES.—Every endeavour is made to produce plants of the highest possible standard of quality. Special care is taken in selection of buds, cultural treatment, and rigid examination when the plants are in flower to detect any possible reversions or mistakes. All these operations mean extra cost of production, but the better performance of the plants later on is ensured as far as possible.

In order to prevent confusion, all prices quoted are for plants at the nursery, and postage and freight should be added to all orders. Where dozen rates are mentioned, it is for at least six plants at the one price taken in one consignment. For instance, one plant at 2/6 and five at 1/6 will be charged at single rates. Similarly, 50 or more at the one price must be ordered and despatched in one lot to qualify for hundred rates.

Before leaving this question, the following quotation attributed to Emerson is tendered to all who do not consider the amount of labour, care and conscience put into the production of quality:—"There is hardly anything in the world that some man cannot make to a lower standard and sell a little cheaper, and the people who consider price only are this man's lawful prey."

The Roses received from your firm in past years are doing exceptionally well and give great pleasure to all.—H.B.S., Midland Junction, W.A. 23/6/38.

The trees arrived in splendid condition, one would think they had just left the nursery. Although they have only been planted out one week they are all shooting well. I am well satisfied with them and will have no hesitation in recommending them.—R.W.L., Townsville, Q'ld. 20/6/38.

We thought that you would be pleased to know that of the seventy Roses we had from your firm last year, all are doing exceptionally well and not one failed. As we are only very amateur gardeners we are very thrilled with this result.—R.G.C., Inverell. 4/7/38.

Your Roses arrived last month in excellent condition and have not suffered any setback owing to the usual high standard of packing. By the way, the climbers were admired by many; one particular gentleman who is quite an expert stated that they were the best he had seen, he being particularly taken by the excellent roots.—R.B., Canterbury, E.7., Vic. 2/7/38.

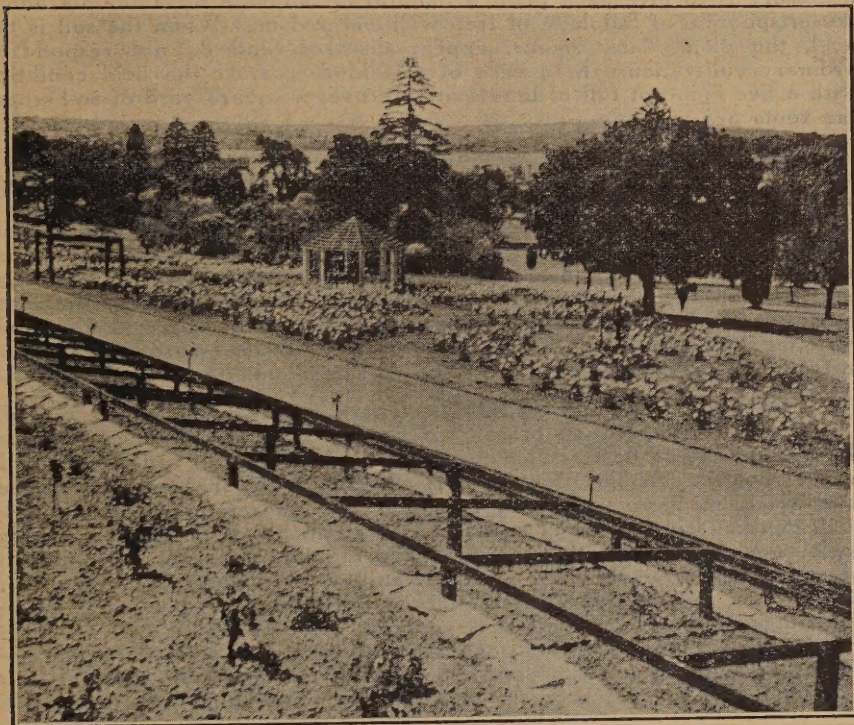
I would be very pleased to have your latest catalogue as I anticipate getting some Roses next month. All I got from you previously are outstanding in every way.—Mrs. M.J.C., Gayndah, Q'ld. 3/7/38.

The Roses forwarded by you last July have done exceptionally well. I would never be without a Comtesse Vandal in the garden. I have been purchasing Roses from your firm for some years now and up to date have not lost one.—E.T., Gilgandra. 24/5/38.

Our recommendations are the result of extensive investigations.

ROSE CULTURE IN BRIEF

SOIL.—Roses may be grown in almost any soil, but it is often advisable to treat the garden beds in one way or another in order to get the best results. Heavy land may be improved in texture by the addition of lime, sand, and decayed organic matter. Very sandy soils are benefited



NELLIE STEWART MEMORIAL

Rose Garden, Botanic Gardens, Sydney.

(The framework in the foreground was constructed to display climbing roses on a sloping bank.)

by adding a heavy loam, while in sand-hill country where there is no natural subsoil, it is distinctly advisable to create an artificial foundation. This is best done by digging out the beds to a depth of two feet six inches. Line the bottom with old linoleum, galvanized iron or even several sheets of newspaper. On top of this place six inches of real clay which will prevent the leaching away of plant food and reduce the need for much of the watering otherwise necessary. Two feet of imported heavy black soil on top of the clay will provide ideal conditions for roses.

Besides being the medium in which the roots of the plant anchor it to one position, soil should yield, by a process of gradual decomposition, certain essential plant foods without which successful growth is impossible. If a soil does not naturally contain sufficient phosphorus, potash, lime, magnesia, iron, sulphur, etc., these must be added in some form or

Satisfied clients are our best advertisement.

another to promote vigour and disease resistance. In limited quantities these foods are found in water and animal manure, but they may be supplied per medium of a complete chemical fertiliser which should be used in small applications in conjunction with larger quantities of leaf mould, decayed organic matter or animal manure.

Soil may also be too alkaline or too acid for good results. When too alkaline, the foliage shows a yellowish green colour and the treatment necessary is to give each plant a handful of Sulphate of Ammonia and a dessertspoonful of Sulphate of Iron well watered in. When the soil is too acid, the plants lack vigour, appear diseased, and do not respond to ordinary cultivation. In a case of this kind, correct the acid condition with a five inch pot full of lime scattered over a square yard of soil where the roots are working.

SITUATION.—Closely sheltered positions where there is little air movement are conducive to mildew and other leaf diseases. Open positions or sites where the plants receive light and shade are preferable, while it is most important that the beds are not close to large trees whose roots may rob the roses of soil moisture and plant food. Roses are best grown in beds by themselves, which should not be too wide. Five feet six inches is ample for all but the most robust growers, and this will accommodate two rows of plants. Where the beds are along a fence or wall the tallest varieties should be placed in the back row and the lower growing selection in front, as this allows each rose to display its blooms to best advantage.

PREPARATION OF GROUND.—There are two schools of thought regarding the preparation of soil for rose beds. The old idea was that the ground should be trenched two to three feet deep in order to provide ample root run for the plants. It is claimed, however, that this is needless waste of time and energy, as the roots rarely enter the soil to such depth. The new idea is that 12 to 18 inches is ample preparation, so long as the beds receive thorough and regular manuring. Draining is, of course, advisable in each instance, and, as frequently happens in circumstances of this kind, both sides report success, and each claims advantage. Whichever method is adopted, the best results will go to the grower who supplies proper manures and water in sufficient quantities to ensure vigorous growth, good blooms, and freedom from disease. It is a golden rule in rose growing to give with both hands to your plants.



ARRIVAL OF PACKAGE.—When the plants arrive they should be laid in a trench and covered with fine, moist soil, until a convenient planting time arrives. Plants heeled in may be taken out one at a time and planting spread out over several days without injury. If through delay the plants appear shrivelled, open a trench a foot deep, place plants quite flat in the bottom and cover both roots and branches with several inches

Join a Rose Society and keep up-to-date.

of moist soil for four or five days. Then uncover carefully and it will be found that the bark and wood have regained their normal condition.

PLANTING.—The time for planting must be decided by various local conditions. When plants are hard and woody, and soil not too wet, planting may be carried out any month in the year, as a few pieces of bracken or bush will temper the sun's heat and prevent sunburn, and a water-can or hose supply any lack of moisture but, generally speaking, in coastal New South Wales, April to August is the usual time. In cold, snow country, late August or September is safest. Clients should, however, book their orders not later than May in order to secure the desired varieties. Orders left till the end of the season frequently find all the best plants and sorts sold out. Shelter from frost is most important in cold climates and should not be omitted on any account. This may be done by a heavy mulch of straw or dry grass, or the soil may be banked up round the plant to a height of 6 or 8 inches until the plants are established.

DEPTH TO PLANT.—In all gardening activities there is considerable divergence of opinion, but the weight of evidence all tends to prove that planting with the union of the bud and stock one to two inches below the surface is generally satisfactory. It is usually considered that for this work the stem of the plant should be from four to six inches long, and, ultimately, the plant makes roots at the union, thus increasing its stability. The advantage of this method is that if, by any chance, the plant is killed above ground by sunburn, it will always grow again from below the surface. In planting, the roots should be well spread out, covered with fine earth, tramped firmly, and then well watered to thoroughly settle the soil. When the water has soaked away, the wetted surface of the hole should be covered with loose soil. Water after, only when necessary, and then do it well, loosening the caked surface when dry enough later. It is distinctly inadvisable to put fresh animal or chemical manures close to the roots of newly planted Roses. The fermentation of the manure creates too much heat and chemical manures are too concentrated for anything but well established plants.

The greatest care must be taken that the roots do not get dry while the planting operations are being carried out. It is recommended that all the holes be prepared beforehand, and if the plants are not heeled in as recommended previously, they should be wrapped in a wet corn sack while planting operations are in progress. Allowing the roots to dry out in sun or wind frequently is responsibility for many failures. Potted plants should have the paper pots removed, as unless this is done, the waxed paper prevents the moisture reaching the roots from the surrounding soil.

ARTESIAN WATER.—In many country districts clients have reported disastrous losses through the use of artesian water for the rose garden. Many of these waters are heavily impregnated with soda, magnesium and other salts. Unfortunately, very little may be done to overcome the difficulty. Some authorities recommend the use of heavy dressings of decayed animal manure, as it has been found that plants so treated are enabled to withstand a greater concentration of mineral salts than those untreated. Where possible underground drainage by means of agricultural pipes will prevent too great a concentration of salts in the surface soil, while it is most important that light sprinklings should be avoided. When necessary to water, a good drenching should be given, and the surface mulch applied immediately.

To be on the safe side, it is advisable to avoid heavily charged waters and rely on waste water from the house, conserved by heavy mulches of short straw or old manure.

Describe your climate, fuller recommendations will be submitted

FROST INJURY.—The winter of 1929 will be recorded as one of the most severe in the history of the Commonwealth. Late frosts in particular caused enormous damage, and a few notes are given to assist as far as possible to prevent a repetition. Cold frosty air is heavy, and will always drop to the lower levels or be trapped in air pockets where circulation is bad. Tender plants should therefore be placed in the higher parts of the garden. Frost injury is always worst in dry seasons, and where possible it is advisable to keep the soil moist at such times. Some plants are more resistant than others, but all may be improved by a liberal use of potash in the soil. This has the effect of building up hard woody fibre in the branches and foliage. The varieties most likely to suffer are those which break earliest into growth. In this respect it is advisable to prune late in a hard winter. Where limited numbers of plants may be sheltered, a few bushes or ferns may be stuck in the ground to form a light covering, but it is essential that such a covering must allow for free circulation of air to be effective.

SUNBURN.—In many districts during the hot, dry summer months, sunburn is a regular cause of trouble and frequently plants are killed outright in this way. The evidences of sunburn will be found in browned and dead patches on the sunny side of a branch or trunk and if the injury is severe, the whole branch or the plant itself may be lost. To prevent damage of this kind, it is advisable to see the ground is kept moist as soon as a dry spell appears imminent. To be of any use, water must reach deep enough to affect the greater part of the root system and if possible the surface should be mulched afterwards. Heat waves are generally forecast from the weather bureau and special attention should be paid in these times.

HUMUS.—This has been aptly described as that portion of the soil formed by the decomposition of animal or vegetable matter. It is a valuable constituent of soils for several reasons. It increases the moisture holding capacity; it assists their mechanical conditions by improving tilth, and its deficiency may be noted by the tendency of the soil to form into hard concrete-like lumps. By darkening the colour of the soil it helps to absorb more heat, while it also encourages a healthy and ample supply of bacterial life to aid nitrification. Animal manure or vegetable matter should never be burnt unless diseased. Wherever possible, all material of this kind should be thrown into bins erected in an out of the way place. When one is filled a second should be started; and by the time this is finished the first may be ready for use. Decomposition may be hastened by keeping the heaps moist, while it is a distinct advantage to water the material with a liquid manure by dissolving a double handful of superphosphate in 4 gallons of water.

The most successful grower is the craftsman who is best able to assess and supply the full needs of his particular soil in respect of humus.

MULCHING.—In many districts rose growers are forced to depend on rainfall for preserving the life and development of their plants. During drought periods the roses suffer very considerably and frequently die right out in prolonged dry spells. Mulching consists in applying to the surface of the soil a coating of manure, fine straw, lawn clippings or some similar material. The mulch prevents undue evaporation, and thus conserves the natural soil moisture, making it possible to produce good growth and blooms with a minimum of water. The mulch may be applied just before the hot weather commences, and if left on the surface through the winter in cold climates it will help to reduce the liability to injury from heavy frost. It may be dug in after frosts are over, and will materially improve the soil by adding humus of which it

Don't waste your time with poor sorts.

is being continually depleted. Woodheap refuse, sawdust and shavings are distinctly inadvisable, and may easily introduce serious disease.

FAILURES.—If the instructions already outlined have been carefully followed, the failures should be very few. Owing to lack of experience or indifferent preparation of soil, a small proportion of growers occasionally report lack of success. Invariably, when investigated, the failures may be traced to some of the following causes:—

Loose or deep planting.

Using manure at planting time.

Excessive watering.

Allowing roots to dry out after unpacking.

Heavy frost.

Acid soil due to failure to use lime in preparation.

Lack of drainage, causing sodden soil conditions.

Excessive animal manure, causing sourness.

Frequently the nurseryman is blamed for these faults, but it should be remembered that after all other orders have been filled, the stock left over is transplanted in the nursery under the worst possible conditions, and the loss rarely exceeds one per cent. This clearly demonstrates that the fault does not lie with the plants as a general rule.

LABELS.—After planting is finished, all paper labels should be removed, as when left on they frequently cause trouble through cutting into the stem or trunk as expansion through growth progresses. Sometimes valuable plants are quite ruined in this way before the string perishes. Where a permanent, easily visible record is required, galvanised hoop iron may be cut into lengths, and if one end is lightly smeared with white lead, the name may be written in lead pencil while the paint is still wet. Should this method not meet with approval, the names may be entered in a garden note book, which should record the name, number, or letter for each bed, and the position of each plant. Frequently aluminium embossed strips are offered for attaching to the plants, but as wire must be used for permanency there is the ever-present risk of damage through the wire cutting into the bark. These labels must also be regularly moved at pruning time, and their use is distinctly inadvisable unless attached to a wire or wooden support.

MANURING.—There is no complete manure, and it is necessary to use animal and chemical alternately to maintain soil fertility. Cow manure is generally considered the best, while the chemical manure should contain phosphoric acid, nitrogen, potash, and in smaller proportions, sulphur, magnesia, iron and lime, etc. A thoroughly well-tried manure may be made up from the following formula by a noted English chemist:—“Tonk’s Manure.” 30 parts Nitrate of Potash (Saltpetre), 36 parts Superphosphate of Lime, 24 parts Sulphate of Lime (Gypsum), 6 parts Sulphate of Magnesia (Epsom Salts), 4 parts Sulphate of Iron. (This fertiliser may be obtained ready mixed from Taylors Ltd., Haymarket, Sydney). A good handful of this mixture, lightly sprinkled round each plant two or three times in the year, is generally a sufficient dressing. It should be stressed that chemical mixtures are only intended to supplement animal manures, and will never take their place, as they add no organic matter to the soil. Copious waterings are very necessary, as without these important details the best effect is not obtained. Sheep manure from draining yards after sheep have been dipped, often contains arsenic and should never be used for garden purposes.

LIME is an essential plant food and is to be found in varying proportions in all soils. Where soil is of limestone origin, liming will not be necessary, but in many districts where lime is naturally low, the application becomes an important and necessary practice. No general rule can be laid

Perfume has been described as the soul of the Rose.

down, but heavy rainfall or watering and continual use of animal manure both tend to reduce the natural lime content. It may therefore be taken as a safe guide that the more natural manure (or organic matter) and water used, the more lime is needed. A healthy growth of clover may be taken as an indication of lime sufficiency as clover will not thrive in an acid soil. The best form is raw ground limestone as it does not burn out any organic matter and may be applied in larger quantities without causing chlorosis or yellowing of the foliage.

WHEN TO PICK.—All flowers should be picked early in the morning, the loose decorative blooms, just as the buds show colour and are on the point of opening. Remove all surplus foliage, scrape the bark from one side of the stem for the last two inches and place deeply in fresh water in the house away from strong sunlight for two or three hours before finally arranging. Full blooms must be allowed to open more before picking. Cut long stems and ensure good flowers in the next crop.

JUDGING STANDARDS.—On a number of occasions we have been requested by clients to publish the rules under which judging is usually carried out. The National Rose Society of England, which is the highest authority in the Rose World, lays down definite rules which are accepted in most horticultural circles. The following are adapted directions given to judges for their guidance:—

1. Roses shall be judged as they are staged at the time of inspection. No other consideration whatever shall be admissible. (This instruction should be carefully considered by all judges, some of whom are inclined to award prizes on what the exhibits will look like at the time the public see them. For instance, a rose may be perfect at the time of judging, but in an hour's time may have lost its shape, whereas another bloom not quite so old would improve in shape in the same time. The instruction, however, is quite definite, and the judging must be done on the appearance of the bloom at the time of judging, irrespective of what the public may think after the show is opened.)

2. For exhibition roses five points is the maximum for each bloom, and this number of points should only be awarded on the rarest occasions, as it indicates absolute perfection. Three points shall be given for high-class blooms; two for medium; one for those not so good, but not bad enough to cut out; and one or even two extra points for a very superior bloom. One point shall be taken off for each bad bloom. No point shall be allowed for a bloom left tied by an exhibitor.

3. All roses shall be exhibited as cut from the plants. Artificial aid of any kind is strictly prohibited, with the exception of wire or other supports, which may only be used to keep the blooms erect. A bloom dressed so as to alter its character shall count as a bad bloom. The use of prohibited artificial aid or added foliage shall disqualify the stand. Judges shall not remove any ties.

4. Blooms exhibited in disqualified stands shall, except under special circumstances, be eligible for selection as the best blooms in a show or any section of it.

5. A good rose is one which has form, size, brightness, substance, and at the time of judging is in the most perfect phase of its beauty.

6. A bad rose is one which has faulty shape, confused or split centre, and faded colour; also being undersized or oversized to the extent of coarseness or overblooming.

7. Form implies abundant petals of good substance, arranged regularly and gracefully within a circular outline, and having a well-formed centre.

8. Size implies that the bloom is a well-grown representative specimen of that variety.

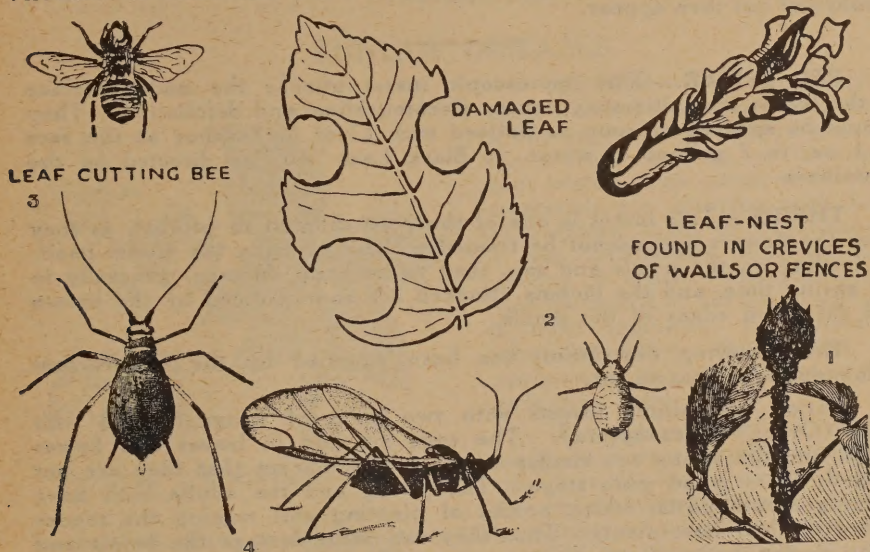
9. Brightness indicates freshness, brilliancy and purity of colour.

The recommendations from amateur societies are invaluable.

Diseases

INSECT ENEMIES.

ROSE LEAF CUTTING BEE (*Megachile centuncularis*).—This annoying pest cuts out portions of the leaves and carries them away to make its nest in decaying wood crevices, in brick walls, and sometimes in the ground. Where possible, the nests should be traced and the occupants dealt with at dusk, when the bees would be at home. No other treatment appears known, though a spraying of the foliage with Arsenate of Lead may provide relief in some instances.



The Rose Aphid (*Macrosiphum rosae*).

1. Spray of Rose-bush attacked by aphids. 2. Larva of Rose Aphid. 3. Wingless female Rose Aphid. 4. Winged female Rose Aphid.

APHIDES.—This pest, known also as Greenfly, plant lice, etc., attacks the young growth, pierces the bark and sucks the sap, which is the life blood of the plant. As they do not eat bark or foliage a poison spray is useless and they must be attacked by different methods. As all insects must breathe in order to live the best means of eradication is found in closing up the breathing pores on the sides of the body, by covering them with some sticky substance. They may also be sprayed with mild irritants as long as the foliage is not injured. The following spray is recommended:—Blackleaf 40 (Nicotine Sulphate), which should be mixed as directed on the containers in the proportions of $\frac{1}{2}$ -oz. to 4 gallons of water. For convenience, a petrol tin may be considered as holding 4 gallons. One of our customers found a decided advantage in adding 2 ozs. of Scrubbs Cloudy Ammonia to the mixture. If used with judgment, the garden hose is invaluable, and the insects may be washed off the shoots very quickly. Care should be taken not to injure the buds or foliage with an excessive force of water. As the Aphides increase at an enormous rate they should be attacked immediately they are noticed. Their natural enemies should also be encouraged. The Lady Bird Beetles,

Rose Societies exist to promote Better Rose Culture. Their recommendations should receive careful attention.

both in adult and larvae stages, are invaluable, and amongst birds the Common Sparrow, Blue Wren, and Silvereye should be jealously guarded as they do invaluable service in checking this evil. Ants should be exterminated from the garden as they undoubtedly befriend the Aphides, and are declared to carry them to suitable plants. The Aphides give off a sticky excretion called "Honey Dew," and it is for this food that the ants protect them. This honey dew sometimes becomes the host of a black fungus, which is known as Sooty Mould, and this frequently causes concern to the rose grower. As, however, it is not a parasite, and consequently does not extract anything from the leaf, it need not be taken seriously. The remedy is to get rid of Aphides and Scale. Sooty Mould will not then appear.

RED SPIDER.—This microscopic insect attacks the under surface of the leaves and ultimately causes discolouration and defoliation. They should be sprayed as soon as noticed with Liver of Sulphur at the rate of 1 oz. to 2 gallons of water, or Black Leaf "40" as directed on the containers.

THRIPS.—This insect is one of the most difficult to combat, as they enter the flowers and cannot be treated without injuring the bloom itself. By feeding on the petals and sap, they cause great damage, generally in the spring time, and the blooms attacked are soon noticed by the brown and shrivelled edges of the petals.

The following description has been supplied by the Government Entomologist's Department:—

Thrips are minute insects with two pairs of wings fringed with hairs (Order. Thysanoptera). The eggs are laid in leaves and flower stems, and the young are similar to the adults, except that they are not winged; there is no grub stage. The young and the adults both have piercing mouth parts, which permit of piercing and rasping the tender tissues of their host plants. Thus they can soon damage the petals and other flower parts if at all numerous. The common rose Thrips is "Thrips imaginus." This species hibernates in the adult stage through the winter months under leaves, rubbish, etc., on the ground. It appears about August, and commences egg laying in the tender leaves. The eggs hatch within a few days, and the young at once commence feeding, and the insects then complete their development in about 4 or 5 weeks. A new and larger generation is produced, and the increase soon results in enormous numbers. This thrip does not limit its attack to roses, but attacks most garden flowers, and numerous weeds and bush shrubs. Dry weather favours the development and increase of Thrips, while heavy rain soon reduces their numbers. The Thrips on roses feed mainly on the fleshy part of the petals and near the base, causing brown patches and the early fall of the petals.

LEAF EATING INSECTS may be controlled by spraying the leaves with a stomach poison such as Arsenate of Lead. Some of this is consumed with the foliage and the pest is soon under control. **LEAF SUCKING INSECTS** obviously must be dealt with in other ways as they would not absorb any poison sprayed on to the surface of the plant. There are several remedies for this type such as irritants like Black Leaf 40, Kerosene Emulsion, Red Oil, or a starch or glue spray which covers the insect with a thin film which seals all the breathing pores in the body.

Various dusting powders are also available incorporating vegetable products of an invaluable nature. In the past these have mostly used the

In its wrong climate almost any rose may fail.

flowers of a species of *Chrysanthemum* under the name of *Pyrethrum*, but a new and very potent product known as *Derris* is now being manufactured. For thousands of years aboriginal tribes pounded the roots of this plant, which, when thrown into ponds or streams, paralysed the fish and rendered their capture a simple matter. In the last few years scientists have proved *Derris* a powerful insecticide against ticks and all forms of insect life. It is used alone with a suitable base or may be mixed with *Pyrethrum*, but either way it is an excellent remedy. For wet spraying it may be purchased under the name of *Katakilla*, while for dusting it is available as *Drymac*, *Derridust*, etc.

FUNGUS DISEASES.



MILDEW BLACK SPOT

MILDEW.—The commonest of these diseases is mildew. This forms a coating over the foliage preventing it from carrying out its important work. The usual methods of treatment are spraying with *Liver of Sulphur*, 1 oz. to 2 gallons, or 4 ozs. *Bicarbonate of Soda* to 4 gallons of water. The plants may also be dusted as for black spot. It is most important to commence treatment before the disease appears, as it is much easier to prevent than cure.

The method outlined in previous catalogues, of adding sufficient potash to the soil to combat mildew, has found many adherents. It may be applied either as sulphate of potash, muriate of potash or wood ashes which have been kept dry. Once the correct amount to apply has been discovered there is no reason to doubt that mildew troubles will cease. A double handful of potassium sulphate to each plant, sprinkled around, would do for a first dressing. When using wood ashes, give a larger quantity, but less if muriate of potash is applied.

BLACK SPOT.—This disease is very prevalent in moist coastal areas, as the warmth and humidity are ideal conditions for its growth and dissemination. As the fungus takes its root in the leaf itself it is practically impossible to cure. Much may be done by regular winter sprayings with *Bordeaux mixture*. Before the disease makes its appearance the plants should have regular dustings of 9 parts *Flour of Sulphur* to one part *Arsenate of Lead Powder*. This should be distributed while the foliage is slightly damp with dew and to be effective it will need repeating after rain. Another method is to spray with *Liver of Sulphur*, 1 oz. to 2 gallons of water immediately after the spring crop of flowers is finished. Some few varieties, particularly some of the rose species, appear to be quite immune. This fact should hold the secret for successful control. The heartfelt thanks of the rose world would assuredly be sufficient recompense for the successful investigator.

Anything previously purchased from you has given the utmost satisfaction and I am hoping that whoever handles this order will select the very best of plants.—A.D.W., Coolatai. 12/7/38.

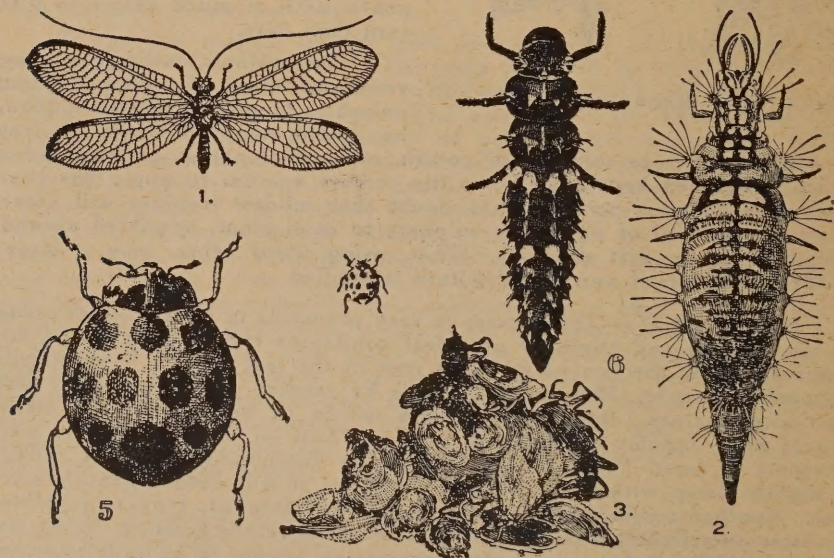
Reports on success or failure of varieties are welcomed.

Biological Control

*"Great fleas have little fleas upon their backs to bite 'em,
And little fleas have lesser fleas and so ad infinitum."*

The sentiment expressed in the above couplet crudely outlines the idea behind the new science of biological control. By means of natural enemies and harsh climatic conditions, Nature often prevents any one insect from developing to plague proportions. Man's part in this work consists of taking a known parasite of a particular pest away from its natural habitat, and after careful experiment, releasing it in a new country where it may increase until the particular pest is reduced to negligible proportions. Entomologists exercise the greatest care before any parasite is liberated as it may possibly become a pest in turn and so defeat the object in view.

Perhaps the most brilliant success on record is that of the Chalcid Wasp "*Aphelinus mali*" which was introduced into Australia to control Woolly Aphis or American Blight on Apple Trees. In Fiji the destructive Levuana Moth on coconuts was exterminated by an introduced parasite, while in California an Australian Ladybird saved the orange growers millions of dollars by controlling Cottony Cushion Scale. At present,



Life history of the Green Lace-Wing (*Chrysopa ramburii*). Enlarged three times. 1. Perfect insect. 2. The active larva. 3. The enclosed pupa with the cocoon, covered with the remains of dead scale insects. This insect also attacks aphids.

The Spotted Ladybird Beetle (*Leis conformis*). A deadly enemy to all kinds of aphids. Yellow orange colour with black spots.

5. The ladybird much enlarged. (The figure to the right represents natural size). 6. Larva of Ladybird Beetle, also much enlarged. In this form it is also a valuable enemy to Aphids.

Sufficient Potash in the soil prevents mildew.

parasites of Fruit Fly, Indian Wax Scale and the Green Vegetable Bug are being tested out by the Government Entomologist of New South Wales and some interesting results from turning Nature's forces against herself may be expected shortly.

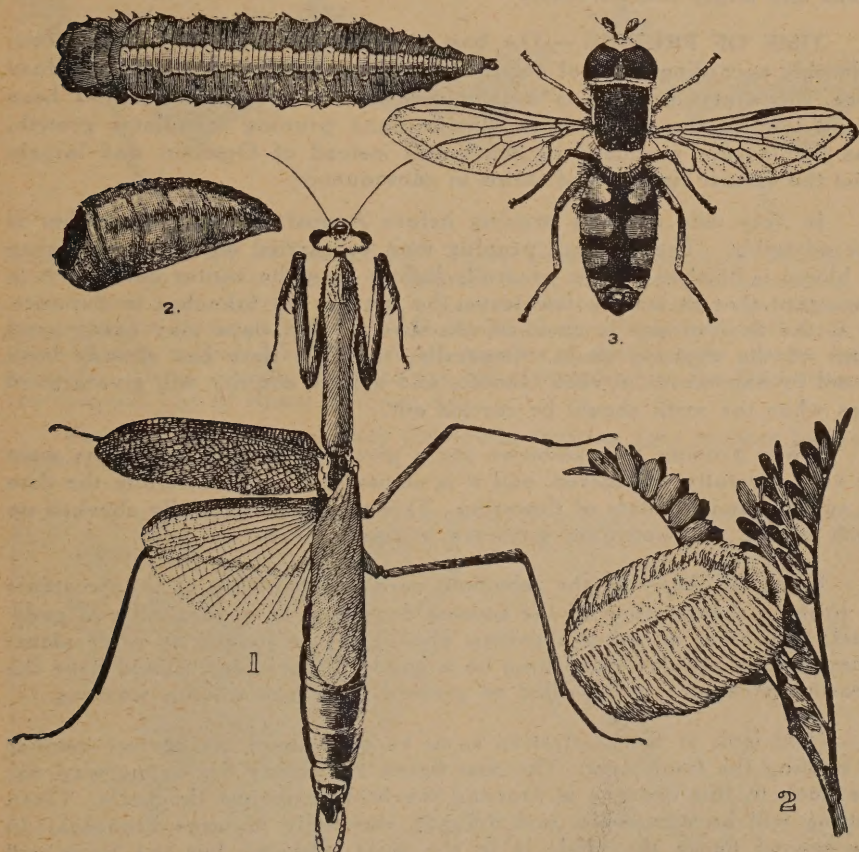
The following are a few friendly insects which prey on Rose pests and in order to simplify identification and prevent their destruction the following illustrations are given.

The information and drawings were supplied by the Government Entomologist, to whom our thanks and acknowledgments are accordingly made.

Life history of Syrphid or Hover Fly (*Psilopus sydneyensis*).

A deadly enemy to rose, peach and other aphids.

1. Pale green larva. 2. Hard pupa case. 3. Perfect fly. (Much enlarged).



The large Brown Mantis (*Archimantis latistylus*). Natural size.

This insect and others of the same family are valuable friends as they attack moths, flies, and other insects. Some of the small varieties attack Aphids. The left wing is shown expanded, while the right is at rest.

1. Mature insect. 2. Egg case on Wattle tree.

Chemical Manure should supplement, not substitute.

The Simplicity of Pruning

In the first place, pruning is simply a method of (a) reducing quantity to improve quality, and (b) restricting growth to preserve the general shape of the plant.

At the base of each leaf is a small growing point called a bud or eye, which has the power of producing a branch under proper conditions. Thus in nature, if an accident happened to the top of a tree, or injured the branch of any shrub, the growing points below the injury could produce trunks or branches to remedy the trouble. When allowed to grow unchecked, a rose will shoot from so many of these eyes that only short growths and comparatively small blooms are produced. By pruning away the surplus eyes, growth is restricted into fewer channels, and longer stems and larger blooms result.

TIME OF PRUNING.—The best time for the operation varies considerably according to local conditions and climate. As a rule, in Sydney zone, the winter pruning is usually carried out in July, but it has been found that in the mild winter climate June pruning stimulates growth, and blooms are produced in September instead of October, and largely miss the annual visitation of thrips in consequence.

In very cold climates pruning before August or early September is not advisable. The Summer pruning may be carried out after each crop of bloom is finished, and is generally lighter than the winter cutting. It is important that at least a few leaves be left on the branches in Summer, as if the flow of sap is checked, sunburn on hot days may easily spoil some of the exposed canes. Generally, the best time has already been found by experience in each climate, and a little enquiry will give a good idea when the work should be carried out.

When pruning for exhibition for a given date, local conditions must be very carefully considered, and it is advisable to note carefully the date of cutting, and the date of flowering. This should be carefully checked up each season, and noted for guidance in future years.

SECATEURS.—On the selection, care and handling of the Secateurs or pruning shears much of the success depends. They should be of good steel, and, as in all other activities, should not be judged by price alone. They require regular sharpening on a good oil stone, and should have the wearing parts and spring oiled or greased to ensure smooth working.

Next look at the illustration so as to understand the correct manner of holding the implement. The first figure represents the wrong way, for the hook in this instance is pressing the branch against the knife. Clean cutting will be impossible, and difficult, especially in large branches. In the second figure the blade is in the right position, but the hook will leave a bruise on the piece of branch left on the plant, which may cause a dying back of the branch. The third figure represents the correct method with the blade in the right position, and the bruise caused by the hook on the portion pruned away.

Pruning reduces quantity to improve quality.

WHAT TO CUT.—Bush roses and standards (not climbers) should have removed, right from their base, the old, weak, spindly, worn out and dead wood. Each branch retained should be allowed full scope to develop its foliage properly, for it is in the leaves that the plant food sent up by the roots meets with food derived from the air. Through the marvellous action of sunlight, these foods are elaborated and made available for the use of the plant. Consequently where foliage is crowded or shaded, this work is restricted.

It will be quite easy to determine which branches should remain to make the framework of the future plant, and in each instance preference should be given to young canes. The idea is to rejuvenate every three or four years the whole of the branches, for after this time a growth has

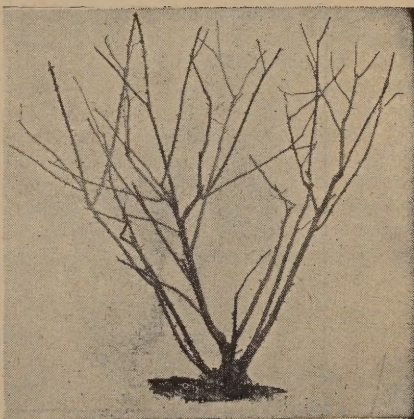


outlived its period of usefulness. These growths remaining should be shortened back by one-third to two-thirds of their length, according to variety and type. In this respect it is advisable to remember that vigorous growers like Maman Cochet, W. R. Smith, Lady Plymouth, and most of the varieties indicated by the growth number 4 should only receive light pruning. These growth numbers are fully explained at the beginning of the General List of Roses on Page 47.

Four-year-old plant of Lady Plymouth, showing light pruning for very vigorous varieties.



Before Pruning.



After Pruning.

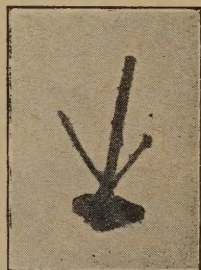
Pernetiana varieties are not usually suitable for sandy soils.

All Tea roses, all Pernetianas and occasional varieties like Chateau de Clos Vougeot and Lady Maureen Stewart require only light pruning.



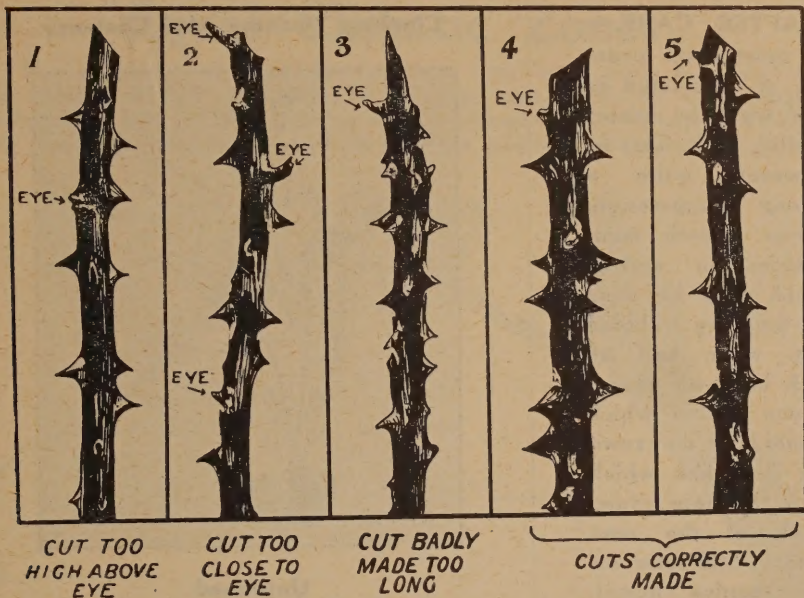
An unpruned and pruned plant of the medium growing type (No. 3).

Varieties indicated by the number 3 require about half of the growth removed, while those marked 2, with a few exceptions, may be safely pruned down two-thirds of the growth.



Indicating the treatment of weak growing varieties (No. 2).

Apply Lime two weeks before planting.



HOW TO CUT.—These illustrations are largely self-explanatory. In No. 1 there is no attraction for the sap, and the long stub above the eye will die back. No. 2 shows the eye injured, and dying back will take place to the next sound eye. In No. 3 the sap will not rise above the lowest edge of the cut opposite the eye, and dying back will be apparent in this instance also. Some growers prefer No. 4 to No. 5 on the same ground, for unless properly made, although the top eye may not be deprived of its proper flow of sap, the outside edge will die back and prevent perfect healing of the cut.

CLIMBERS.—The first figure on the next page represents a plant of Climbing Madame Abel Chatenay, three years old. The seed pods on the ends of the lateral shoots are evidences of the plant having bloomed, and indicate how the flowers are produced on the side shoots. The pruning of climbing roses consists in cutting back these laterals close to the main branch, leaving one eye from which fresh flowering shoots will spring. This process is repeated each season until the particular cane shows evidence of age, when it should be completely cut away and a young shoot trained in its place. This cycle of rejuvenation every three or four years should be carefully followed. Where there are too many canes, which would cause crowding, cut the surplus growths right away at the base. Young canes which are in their first year may be topped to induce side growths and trained into position, or left till required to take the place of a worn-out cane next season. A popular time for pruning climbers is immediately after the spring flowering.

Do not order STANDARD



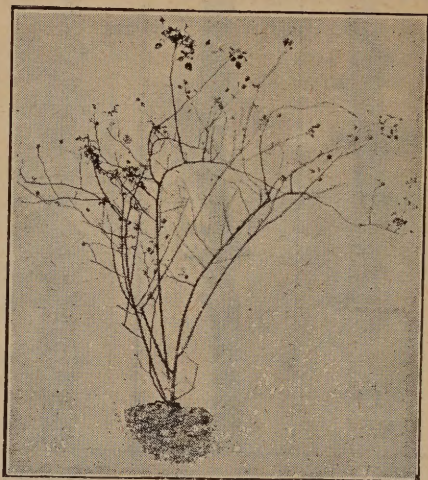
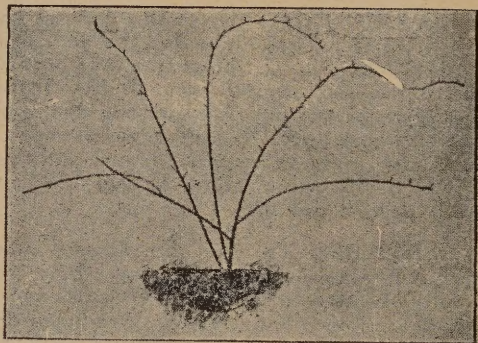
when you mean BUSH.



Prune vigorous growers lightly.

AFTER CARE.—

In most cases pruning is considered to end with the winter cutting back. This is, however, quite a wrong impression. When growth commences in spring, much may be done to help by rubbing out, when half an inch long, all superfluous shoots which would later on crowd the branches which form the main framework of the rose plant. Still later on the surplus flower buds should be removed so as to concentrate energy and plant food into the direction of better blooms. It will by this time be appreciated that pruning is linked up with good cultivation and proper manuring, for all these activities finish on the dominant note of Better Roses.

Climbing Madame Abel Chatenay.**Unpruned.****Pruned.**

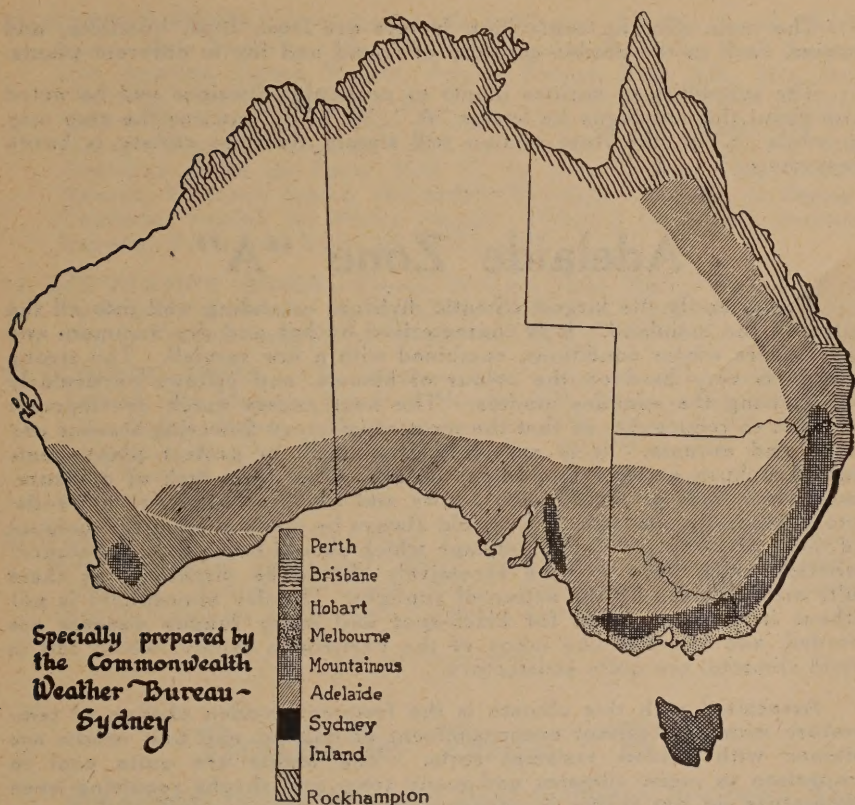
We have been delighted with your Roses we purchased last year and want to still further extend our Rose garden.—E.A.P., Invergordon, Vic. 14/7/38.

We received the Rose trees some days ago and as usual were very pleased with them. We have had some very beautiful blooms from many of our trees for months and Crimson Glory we got from you last spring is a picture now.—F.J.W., Trundle. 20/5/38.

More failures are due to improper treatment than to any other cause.

Equal Climatic Zones

The continent of Australia covers a very large area, but there are many places where conditions of rainfall, heat, cold, or other factors which go to make up climate, are near enough to be classed as equal. With the exception of soil, which may be modified or improved, it is a



fair thing to expect that plants which are a success in one part of a given zone will be equally successful in other parts of the same zone as far as climatic influences are concerned. So far from being a theory only, this contention is proved by practical results.

With this idea in mind, the officers of the Meteorological Bureau of Sydney were approached in 1923, and by their whole-hearted co-operation a climatological map of Australia was prepared, to guide as far as humanly possible plant lovers, so that many of the mistakes of planting unsuitable sorts might be avoided. As most of the horticultural energies centre round the capital cities, the divisions have been named after them.

It must be emphasised, however, that the divisions are approximate only, for it is quite impossible to indicate on any map the enormous number of purely local conditions caused by any one town's peculiar position and surroundings; also the very important question of soil varia-

A penny postcard will bring expert advice.

tions, and getting closer to home, the individual variations to be found in each garden according as the beds round a house face North, South, East or West. In this respect it is quite possible for a Sydney grower, for example, to select positions in his garden which more closely represent the conditions of Adelaide, Hobart, or Melbourne, than the average Sydney climate. The determination and treatment of these variations must be left to the wisdom of the enthusiast himself.

The main climatic controlling factors are frost, heat, humidity, and dryness, each in the double capacity of friend and foe to different plants.

The suitability of various plants to particular divisions will be noted throughout this catalogue by letters "A," "M," "B," etc., as the case may be, while "E" in the Rose section will signify that the variety is hardy everywhere.

Adelaide Zone "A"

This is easily the largest climatic division, extending well into all the States on the mainland. It is characterised by hot and dry summers and fairly severe winter conditions, combined with a low rainfall. The strong sunlight is very hard on the colour of blooms, and yellows particularly suffer during the summer months. The heat causes quick development and tends to reduce size so that the most satisfactory flowering seasons are spring and autumn. It is necessary frequently to protect plant stems against sunburn and see that plants do not suffer from lack of moisture. Roses which fade or which have scanty and weak petalage are not satisfactory generally, and selection should always be made of good rich colours and those of moderate to full petalage which should be of good substance. Varieties which burn or blue excessively should be discarded, as these faults are increased by the action of sunlight. The dry atmosphere is not without its compensations for black-spot and many fungus diseases are retarded, and varieties like many of the Pernetiana family, which fail in humid climates, are quite satisfactory.

Associated with this climate is the frequent sudden change of temperature with its resultant encouragement of mildew, and best results are obtained with mildew resistant sorts. The nights are quite cool in comparison to moist climates and many trees and shrubs requiring even temperature do not thrive in consequence. When associated with heavy dew these conditions favour "balling" of "tissue paper petalled" Roses such as Natalie Bottner, Madame Jules Gravereaux, etc. This balling is caused by the petals becoming saturated with moisture and preventing the bloom opening. It usually occurs in very full varieties which have notoriously thin petals. An example of good substance which is quite the opposite may be found in Ophelia or Madame Butterfly.

Frosts are severe in winter, but do not prevent the successful growth of Oranges and many hardy evergreen shrubs. It is too dry, however, for many trees and plants requiring moist cool climates. Included in this division is a thin strip of country in N.S.W. between Sydney's moist coastal climate and the mountains, and represented by such towns as Liverpool, Windsor, Singleton, etc.

The National Rose Society of South Australia recommends the following (1937 vote):—

24 EXHIBITION ROSES.—Dame Edith Helen, Mrs. David McKee, Molly

Rose progress should aim at all-round excellence.

Bligh, Fontanelle, Mrs. H. R. Darlington, Lord Charlemont, Nellie Parker, Mrs. Charles Lamplough, Margaret Dickson Hammill, Mrs. Henry Morse, Mrs. W. C. Egan, Mrs. S. McGredy, Golden Dawn, Mrs. Charles Russell, Mrs. A. R. Barraclough, Madame Jules Bouche, Hadley, Ethel Somerset, Capt. F. S. Harvey Cant, Mrs. R. D. McClure, William Orr, Mrs. Geo. Shawyer, Gorgeous, Lord Rossmore.

34 GARDEN ROSES.—President Herbert Hoover, Hadley, Lord Charlemont, Zara Ruthven, Mrs. A. R. Barraclough, Daily Mail Scented, Los Angeles, Emma Wright, Angele Pernet, Shot Silk, Mrs. Sam. McGredy, Souv. de Maria de Zayas, Fontanelle, Golden Ophelia, Golden Emblem, Luna, Una Wallace, The Queen Alexandra, Mrs. Henry Winnett, Clarice Goodacre, Rose Marie, Madame Abel Chatenay, Ville de Paris, Mev. G. A. van Rossem, Mrs. Herbert Stevens, Florence Izzard, McGredy's Triumph, Condesa de Sastago, Comtesse Vandal, Sir Henry Segrave, Heinrich Wendland, Autumn, Imperial Potentate, Etoile de Hollande.

11 DECORATIVE ROSES.—Emma Wright, Mrs. Phillip Russell, Betty Uprichard, Comtesse de Castilleja, Ville de Paris, Sunny South, Angele Pernet, Lady Mary Elizabeth, Cuba, Federico Casas, Sunstar.

16 CLIMBING ROSES.—Clb. Madame Abel Chatenay, Clb. General MacArthur, Clb. Madame Edouard Herriot, Clb. Madame Segond Weber, Clb. Mabel Morse, Clb. Los Angeles, Clb. Hadley, Clb. Golden Emblem, Clb. Ophelia, Clb. Fontanelle, Clb. Shot Silk, Clb. Daily Mail Scented, Clb. Lord Charlemont, Clb. Lorraine Lee, Miss Marion Manifold, Kitty Kininmonth.

NEWER ROSES.—Malar Ros, Ami F. Mayery, Angels Mateu, Crimson Glory, Editor McFarland, Mary Hart, Max Krause, McGredy's Triumph, Warrawee, Gisele Alday, Geheimrat Duisberg, Oswald Sieper, Condesa de Sastago, Cathrine Kordes.

Brisbane Zone "B"

This climatic zone extends from about Grafton in New South Wales almost to Rockhampton, and inland just as far as the tropical conditions prevail. In many respects it is very similar to the Rockhampton zone except that the conditions are not quite so intense, and some of the ultra tropical subjects do not thrive as well as they do in the more northern section.

This division is characterised by warm, even, humid conditions in summer and mild winters, with very little frost. Nearly all tropical fruits, such as Bananas, Custard Apples, Mangoes and Pawpaws do well, and growth continues almost all the year round. All blooms develop quickly, while Black Spot and Scale diseases find a congenial atmosphere.

It is too hot for many deciduous trees and shrubs and too moist for others. It is essentially an evergreen division, while the even temperature is not so conducive to mildew, and the varieties of Roses which "ball" in colder climates are quite successful here.

In selecting Roses single and loose bodied sorts should be avoided, also those unduly liable to Black Spot, which include all the Pernetianas,

Attack pests promptly.

unless grown on rich volcanic soils which discount the tendency to leaf diseases and soft immature growths so liable to die back. Vigour of growth is very necessary, but the mildew and balling faults of others may be overlooked. The very dark reds will probably burn in summer, but will be quite satisfactory in the winter blooming.

Included in this division are scattered spots which are almost frost free, like Sydney Harbour foreshores, Palm Beach and parts of Gosford, Wyong, etc.

The National Rose Society of Queensland issues the following lists for the Brisbane Zone:—

- 18 **EXHIBITION ROSES.**—Mrs. Geo. Shawyer, Frau Karl Druschki, Souvenir de H. A. Verschuren, Clb. Ophelia, Priscilla, Cathrine Kordes, Crimson Glory, Elegante, Maman Cochet, Dame Edith Helen, Clb. Columbia, Golden Dawn, Clb. K. A. Viktoria, Hadley, Editor McFarland, White Maman Cochet, Jonkheer J. L. Mock, Mrs. Herbert Stevens.
- 18 **GARDEN ROSES.**—Red Radiance, Radiance, Laurent Carle, Antoine Rivoire, Etoile de Hollande, Hadley, Mrs. Geo. Shawyer, Editor McFarland, Madame Abel Chatenay, Golden Ophelia, W. R. Smith, Golden Dawn, Daily Mail Scented, Mrs. Bryce Allan, Lady Alice Stanley, Mev. G. A. Van Rossem, Joyous Cavalier, Sunny South.
- 18 **CLIMBING ROSES.**—Clb. Laurent Carle, Clb. K. A. Viktoria, Clb. Columbia, Clb. Mrs. Geo. Shawyer, Clb. Daily Mail Scented, Clb. Ophelia, Clb. Hadley, Clb. Etoile de Hollande, Clb. Souvenir de Madame Boulet, Clb. Mrs. Dunlop Best, Clb. White Maman Cochet, Clb. Maman Cochet, Clb. Mrs. Herbert Stevens, Clb. Radiance, Clb. Lord Charlemont, Sachsengruss, Clb. Madam Abel Chatenay, Clb. Golden Ophelia.

Hobart Zone "H"

This climate closely resembles in many ways that of the milder parts of England. Compared to other Australian Zones, the hours of sunshine per annum recorded over a period of twenty-seven years were 1,886, as against 2,811 for Perth. Rainfall varies very considerably from about 15 inches yearly to 150 inches for the north-west coast of Tasmania.

Similarly, altitude varies from sea level to 5000 feet, but taking the climate generally, it may be compared to the best districts of England. English flowers, fruit and shrubs flourish, while the favourable weather conditions promote better colour in blooms and foliage than in other capitals.

In Roses the singles and semi-doubles do well, unless specially liable to mildew, while sorts liable to ball through over-petalage should be avoided. Pernetianas are only fairly successful.

The voting conducted by the "Hobart Mercury" gives the following as the popular Roses:—

Madame Edouard Herriot, Chateau de Clos Vougeot, Madame Abel Chatenay, Lady Hillingdon, Mrs. H. Stevens, F. K. Druschki, Golden Emblem, Mrs. David McKee, General MacArthur, Red Letter Day, Lyon Rose, Hugh Dickson, Sunny South, Antoine Rivoire.

A glue spray will remove sooty mould.

Inland Zone "I"

This may be fully described as an intensification of Adelaide conditions, and gardening is a much more difficult proposition in consequence. Only the hardiest varieties recommended for Adelaide should be tried.

Melbourne Zone "M"

Midway between Adelaide and Hobart in general characteristics, this division is usually marked by a hot, dry summer, but with more cloud than Adelaide, which favours better colour in blooms and makes the growing of the loose, decorative roses worth while. It receives rather more rain than Adelaide, and humidity is, on the average, higher, which in some seasons favours Black Spot. The growing season is shorter than in other meteorological divisions, except Hobart. Nearly all English trees and fruits (including many berry fruits such as raspberries, black and red currants) flourish. In a few favoured places Lemons are grown, but it cannot be classed as typical Citrus country, and, except in a few places, it is too cold for oranges and many tender ornamental evergreens. Pernetianas are fairly successful, but varieties liable to ball, blue, or mildew excessively should be avoided.

There are two official recommendations for this climate. The first is the vote taken periodically by the "Argus" and headed Best Roses, irrespective of class.

BEST 36 GARDEN ROSES.—Lorraine Lee, Etoile de Hollande, Ophelia, Shot Silk, Chateau de Clos Vougeot, Talisman, Sunny South, Golden Emblem, Madame Butterfly, Mrs. Herbert Stevens, Dame Edith Helen, Lady Hillingdon, Golden Dawn, Mev. G. A. van Rossem, Madame Abel Chatenay, William Orr, Mrs. Bryce Allan, President Herbert Hoover, Madame Edouard Herriot, Souv. de Madame Boulet, Rev. F. Page Roberts, Daily Mail Scented, Rapture, Mrs. George Geary, Angele Pernet, Ville de Paris, Mrs. Sam. McGredy, Sallie Lewis, Charles P. Kilham, Golden Gleam, General MacArthur, Madame Jules Bouche, Sir Henry Segrave, Mrs. Henry Winnett, Una Wallace, Mrs. George Shawyer, Columbia.

BEST 18 CLIMBING ROSES.—Black Boy, Clb. Ophelia, Clb. Lorraine Lee, Clb. Chateau de Clos Vougeot, Miss Marion Manifold, Paul's Scarlet Climber, Clb. Lady Hillingdon, Clb. Shot Silk, Clb. Etoile de Hollande, Clb. Souv. de Madame Boulet, Clb. Daily Mail Scented, Clb. Golden Emblem, Kitty Kininmonth, Countess of Stradbroke, Clb. White Maman Cochet, Jessie Clark, Clb. Madame Segond Weber, Souv. de Leonie Viennot.

The National Rose Society of Victoria issues the following lists for the Melbourne Zone:—

24 EXHIBITION ROSES.—Dame Edith Helen, Fontanelle, William Orr, Sir Henry Segrave, Mrs. Bryce Allan, Mrs. A. R. Barraclough, Madame Jules Bouche, Golden Dawn, White Maman Cochet, Una Wallace, Nellie Parker, Mrs. H. Brocklebank, Mrs. George Geary, Julia Countess of Dartrey, Mrs. Herbert Stevens, Mrs. Foley Hobbs, Julien Potin,

Surface Watering encourages Black Spot.

- Molly Bligh, Mrs. T. Roosevelt, Malar Ros, Mrs. Henry Winnett, Editor McFarland, Alex Hill Gray, Crimson Glory.
- 24 GARDEN ROSES.**—President Herbert Hoover, Lorraine Lee, Mev. G. A. Van Rossem, Mad. Pierre S. Dupont, Golden Dawn, Etoile de Hollande, Shot Silk, Ophelia, Sallie Lewis, Mrs. Bryce Allan, Rapture, Lady Hillingdon, Talisman, William Orr, Comtesse Vandal, Imperial Potentate, Golden Emblem, Crimson Glory, Picture, Fontanelle, Editor McFarland, Mrs. Geo. Geary, Margaret McGrady, Rev. F. Page Roberts.
- 24 NEWER ROSES.**—Rouge Mallerin, Crimson Glory, William Moore, Silver Jubilee, Malar Ros, Condesa de Sastago, Comtesse Vandal, Fred Walker, Kurt Scholz, Texas Centennial, Mrs. Verchuren (R.M.S. Queen Mary), Better Times, Rose d'Amour, Vierlanden, Lady Huntingfield, Leading Lady, President Boone, Mad. Ed. Estaunie, Mary Hart, Geheimrat Duisberg, Goldenes Mainz, Faience, Gerald Hardy, Maison Pernet Ducher.
- 12 CLIMBING ROSES.**—Cl. Etoile de Hollande, Cl. Shot Silk, Cl. Souv. De Mad. Boulet, Cl. Lorraine Lee, Black Boy, Cl. Chateau de Clos Vougeot, Cl. Ophelia, Paul's Scarlet Climber, Mermaid, Cl. Souv. de Claudius Denoyel, Cl. Talisman, Miss Marion Manifold.
- 12 POLYANTHA ROSES.**—Cameo, Ellen Poulsen, Gloire du Midi, Golden Salmon Superior, Lady Reading, Rufus, Jacques Carroy, Karen Poulsen, Kersbergen, Baby Betty, Chatillon.
- 6 WICHURAIANA ROSES.**—Greta Fey, Dorothy Perkins, American Pillar, Sanders White, Excelsa, Bushfire.

Mountain Zone "MT"

This embraces the parts in which snow is a regular, or possible visitor each winter. In some respects it is similar to Hobart. All English trees and fruits luxuriate, and it is generally classed as typical cherry and apple country. The summer, with few exceptions, is short, hot and dry, with cool nights. Planting and pruning are rendered more difficult by reason of the late and early frosts. Only the hardiest evergreens are successful. Adelaide list of roses is recommended, but care should be taken to exclude sorts excessively liable to mildew, ball, or blue.

Those who like the full petalled Roses should make a selection from the list recommended for Adelaide, while the singles and semi-doubles where these are preferred may be picked from the Melbourne suggestions.

Care should be exercised, however, to avoid the very double sorts, as these varieties take longer to develop, and frequently spoil through balling.

The following list was compiled recently by a committee of competent growers in Ballarat, Victoria, and may be taken as a guide to good sorts:—

EXHIBITION ROSES.—Mrs. C. Russell, Ethel Somerset, Mrs. Henry Morse, Mrs. David McKee, Nellie Parker, Lyon, Mrs. R. D. McClure, Mabel Morse, Gorgeous, Mrs. Herbert Stevens, White Maman Cochet, Lady Helen Maglona.

GARDEN ROSES.—Sunny South, Golden Emblem, Madame Edouard Herriot, Gustav Grunerwald, Lorraine Lee, Etoile de Hollande, Lyon, Norman Lambert, Angele Pernet, Mrs. Herbert Stevens, General MacArthur, Ville de Paris.

CLIMBING ROSES.—Countess of Stradbroke, Black Boy, Kitty Kininmonth, Clb. Madame Edouard Herriot, Clb. Irish Fireflame, Clb. Shot Silk, Clb. Chateau de Clos Vougeot, Miss Marion Manifold, Clb. Lady Hillingdon, Paul's Scarlet Climber, Clb. Columbia, Clb. Mrs. Herbert Stevens.

SINGLE ROSES.—Irish Fireflame, K. of K., Isobel, Mermaid.

For further sorts the Melbourne list may be taken as a very good guide.

Perth Zone "P"

Perth is famed for its clear, blue skies and intense sunlight. In many respects this Zone is similar to Adelaide, but with a bigger rainfall. The weather is largely influenced by a cold, southern ocean current washing the coast. The peculiarities are a short, rainy winter, and hot, dry summer. Generally speaking, the trees, fruits and roses of Adelaide may be considered successful in this division.

The National Rose Society of Western Australia issued the following lists for the Perth Zone:—

18 EXHIBITION ROSES.—Dame Edith Helen, Lord Charlemont, Una Wallace, America, Phoebe, Fontanelle, Cathrine Kordes, McGredy's Ivory, E. G. Hill, Hadley, Briarcliff, Editor McFarland, Mrs. H. R. Darlington, Mrs. H. Brocklebank, Ethel Somerset, Sir Henry Segrave, Golden Dawn, Souv. de H. A. Verschuren.

24 GARDEN ROSES.—Una Wallace, Hadley, Talisman, Pres. H. Hoover, Heinrich Wendland, Hinrich Gaede, Mrs. Sam. McGredy, Mrs. Dunlop Best, Madame Pierre S. du Pont, Captain F. S. Harvey Cant, Comtesse Vandal, Ophelia or Madame Butterfly, McGredy's Scarlet, Cathrine Kordes, Golden Ophelia, Etoile de Hollande, Gipsy Lass, Picture, Dorina Neave, White Ensign, Caledonia, Mrs. Bryce Allan, E. G. Hill, K. A. Viktoria.

12 CLIMBING ROSES.—Clb. Lord Charlemont, Clb. Rose Marie, Clb. Hadley, Clb. Daily Mail Scented, Clb. Madame Segond Weber, Clb. Shot Silk, Clb. Souv. de Madame Boulet, Clb. Golden Emblem, Clb. Mrs. Herbert Stevens, Clb. Wilhelm Kordes, Clb. Maman Cochet, Clb. Golden Ophelia.

POLYANTHA ROSES.—Gloria Mundi, Ideal, Ellen Poulsen, Goldlachs, Paul Crampel, Fireglow, Else Poulsen.

As Perth approximates Adelaide conditions more than any other capital, the list for "A" is a good guide for further sorts.

Climbers are often pruned after flowering.

Rockhampton Zone "R"

The Rockhampton Zone extends from the town of that name northward as far as the tropic influence prevails, and then westward, following the coast-line to Darwin. The characteristics of this division are hot and steamy summers with very heavy rainfall, and winters of a particularly mild character, with so little frost that tropical plants are quite successful. In other respects it is very much like Brisbane, and the following roses may be planted with perfect safety. So long as the purchaser safeguards himself by omitting weak-growing and single or semi-double varieties, and most of the Pernetiana family, there will be no fear of picking unsuitable sorts.

RED (Dwarfs).—Aroma, Billy Boiler, Cathrine Kordes, Dr. Hawkesworth, Earl Haig, E. G. Hill, Etoile de Hollande, General MacArthur, Gipsy Lass, Grenadier, Grenoble, Hadley, Herman Eggers, Hoosier Beauty, Laurent Carle, Malar Ros, Mrs. E. M. Gilmer, Prince Felix de Luxembourg, Red Radiance, Sensation, Star of Queensland, W. E. Chaplin. **(Climbers).**—Black Boy, Clb. General MacArthur, Clb. Hadley, Clb. Hoosier Beauty, Clb. Laurent Carle, Miss Marion Manifold, Mrs. Phillip Russell, Paul Buatois, War Paint.

PINK (Dwarfs).—Ambassador, America, Briarcliff, Charles H. Rigg, Clovelly, Col. Dazier, Duchess of Westminster, Editor McFarland, E. Pemberton Barnes, Ethel Somerset, Fascination, Frank W. Dunlop, Freiburg II., Gustav Grunerwald, Hilda, John C. M. Mensing, Jonkheer, J. L. Mock, Korovo, Lord Rossmore, Mabel Turner, Madame Abel Chatenay, Madame Butterfly, Madame Cochet Cochet, Madame Jules Grolez, Maman Cochet, Mary Countess of Ilchester, Mrs. Bryce Allan, Mrs. Charles J. Bell, Mrs. George Shawyer, Peggy Bell, Radiance, Rapture, Rose Marie, Souv. de Pierre Ketten, Una Wallace. **(Climbers).**—Amy Johnson, Clb. Columbia, Clb. Jonkheer, J. L. Mock, Clb. Madame Abel Chatenay, Clb. Madame Second Weber, Clb. Mrs. George Shawyer, Clb. Mrs. W. T. Sumner, Clb. Radiance, Clb. Rose Marie, Felberg's Rosa Druschki, Kitty Kinninmonth, Margaret Turnbull, Sachsengruss.

YELLOW (Dwarfs).—Alex. Hill Gray, Aspirant Marcel Rouyer, Golden Dawn, Golden Ophelia, Lady Hillingdon, Souv. de H. A. Verschuren, Souv. de Madame Boulet, Sunburst. **(Climbers).**—Clb. Georges Schwartz, Clb. Golden Ophelia, Clb. Lady Hillingdon, Clb. Perle des Jardins, Clb. Souv. de Madame Boulet, Clb. Sunburst, Cloth of Gold, Marechal Niel.

WHITE AND LIGHT SHADES (Dwarfs).—Alexander Marghiloman, Antoine Rivoire, Caledonia, Edith Krause, Frau Karl Druschki, K. A. Viktoria, Konigin Luise, Kootenay, Luna, Madame Jules Bouche, Madame Louis Lens, Molly Sharman Crawford, Mrs. Charles Lamplough, Mrs. Harold Brocklebank, Mrs. H. R. Darlington, Ophelia, Phoebe, Stately, White Ensign. **(Climbers).**—Clb. K. A. Viktoria, Clb. Mrs. Herbert Stevens, Clb. Ophelia, Clb. White Maman Cochet, Everest.

COPPERY AND FANCY SHADES (Dwarfs).—Betty Uprichard, Comtesse de Cayla, Edith Nellie Perkins, Gaiety, Gruss an Coburg, James Walley, Mrs. A. R. Waddell, Mrs. Dunlop Best, Padre, President Herbert Hoover, Prima Donna, Souv. de Gilbert Nabonnand, Talisman.

Sydney Zone "S"

A thin strip of sub-tropical, coastal country extending from Eden in the South to Grafton in the North, this division may be described as a modification of Brisbane conditions, and is dominated all through the growing season by humid, easterly breezes. Contrary to Perth, this coast is favoured with a warm ocean current from the North, and equable conditions, comparatively speaking, are the result. Sudden changes of temperature do not reach the intensity of Adelaide, and mildew is not so pronounced, but Black Spot has to be reckoned with. Bluing and balling, although faults, do not reach the intensity experienced in other divisions. It is most important in selecting Roses to avoid those extremely liable to Black Spot, also those of pronounced Pernetiana origin.

Typical fruits are Oranges, Lemons, summer fruits and a few sorts of Apples. It is not hot enough for many of Brisbane's tropical fruits and shrubs, nor cold enough for cherries, and too moist for those plants rejoicing in a dry atmosphere.

Recommendations by the National Rose Society of N.S.W. 1938 Vote. Compiled by a Special Committee for the Sydney Zone.

GARDEN ROSES.—Society's Definition.—A Garden Rose is one that should be of vigorous growth, disease resistant, carry good foliage, be free and continuous blooming, holding its flowers on firm stems, and the flowers should preferably have at least three rows of petals, and be fragrant.

THE BEST 18 GARDEN ROSES.—Etoile de Hollande, Radiance, Red Radiance, Editor McFarland, Talisman, Golden Dawn, Crimson Glory, Madame Butterfly, Mrs. Dunlop Best, Rose Marie, Gaiety, Souv. de Madame Bouillet, President Herbert Hoover, Picture, E. G. Hill, Ambassador, Madame Pierre S. du Pont, Mrs. Charles J. Bell.

THE SECOND BEST 18 GARDEN ROSES.—Sunny South, Golden Ophelia, Shot Silk, Korovo, Malar Ros, Lady Hillingdon, McGredy's Scarlet, Una Wallace, Warrawee, Mrs. Bryce Allan, Madame Abel Chatenay, Mrs. Harold Brocklebank, Elizabeth of York, Laurent Carle, Mrs. Herbert Stevens, Columbia, Betty Uprichard, Sir Henry Segrave.

DECORATIVE ROSES.—Society's Definition.—A Decorative Rose should be small and dainty as in Madame Cecil Brunner or Maman Turbat; single as in Irish Fireflame; or loose and elegant, with preferably not more than three rows of large petals, as in Gwen Nash or Red Letter Day.

THE BEST 12 DECORATIVE ROSES.—Talisman, Dainty Bess, Sunny South, President Herbert Hoover, Daily Mail Scented, Picture, Betty Uprichard, Irish Fireflame, Ambassador, Gaiety, Lady Hillingdon, Angele Pernet.

CLIMBING ROSES.—Society's Definition.—A true climber should continue its habit of climbing from previous year's wood, as in the Climbing Maman Cochets.

THE BEST 18 CLIMBING ROSES.—Clb. Etoile de Hollande, Clb. Rose Marie, Clb. Souv. de Madame Bouillet, Clb. Madame Butterfly, Clb.

Encouraging natural forces to control disease is an interesting science.

Mrs. Dunlop Best, Clb. Shot Silk, Clb. Madame Second Weber, Clb. Daily Mail Scented, Clb. Madame Abel Chatenay, Clb. Lady Hillingdon, Clb. Talisman, Clb. President Herbert Hoover, Clb. Red Radiance, Black Boy, Clb. Columbia, Clb. Laurent Carle, Clb. Lady Sylvia, Clb. Lorraine Lee.

THE BEST 6 CLIMBING POLYANTHA OR WICHURAIANA ROSES.—Paul's Scarlet Climber, American Pillar, Excelsa, Blaze, Dorothy Perkins, Emily Gray.

THE BEST 6 DWARF POLYANTHA ROSES.—Ellen Poulsen, Paul Crampe, Gloria Mundi, Alice Amos, Kirsten Poulsen, Karen Poulsen.

THE BEST 24 EXHIBITION ROSES.—Dame Edith Helen, Golden Dawn, Crimson Glory, Cathrine Kordes, Una Wallace, Mrs. Charles Lamplough, Mrs. H. R. Darlington, Priscilla, Editor McFarland, Sachsegruss, Mrs. Warren E. Lenon, Malar Ros, Madame Butterfly, Molly Bligh, Sir Henry Segrave, Rev. F. Page Roberts, Briarcliff, Francis Scott Key, Frau Karl Druschki, William Moore, Mrs. George Sawyer, Jonkheer J. L. Mock, Comtesse Vandal, George Dickson.

ROSES FOR SANDY SOIL (SYDNEY ZONE).

Many gardeners, particularly those in the Eastern Suburbs of Sydney, are making valiant efforts to grow roses and other plants in a medium which is almost pure sand. There is no subsoil, but just more or less white sand 30 or 40 feet deep. It is admittedly a difficult proposition, but some measure of success is possible with the right treatment, described on a previous page.

Sorts proved suitable for this class of soil are:—

RED.—Etoile de Hollande, F. Dubreuil, General MacArthur, Joyous Cavalier, Laurent Carle, Pres. Jac Smits, Red Letter Day, Red Radiance, Warrior.

PINK.—Betty Uprichard, Columbia, Comtesse de Cayla, General Gallieni, Gustav Grunerwald, Irish Elegance, John C. M. Mensing, La Tosca, Lorraine Lee, Madame Abel Chatenay, Madame Butterfly, Madame Caroline Testout, Madame Jules Grolez, Madame Second Weber, Maman Cochet, Mrs. Chas. J. Bell, My Maryland, Radiance, Sunny South, Una Wallace.

YELLOW.—Dr. Grill, Lady Hillingdon, Marie van Houtte, Mrs. Dunlop Best, Safrano, Souv. de H. A. Verschuren, Madame Bouillet, Prima Donna.

WHITE AND LIGHT SHADES.—Antoine Rivoire, Frau Karl Druschi, K. A. Viktoria, Madame Jules Bouche, Molly Sharman Crawford, Mrs. H. Brocklebank, Mrs. Herbert Stevens, White Maman Cochet.

Where the beds have been made up as advised on page 7, almost any of the varieties recommended for the Sydney Zone may be grown successfully.

The Roses were strong and healthy with a large rooting, quite a difference to Roses obtained from other sources by friends of mine. —J.B., Gympie, Q'ld. 16/6/38.

Six Australian Roses have been honoured abroad.

New Australian Roses

The temperate Australian climates offer unique opportunities for Rose hybridisation and this country is coming into world-wide prominence by reason of her New and Better Roses.

The productions of Mr. Alister Clark of "Glenara," Bulla, Victoria, in number and priority of distribution take precedence and are known and grown in England, France and U.S.A. by thousands of keen rosarians. Six of them have been honoured by various awards in international Test Gardens, while Mr. Clark in 1935 was awarded the Dean Hole Medal by the National Rose Society of England for his life's work on behalf of the Queen of Flowers. This medal has only been presented previously on twenty occasions and only once before outside Great Britain.

Mrs. H. C. Fitzhardinge and Mr. Patrick Grant have come into international prominence by reason of Warrawee and Golden Dawn, while other raisers have distributed and are testing out seedlings which will bring Australia still further into the limelight of the Rose World overseas.

CAPTAIN BLIGH (H.T.) (Mrs. H. C. Fitzhardinge, 1939).—Long shapely buds opening to fully double blooms of garden exhibition standard. The colour is silvery rose inside with a cochineal carmine reverse shaded deeper towards the base while the growth and freedom of bloom is first class. The profits from the sale of the rose will go to the National Rose Society of New South Wales. 3/6 each.

DIANA ALLEN (H.T.) (Alister Clark, 1939).—Unique in style and ever blooming qualities this sturdy dwarf rose is a boon to the florist. Every shoot carries flowers resembling small carnations of beautiful rosy pink shading to salmon pink with yellow base. It should be planted in the foreground along the front of beds in quantity. The profits from the sale of this rose will be divided between the National Rose Societies of N.S.W. and Victoria. 2/6 each.

EDITOR STEWART (Cib. H.T.) (Alister Clark, 1939).—This distinctly beautiful and beautifully distinct red pillar rose, with large wavy petals and glorious young foliage, is named after our beloved Editor who has for so many years sacrificed his health and leisure for the benefit of all who love roses. The rose has given the raiser the greatest satisfaction and was most striking even in the great heat of this January, and is considered worthy of being bracketed with Golden Dawn, Miss Marion Manifold, Sunny South, Black Boy and Lorraine Lee. The profits from the sale of this rose will go to the National Rose Society of Victoria. 3/6 each.

GOVERNOR PHILLIP (Cib. H.T.) (Mrs. H. C. Fitzhardinge, 1939).—A vigorous healthy climber producing high class rich ruby red exhibition blooms which are flushed dark peony red and are sometimes almost black. This variety is a seedling from Ophelia x Black Boy, and the blooms have been described as a glorified George Dickson without the weak neck and with robust healthy foliage and growth. The blooms are richly fragrant with the old rose sweet scent, and made a very great appeal to Mr. T. A. Stewart when he saw them in the Spring of 1937. 3/6 each.

In Cold Climates protect from frost.

LADY EDGEWORTH DAVID (H.T.) (Mrs. H. C. Fitzhardinge, 1939).—A lovable mixture of malmaison rose shaded with dawn pink of soft and gentle dignity. Has many petals and a delightful bud. It grows and flowers well and is a welcome addition to the garden while it is sometimes up to show standard. 3/6 each.

SIRIUS (Clb. H.T.) (Mrs. H. C. Fitzhardinge, 1939).—A beautiful perfectly formed long bud of deep cherry red with a lighter centre. As its name suggests it is the brightest in the local constellation of Roses. It is also richly fragrant and of high class exhibition and garden value. 3/6 each.

W. H. DUNALLAN (H.T.) (Alister Clark, 1939).—This rose was chosen by the Treasurer of the National Rose Society of Victoria to bear his name and is sent out to carry into rose gardens the remembrance of the great work and sympathetic assistance he has so freely given to rose growers for many years. It is a glorified bit of colouring bearing dazzling fiery red blooms well held on a vigorous healthy bush. Although chosen on the only really wet day of the last two years it has proved itself in this year of record heat and drought bearing out Mr. Dunallan's foresight and judgment. The profits from the sale of this rose will be divided between the National Rose Societies of New South Wales and Victoria. 3/6 each.

New Australian Roses, 1938

ARGOSY (H.T.) (Alister Clark, 1938).—Shapely double fuchsia pink blooms on healthy plants which are very free blooming. 2/- each.

LADY GOWRIE (Clb. H.T.) (Mrs. H. C. Fitzhardinge, 1938).—Perfectly formed double blooms of maize and champagne yellow produced on strong healthy growth. 2/- each.

LYNDA HURST (H.T.) (Alister Clark, 1938).—Rich pink double blooms suggesting a fuller and better coloured Madame Abel Chatenay. 1/6 each.

LUBRA (H.T.) (Mrs. H. C. Fitzhardinge, 1938).—Richly fragrant double crimson blooms of garden and exhibition value. The growth is strong and healthy. 2/- each.

MAY BANKS (T.) (Mrs. Banks, 1938).—A lemon yellow sport of Lady Hillingdon with all its free blooming qualities and disease resistance. 2/- each.

MOTHER'S DAY (H.T.) (G. Knight, 1937).—White faintly tinted pink exhibition blooms of a very high standard produced on healthy vigorous growth. 1/6 each.

MRS. RUSSELL GRIMWADE (H. Gigantea) (Grimwade, 1938).—A rich fuchsia pink sport of Lorraine Lee retaining all the other qualities of the parent. 2/- each.

PRUDENCE (Clb. H.T.) (Mrs. H. C. Fitzhardinge, 1938).—Richly fragrant double blooms of neyron rose pink. The growth is very vigorous and thorny. 2/- each.

"Better Times" is an excellent name for a good rose.

New Roses, 1939

New roses are ready from May to August, and only dwarf budded plants are available, as standard stocks are usually too scarce to work with more or less unproved kinds.

The rose world has again been searched for the best novelties, and no expense has been spared in order that our clients may have the opportunity of getting the best new sorts at the earliest possible moment. Many importations are quite unsuitable for Australian conditions, and the descriptions are criticised so as to prevent any of the failures finding their way into general cultivation, to the detriment of rose enthusiasm.

The raiser's original description, much condensed, is given first and our comments follow in italics. As a number of the imported sorts flowered for the first time during an unprecedented heat wave, no fair comment is possible until next blooming. Clients may obtain our criticism of any variety on application. In cases where climbing varieties do not flower or where plants are grown exclusively by the raiser, no comment is possible.

ALLEN'S GOLDEN CLIMBER (Cib. H.T.) (A. J. & C. Allen, 1933).—A vigorous, healthy climber producing long, shapely buds, opening to rich yellow blooms with a wonderful tea fragrance. The blooms are often up to show standard and the variety is a welcome addition to the climbers in this colour section. 4/- each.

Highly recommended.

AMPERE (H.T.) (Meilland, 1937).—Shapely buds borne on strong stems and opening into a large double, deliciously fragrant, cup shaped flower of a very attractive bicolour; capucine red on the inside, paler towards the edges, while the reverse is orange-yellow, coloured with carmine. Growth is very vigorous and floriferous. 4/- each.

Typical short buds of the Pernets. Will need to improve in growth.

BABY CHATEAU (H. Poly.) (Kordes, 1936).—Flowers large for the type, double, and slightly fragrant, with a deep velvety crimson colour. The blooms are produced in clusters on long stems, while the foliage is healthy and the growth vigorous. 2/6 ea.; 27/- doz. *Particularly brilliant colour and splendid healthy foliage. Somewhat liable to burn in hot weather. Highly recommended.*

CHIEFTAIN (H.T.) (Montgomery, 1936).—A large, shapely bloom of a bright red colour, which does not readily fade. The blooms are produced on long, strong stems, while the foliage is healthy and the growth vigorous. 5/- each.

A first class variety. Recommended.

COMTESSE ANNE DE BRUCE (H.T.) (Mallerin, 1937).—Soft salmon pink bud, developing to a flower of elegant form, loosely built, of deep coral-orange. Growth and habit excellent. 4/- each.

CONTRAST (H.T.) (Howard & Smith, 1937).—Long buds, opening to double flowers with a high centre, with china pink and bronze on the inner face, and white and bronze on the reverse of the petal. 5/- each.

Very promising. 40-50 petals.

Vigorous constitution is essential in new and old roses.

CROWN OF GOLD (H.T.) (Howard & Smith, 1937).—Large, long pointed buds, opening to large double flowers with a high centre. The colour is unusually lasting, opening deep gold and shading to lemon yellow at the edges of the petals. 4/- each.
Colour fades to almost white in summer.

CYNTHIA (H.T.) (Verschuren Pechtold, 1934).—A free blooming variety with a full flower of rich oriental red. 5/- each.
Like a richly coloured Padre, but with 30-40 petals. Recommended.

DICKSON'S BOUQUET (H.T.) (A. Dickson & Sons, 1938).—Sweetly scented, medium sized, full flowers of an intermingling of salmon, carmine, and apricot, blended with saffron. The growth is excellent with long, wiry, upright stems and the variety flowers in great profusion. 5/- each.
General impression rich reddish salmon, paler on outer petals. Ophelia type. Good.

DICKSONS DELIGHT (H.T.) (A. Dickson & Sons, 1938).—Vivid orange, heavily shaded scarlet orange in the bud. Pleasantly scented moderate sized blooms with lovely bronze green foliage and stems, and free and erect growth. A striking novelty of the most brilliant orange colour yet seen in roses. 4/- each.
12-15 petals. Disappointing.

DON BRADMAN (H.T.) (Wheatcroft, 1938).—Very free flowering, silvery-rose. Will make an excellent bedding variety. 5/- each.
Long shapely coppery claret blooms fading to silvery pink. 40-50 petals.

EDITH MARY MEE (H.T.) (Mee, 1936).—Full, fairly fragrant flowers of vivid orient red flushed orange, with yellow at base. Very free and perpetual. Dark green, leathery disease resistant foliage and vigorous, bushy and compact habit. 5/- each.

ELEGANCE (Clb. H.T.) (Brownells, 1938).—Large, double, china-tea scented flowers of a sparkling spectrum yellow. When fully open the outer petals are cream and the heart of the flower is a bright yellow. The blooms are carried on very stiff stems, while the growth is vigorous and upright and the dark shiny green foliage resistant to mildew and black spot. 5/- each.
Not flowered yet.

EMILE CRAMON (H.T.) (C. Chambard, 1937).—Long coppery red bud opening to a large flower of coppery carmine shaded chrome yellow. A vigorous and erect bush, with large, healthy, dark green foliage. 5/- each.
Very attractive. 20-25 petals.

ERATO (Clb. H.T.) (Tantau, 1937).—Long pointed bud, opening to a slightly fragrant, semi-double, white flower, borne in clusters on long stem. Glossy foliage and very vigorous, climbing growth. 4/- each.
Clusters of 20-30 blooms richly musk scented.

ERIC B. MEE (H.T.) (Mee, 1937).—A very striking and unique colour among roses and is well described as a vivid cerise of the Mrs. A. R. Barraclough type, which is one of its parents. The fragrant blooms are of very good shape and the growth vigorous and free. Outstanding both as regards colour and habit of growth. 5/- each.

Shape and health have suffered in order to improve colour.

FAKEL (H.T.) (Max Krause, 1937).—A well formed, pointed bud, opening to a very double flower of non-burning crimson red shaded blackish with a slight fragrance. Vigorous, compact and upright growth and a profuse bloomer. 5/- each.

A real acquisition.

FAIRY CLUSTER (H. Poly.) (Archer, 1935).—Large clusters of single, silvery pink blooms, after the style of Dainty Bess but smaller flowers in larger clusters. Vigorous and upright growth and free flowering. 2/6 each.

Richer colour than Dainty Bess.

FORST (H.T.) (Max Krause, 1937).—Long pointed bud, opening to a very large, well formed flower of fiery scarlet red. Abundant foliage and vigorous and upright growth. 5/- each.

Open blooms rather flat and moderately brilliant. Rich sweet fragrance.

FRITZ HOGER (H.T.) (Kordes, 1934).—Large, long pointed bud, opening to a flower of pure crimson, double, high centred and large, carried on long, strong stem. Large, dark green, leathery foliage, vigorous and upright growth. 5/- each.

Good colour and shape. 50-60 petals. Recommended.

GLUCKSKIND (H.T.) (Berger, 1935).—Large, perfectly formed, deep pink flowers with a delicious fragrance. Profuse bloomer. 5/- each.

Good growth and foliage. Recommended.

GOLDEN STATE (H.T.) (F. Meiland, 1937).—A large, fragrant, full flower of perfect form, with large solid petals of golden yellow veined carmine on the exterior. The bud, which is carried on a long, stiff stem shows more red colouring. The growth is very vigorous, with reddish wood, few thorns, and beautiful bronze green foliage. 5/- each.

So far only moderate growth.

GOLDEN TALISMAN (H.T.) (E. G. Hill, 1931).—Large, double, slightly fragrant, golden yellow blooms produced on long stems. A sport of Talisman with more petals and a rich, even, yellow colour. 4/- each.

Richer colour than Souvenir.

GRANAT (H.T.) (Max Krause, 1937).—Velvety black-red bud, with a well formed flower of blackish red. Ideal foliage and very vigorous growth and a profuse bloomer. 5/- each.

Good shape and rich fragrance. Highly recommended after 2 years' trial.

GUINEE (Cib. H.T.) (Mallerin, 1937).—An outstanding climber with large, open, deep blackish red flowers with a velvety sheen, borne in small trusses two or three together with a delicious fragrance. The flowers are fully four inches across and have elegantly waved petals. 4/- each.

Not flowered yet.

HECTOR DEANE (H.T.) (S. McGredy & Son, 1938).—Buds are long and pointed, with blooms of medium size and perfect form; they open with wonderful brilliancy and are set off by the dark cedar-green foliage. The colour is a combination of orange, cochineal, carmine and salmon pink, flushed and veined saffron yellow at the base. Growth is free and branching, and the blooms are carried on

long, reddish-green stems with few thorns. True old rose scent. 5/- each.

General impression cochineal carmine. Moderate growth.

HOME SWEET HOME (H.T.) (Wood & Ingram, 1936).—Flowers of pure, rich velvety pink, with plenty of life, and having an unequalled brilliance under artificial light, lasting well, with a sweet, true, old rose perfume. Large, bold, dark green, glossy foliage and good constitution. Perpetual flowering. 4/- each.

HYPHE CLUSTER (Poly) (Archer, 1935).—Deep, glowing pink, semi-double blooms in clusters, after the style of Ellen Poulsen, but with larger blooms. 2/6 each.

INDIAN SUMMER (Clb. H.T.) (Howard & Smith, 1937).—Extremely large, double blooms of rich burnt orange streaked red, produced on long stems. The flowers are somewhat like Autumn but even richer in colour, while they are very freely produced. 5/- each. *Somewhat after the style of President Hoover with robust, healthy growth and foliage.*

JESSIE SEGRAVE (H.T.) (Mee, 1937).—Full and well formed blooms of scarlet on deep chrome base with pencil markings on the inside of the petals. 5/- each. *Outside of petals are a lighter colour. Novel and attractive.*

JULIETTE VAN BEUNINGEN (H.T.) (Buisman, 1937).—Sweetly scented flowers of bright, glowing pink. Very strong and upright growth. 4/- each.

LADY CAHN (H.T.) (J. Gaujard, 1937).—The buds are long and of perfect form, developing into large, full flowers of clear yellow veined with a darker shade. Healthy, disease resistant foliage. 5/- each. *Deep apricot yellow blooms of 45-50 petals. Highly recommended.*

LADY NUTTING (H.T.) (Wheatcroft, 1938).—Large, high centred flowers of good texture, soft salmon pink. Excellent type of growth, free and upright with leathery dark foliage. 4/- each. *Very double and will probably not open well in wet weather.*

LAWRENCE OF ARABIA (H.T.) (A. Dickson & Sons, 1938).—Large, full, pointed flower with big heavy petals of indian yellow, flushed coppery rose. The growth is strong, bushy and upright, of good bedding type. 5/- each. *Promising. 35-40 petals.*

LEMANIA (H.T.) (Heizman, 1937).—Shapely bloom of dark red with a darker centre, produced singly on long stems. A popular variety in Europe. 5/- each. *A promising novelty.*

LILETTE MALLERIN (H.T.) (Mallerin, 1937).—Long pointed buds, opening to decorative, not quite double flowers, of an attractive colour combination of fresh crimson pink, the reverse of the petals being soft creamy yellow. Very healthy plants with dark green foliage and an exceptionally free flowering variety. 5/- each. *Beautiful and novel. 40-50 petals.*

LISE PALAIS (H.T.) (J. Gaujard, 1937).—Large, full blooms of a

The modern rose is capable of great improvement.

beautiful colour, copper salmon shaded darker inside the petals. Very vigorous and free flowering. Strong and healthy foliage. 5/- each.

Attractive blooms produced on long stems. Recommended.

MADAME HENRI GUILLOT (H.T.) (Mallerin, 1937).—Perfectly built, high buds of elegant form, opening to a very large, more or less flat round flower, like a Camellia when fully open. The colour is deep dark salmon pink, with an orange glow, the latter shade particularly prominent at the reverse of the petals, also in the heart of the partly open flower. Very free flowering, healthy, strong bushes. 5/- each.

Deep cochineal carmine with flesh pink reverse. A very attractive variety.

MADAME JEAN GAUJARD (H.T.) (J. Gaujard, 1937).—An outstanding variety, with golden yellow petals having a deep salmon pink reverse. The blooms are of ideal form and are carried on long, firm stems, while they hold their colour until quite old. 5/- each.

A good variety with many thorns.

MADAME LUCIEN PERRIER (H.T.) (Gaujard, 1938).—Exceptionally large pointed blooms of perfect shape, orange-salmon, with a touch of yellow at the base of the petals. The foliage is a brilliant bronze green and very disease resistant. 4/- each.

A novel shade of salmon pink with darker reverse. 35 petals.

MAJOR SHELLEY (H.T.) (Howard & Smith, 1937).—Long pointed buds, opening to unusually large, high centred flowers of rich crimson scarlet. The colour is brilliant and long lasting, while the growth is very vigorous. 5/- each.

Richly fragrant exhibition and garden type. 45-50 petals. Good.

MAJORCA (H.T.) (Dot, 1938).—A beautifully shaped bud, opening to a perfect flower of intense colouring, geranium-red flushed orange. Its bushy and free habit make it a brilliant bedding variety and the bright foliage is highly resistant to disease. 4/- each.

MAUNA LOA (H.T.) (Howard & Smith, 1937).—Large, double, bright red flowers which keep their colour well. The foliage is large and handsome, while the growth is good. 5/- each.

Very full but rather short buds. Rich sweet scent.

MRS. GEORGIA CHOBE (H.T.) (Howard & Smith, 1937).—Long pointed buds, opening to large, double, high centred flowers of a uniform light pink. The blooms are produced on long stems, while the growth is vigorous. 5/- each.

Very attractive pink, deeply veined darker colour. Extra good.

MRS. MABEL V. SOCHA (H.T.) (Howard & Smith, 1935).—Enormous, richly fragrant, lemon yellow blooms on long stems. The buds are long and pointed, while the foliage is a rich glossy green. 5/- each.

Good.

MRS. TOM WHITEHEAD (H.T.) (Whitehead, 1938).—Very large, double, full flowers of exhibition shape with high centre, cream with glowing apricot orange in the centre, the large thick petals beautifully reflexed with apricot veining on the outer petals. Large, tough, dark green foliage and very vigorous growth. Moderately fragrant blooms, borne on long, strong stems. 5/- each.

- MRS. WILLIAM SPROTT (H.T.)** (S. McGredy & Son, 1938).—The blooms are full, long and pointed of rich cadmium yellow, uniform and without shading, carried on stiff stems. Attractive mildew-proof bronzy green and few thorns. 5/- each.
- NEON (H.T.)** (Dr. J. H. Nicolas, 1936). — Medium to large sized flowers, very full and freely produced, of invariable solid crimson scarlet. The foliage is dark green, healthy and disease resistant with medium branching bedding habit. Moderate fragrance. 5/- each.
- NOTTINGHAM (H.T.)** (J. Gaujard, 1938).—Fragrant blooms, of clear yellow touched with orange at the centre, flowering on long, straight stems. Free and vigorous growth. 5/- each.
- ORANGE TRIUMPH (H. Poly.)** (Kordes, 1937).—Small, semi-double, salmon-red flowers with orange shadings, produced in clusters. The growth is very vigorous, with abundant, glossy foliage, while the blooms are freely produced. 2/6 each. 27/- per dozen.
An outstanding introduction which sets a new standard of healthy foliage, growth and freedom of bloom. Large clusters of up to 100 blooms with individual flowers measuring 1½ inches across, are produced through the season. This variety will supersede the Orleans type.
- PATRICK ANDERSON (H.T.)** (S. McGredy & Son, 1938).—Perfectly formed, high centred bud, opening to a large and beautiful flower of deep rose pink. Petals are of a stiff texture, making a bloom of full exhibition size. The growth is very vigorous and upright, with dark bronze green foliage, carried on reddish-green stems with few thorns. The delightful fragrance is a great attraction. 5/- each.
Reverse of petals dark carmine. Good.
- POULSEN'S YELLOW (H. Poly.)** (Poulson, 1938).—Large, semi-double blooms of pure buttercup yellow carried in clusters and very freely produced. Growth is very free and branching, with strong, upright stems of a reddish bronze and few thorns. 2/6 each.
Buds are rich orange yellow, flushed darker shades, opening to clear yellow which fades to almond white. Good.
- PRESIDENT FERIER (H.T.)** (Gaujard, 1938).—A free flowering, fragrant variety of copper-orange flushed with yellow at the base of the petals. The foliage is bright and disease resistant. A good garden rose and a very strong grower. 4/- each.
50 long narrow petals.
- PRINCE BERNHARDT (H.T.)** (Van Rossem, 1938).—Long buds, opening to large, perfectly formed, intensely fragrant, red flowers, produced on strong stems. The growth is vigorous and the plants bloom freely. This variety secured the Medal for the most fragrant new rose in Holland in 1937. 5/- each.
- PRINCESS AMELEE DE BROGLIE (H.T.)** (Mallerin, 1936). — Full flowers with a high centre, of a unique colour of glowing red with a yellow reverse of the petals. Beautiful even growth, with dark green, glossy and healthy foliage. 4/- each.
Coppery cerise. Moderate growth.
- RADIO (H.T.)** (Dot, 1937).—A large, full flower with a strong fruity fragrance, soft yellow with outer petals striped, and sometimes blotched with brilliant carmine, at times shading to china-pink.

Wanted . . . better roses.

Disease resistant, bright green foliage, and an extra vigorous grower. 4/- each.

Like a striped sport of Condesa de Sastago. Bizarre.

RAMON BACH (H.T.) (P. Dot, 1937).—A large, full flower, deep orange in the bud, slowly opening to brilliant golden-yellow, heavily shaded on the inside of the petals with a delightful peach colour, deepening to red-gold. Very fragrant. 4/- each.

Colour fades to almost white in Summer. 35-40 petals.

REDGUARD (H.T.) (Verschuren, 1935).—Shapely, double flowers of dark blood red shaded with orange. The plants are very vigorous, while the blooms are produced on long, strong stems. 5/- each.

A very good variety but the orange is not prominent.

REINE ASTRID (H.T.) (J. Gaujard, 1938).—Well shaped blooms of capucine red inside, golden yellow outside. Strong growth and disease resistant. A very prolific bloomer. Scented. 5/- each.

ROI ALEXANDER (H.T.) (J. Gaujard, 1937).—Reddish copper in the bud, the opening flower changing to golden copper with a yellow base. The blooms are large and full, and the attractive reddish wood and beautiful bronze green foliage add further to the beauty of this rose. The growth is upright and exceptionally vigorous. 5/- each.

A very attractive richly coloured variety. Blooms open rather flat. Good.

ROSENELFE (Poly.) (W. Kordes, 1936).—The growth of this variety is upright like "Else Poulsen", but not quite so tall. The long pointed bud opens slowly to a double salmon pink bloom of perfect form. The flowers are borne in small and large clusters, up to 20 blooms a truss. Light green, glossy and mildew proof foliage. 2/6 each.

A splendid healthy hybrid polyantha.

ROSTOCK (H. Lambt.) (Kordes, 1937).—Long pointed bud opening to a very large, double, light pink flower with a slight fragrance. The blooms are borne in clusters on long, strong stems. Leathery, glossy, dark green foliage and very vigorous, upright and bushy growth. 4/- each.

A non climbing free blooming variety.

ROTE MEV. G. A. VAN ROSSEM (Pernt.) (Kordes, 1934).—A sport of Mev. G. A. van Rossem and the same type. Large ovoid bud, opening to an extremely lasting, intensely fragrant, double flower, nasturtium red with very little yellow on reverse of petals. Large, abundant, glossy green foliage, vigorous and upright growth. 5/- each. *A few plants have reverted to the original but the balance are a splendid acquisition.*

ROTE RAPTURE (H.T.) (Weber, 1934).—A sport of Rapture with bright cherry-red flowers, becoming glowing cherry-red in autumn. 5/- each.

Much deeper than Rapture but the buds only have any claim to "Red."

Warrawee is definitely in the "Better Rose" class.

RUDOLPH ALEXANDER SCHRODER (H.T.) (Kordes, 1930).—Large, long pointed buds, opening to large, double intensely fragrant, white flowers which have a tint of lemon in the centre. They are borne on long, strong stems, while the foliage is healthy and the growth vigorous. 4/- each.

After the style of Madame Jules Bouche.

SARAH DARLEY (Per.) (Wheatcroft, 1938).—Perfectly shaped flowers of clear, unshaded, deep golden yellow. 4/- each.

A sport from Rev. F. Page Roberts.

SENATEUR POTIE (H.T.) (P. Dot, 1937).—Unshaded yellow flowers of 28 to 32 petals, carried on erect stems. Notable for its healthy foliage of dark bluish green. Very free flowering. 5/- each.

Inner face reddish apricot, reverse yellow flushed apricot at edges.

SNOW WHITE (H.T.) (P. Dot, 1938).—A very sweet scented white rose of great size, good form and texture, with plentiful clean foliage and stiff upright stems. Excellent for bedding as well as exhibition. 5/- each.

Good. 45-50 petals.

SOUVENIR DE LILETTE (H.T.) (C. Chambard, 1937).—Long, elegant white buds, borne singly, opening to a large white flower of fine quality. Compact and free branching habit. Very fragrant. 4/- each.

15 petals.

VAINQUEUR (H.T.) (E. Heizmann, 1937).—Bud of beautiful form, carried singly on long erect stems, opening to a dark blood red flower, very large and full, and very sweetly scented. The growth is very strong with splendid foliage which harmonises with the large blooms. 4/- each.

Colour fades badly. 25 petals.

VILLE D'ANGERS (H.T.) (Delaunay, 1934).—Long pointed buds, opening to semi-double cupped flowers of pure currant red. The blooms are freely produced on long stems, while the growth is vigorous. 5/- each.

Extra large shapely blooms keeping good colour. One of the best this year.

VILLE DE SAVERNE (H.T.) (E. Heizmann, 1937).—Vermilion red shaded velvety maroon and yellow. This variety has all the good qualities of Heinrich Wendland, and is extremely promising and attractive. 5/- each.

Very attractive shapely blooms, but so far not like H. Wendland. Good.

WALTER BENTLEY (H.T.) (Robinson, 1938).—A most striking rose of vivid colouring, fine form and great size. This variety produces the largest blooms of any rose we know, of coppery-orange, a glorified and intensified Mrs. Sam McGredy. The flowers are of exhibition standard and are carried on strong, upright stems. The foliage and wood is red, shaded dark green. 5/- each.

A really good new rose gives all-round satisfaction.

New Roses, 1938

Last year the novelty list included the descriptions of over seventy varieties, and there were still some which arrived after the catalogue had gone to press. After two years' experience with these Roses, we have reduced the list to what we believe to be the very best. It is quite possible that an extended trial will show some of those left out in a more favourable light, when they will again be listed. Possibly even some of those now included may be dropped at a later date. Still, as far as possible, only those worthy of trial and those definitely proved successful are included this year. Rose lovers are urged to report success or failure of any new or old roses in the various zones, so that the common good will benefit, and Garden Craft in Australia will reach a higher plane.

Price, except where otherwise marked, 2/6 each, 27/- per dozen.

Postage or freight extra.

- ALICE HARDING (H.T.)** (Mallerin, 1937), F.3.—Double, deep yellow, shapely blooms, which open to golden yellow and later fade to a lighter colour. The growth and foliage are good. E. 2/6 each.
- ALICE MARION WHYTE (H.T.)** (Evans, 1932), F.3.—Soft, double pink, sweetly scented flowers which fade to white. This is a good garden variety. E. 2/6 each.
- ALOIS JIRASEK (H.T.)** (J. Bohm, 1931), F.3.—Dark orange-yellow, double flowers, which fade to white with an orange-pink centre. This is a good garden and exhibition variety. E. 2/6 each.
- ANNA NEAGLE (Pernt.)** (S. McGredy & Son, 1936), F.2.—Bright currant red blooms of medium size. The colour so far has not been very attractive, while the growth is only moderate. A.H.M.Mts.P.S. 2/6 each.
- ARCH REVENTOS (H.T.)** (Leenders, 1935), F.3.—Apricot buds, opening to large, double flowers of creamy yellow. Growth and foliage are both good, while the blooms are of garden exhibition standard. E. 2/6 each.
- BRASIER (Pernt.)** (Mallerin, 1936), F.3.—Long buds of dark flaming red, opening to glowing fiery red, which makes the name appropriate. This is a good decorative variety with Pernetiana characters and has died back slightly here, but will no doubt be free of this fault in drier areas. A.H.M.Mts.P.S. 2/6 each.
- CARRIE JACOBS BOND (H.T.)** (Howard & Smith, 1935), F.3.—Large, double, richly fragrant, rose pink blooms flushed with crimson at centre. The stems are long, while the growth is vigorous. A fine exhibition and garden variety. E. 2/6 each.
- CHAPLIN'S TRIUMPH (H.T.)** (Chaplin Bros., 1936), F.3.—Perfectly formed, long buds, opening to flowers of rich, deep crimson with a dark velvety sheen. This is a good garden and exhibition sort and appears superior to W. E. Chaplin. E. 2/6 each.
- CHRISTINE WUNDERLICH (H.T.)** (Wunderlich, 1934), F.3.—A sport of Golden Ophelia with large, yellowish orange, fragrant blooms produced on long stems. Growth is moderate and healthy. A very promising variety. E. 2/6 each.

"Novelty" should mean Improvement.

- CLB. BETTY UPRICHARD (Clb. H.T.) (Max Krause, 1936), 6.—Coppery pink.
- CLB. GENERAL SUPERIOR JANSSEN (H.T.) (, 1930), 5.—Carmine pink.
- CLB. MADAME LOUIS LENS (H.T.) (Lens, 1935), 6.—White.
- CLB. MRS. HENRY WINNETT (H.T.) (, 5.—Red.
- CLB. PAUL CRAMPEL (Clb. Poly.) (, 6.—Orange scarlet.
- CLB. ROSELANDIA (H.T.) (Lens, 1934), 6.—Yellow.
- CLB. VILLE DE PARIS (H.T.) (Armstrong, 1935), 6.—Yellow.
Climbing sports from dwarfs of the same name with flowers identical to the parents. 2/6 each.
- CREINA MURLAND (H.T.) (A. Dickson, 1934), F.3.—Medium sized, semi-double flowers of rich sunflower yellow. The growth and glossy green foliage make it a good variety for bedding. E. 2/6 each.
- DICKSON'S PERFECTION (H.T.) (A. Dickson & Sons, 1937), F.3.—Large, shrimp pink blooms overlaid with orange. The flowers open rather flat, but it should prove a good garden sort. E. 2/6 each.
- ELITE (H.T.) (M. Tantau, 1936), F.3.—Large, shapely blooms of glowing rose with an orange shading. This is a tall grower with branching habit and very free flowering and will prove a most attractive colour in the garden. A splendid acquisition. E. 2/6 each.
- FREIA (Pernt.) (M. Tantau, 1936), F.3.—A free blooming, semi-double variety with rich yellow blooms darker than Ville de Paris. It promises to be a more satisfactory variety than Golden Gleam as it is free from the dying back tendency of that variety in this climate. E. 2/6 each.
- GIRONA (H.T.) (P. Dot, 1936), F.3.—Rose pink, yellow and red, in a rich harmony. The buds are long and pointed and open to a very attractive, fragrant bloom. Highly recommended E. 2/6 each.
- GOLDEN BEAUTY (Pernt.) (Rossem, 1937), 2.—Semi-double flowers of rich cadmium yellow shaded reddish orange which are most attractive, but unfortunately the stems are liable to die back in this climate. A.H.M.Mts.P.S. 2/6 each.
- GOLDEN DRUSCHKI (H.P.) (P. Lambert, 1936), 4 or 5.—Very pale yellow turning to white, with less petals than Frau Karl Druschki and so far anything but a satisfactory sort. 2/6 each.
- JONKHEER MR. G. SANDBERG (H.T.) (G. Buisman, 1936), F.3.—Large, pointed, semi-double blooms of 25-30 petals which are rich Indian yellow. The growth is strong and healthy. E. 2/6 each.
- LA PARISIENNE (H.T.) (Mallerin, 1936), 3.—A very welcome decorative rose with 15-20 petals of flaming coral with a decided yellow base. The blooms fade when open to coppery pink, but in any stage it is a variable and attractive decorative. Highly recommended. E. 2/6 each.
- LLEIDA (H.T.) (P. Dot, 1936), F.3.—An outstanding variety in the fancy section with large blooms of the bi-colour type. The outside of the petal is yellow at the base flushed orange and red, while the inner face is bright orange red. Highly recommended. E. 2/6 each.
- MADAME EDOUARD ESTAUNIE (H.T.) (E. Buatois, 1936), F.3.—Long buds, opening to double, shapely blooms of variable colour, which is usually pale flesh with a faint yellow centre which disappears when the blooms open. Occasionally the colours are much richer. This is a good exhibition or garden variety where decided colours are not necessary. E. 2/6 each.

Australian Roses are attracting attention.

- MADAME J. B. CROIBIER (H.T.)** (Gaujard, 1935), F.3.—Shapely, fragrant flowers of coppery salmon shaded yellow at the base, suitable for garden or exhibition. The growth is good, while the blooms have about 30 petals. E. 2/6 each.
- MADGE WHIPP (H.T.)** (Bees Ltd., 1936), F.3.—Glowing crimson and scarlet blooms of 30 petals of good substance. This variety gave indifferent growth at first, but has improved considerably and is now making a very fine show. Recommended. E. 2/6 each.
- MAYFAIR (H.T.)** (Bentall, 1935), F.3.—Large, shapely blooms of deep pink, borne on strong stems. The growth is extra good and the colour keeps well, while the foliage is healthy. This variety carries 50 petals and is confidently recommended. E. 2/6 each.
- MRS. FRANCIS KING (H.T.)** (Nicolas, 1936), F.3.—A very large, double, creamy white rose which often comes pale yellow. The blooms carry 60 to 70 petals and have the old wild rose fragrance. Recommended. E. 2/6 each.
- MRS. VERSCHUREN (H.T.)** (Verschuren, 1936), 3.—Salmon orange flowers carried on stiff upright stems which are clothed with beautiful foliage. This variety has been called R.M.S. Queen Mary, but the Rose Societies of England and America both condemn the alteration or translation of names, and have ruled that only the original term will be recognised. E. 2/6 each.
- McGREDY'S SUNSET (Pernt.)** (S. McGredy & Son, 1936), 2.—Outside of petals buttercup yellow, inside chrome yellow shading to bright scarlet. The growth is thin and spindly and a type which should not be encouraged. 2/6 each.
- MUSETTE (Poly.)** (M. Tantau, 1936), 2.—Glowing red, semi-double, with about ten fringed petals. The flowers are large and bloom in umbels, while the growth is bushy. A very attractive acquisition to the Polyantha section. E. 1/6 each.
- ORANGE GLORY (H.T.)** (M. Leenders, 1936), F.3.—Rich orange which fades to coppery pink. The growth is good and the plant very productive. E. 2/6 each.
- PALACKY (H.T.)** (J. Bohm, 1936), F.3.—Shapely buds, opening to large, sweetly scented blooms of orange yellow which often fade to white with a yellow centre. Suitable for garden and exhibition. E. 2/6 each.
- REX ANDERSON (H.T.)** (S. McGredy & Son, 1936), F.3.—Shapely, large blooms of 40 petals which are a pale lemon yellow shaded gold at the base. Where a decided colour is not required this should make a very good exhibition variety. E. 2/6 each.
- R.M.S. QUEEN MARY.**—See Mrs. Verschuren.
- ROCHEFORT (H.T.)** (Mallerin, 1936), F.3.—Large blooms of 75 petals of intense coral orange. This is a particularly fine variety suitable for both garden and exhibition. E. 2/6 each.
- ROTARY LYON (H.T.)** (C. Chambard, 1936), F.3.—Extra long buds of 25 to 35 petals, which open to unusual blooms of varying colours. The outer face of the petal is yellow shaded carmine with an inner face of old gold shaded carmine. This is a totally new colour and deserves the title of novelty. E. 2/6 each.
- SAM McGREDY (H.T.)** (S. McGredy & Son, 1936), F.3.—Large blooms of 30 petals with a high pointed centre. The colour is honey yellow

- fading to cream. The raiser describes this variety when fully open as resembling Mermaid, but this reference is to the stamens only. The growth is vigorous and very thorny. E. 2/6 each.
- S. & M. PERRIER (H.T.)** (Mallerin, 1936), F.3.—Extra long pointed buds, opening to a very large flower of 40 to 50 petals. Of salmon pink fading to pale pink. A very fine variety. E. 2/6 each.
- SILVER JUBILEE (H.T.)** (A. Dickson & Sons, 1937), F.3.—Very large blooms of perfect form, made up of 50 petals, which open to a clear yellow with an orange flush in the centre. The growth is vigorous with healthy, leathery foliage, while the variety must be considered as an outstanding exhibition sort. E. 2/6 each.
- SONNENGOLD (Pernt.)** (W. Kordes, 1936), 2.—Deep clear yellow blooms of 40 petals which are of good shape and freely produced. A.H.M.Mts.P.S. 2/6 each.
- STERLING (H.T.)** (E. G. Hill, 1933), F.3.—Long pointed buds, opening to large, semi-double, fragrant flowers of a brilliant Killarney pink colour. The growth is vigorous, while the blooms are abundantly produced. Somewhat liable to mildew, but a very good variety. E. 2/6 each.
- SWANTJE (Poly.)** (M. Tantau, 1936), 2.—Very large, double flowers of white with a yellowish glimmer, having the fragrance of a wild rose. E. 1/6 each.
- SWEETNESS (H.T.)** (A. Dickson & Sons, 1937), F.3.—Enormous, paeony-like blooms of 30 petals which are perfectly shaped. The buds are buff with vermilion edging, and open to large, creamy white flowers with a delightful fragrance. Highly recommended. E. 2/6 each.
- VAN ROSSEM'S JUBILEE (Pernt.)** (Van Rossem, 1937), F.2.—Bright carmine lake flushed satiny pink of a particularly pleasing shade. The foliage is glossy and healthy, while the growth is spreading with all the qualities of a good bedding variety. A very rich colour but unfortunately the plants die back in this climate. A.H.M.Mts.P. 2/6 each.
- VICTORIA HARRINGTON (H.T.)** (Capt. Thomas, 1931), F.4.—An extra vigorous growing dark red variety, which through some error or oversight has only just come into prominence in the U.S.A., where it was raised. The blooms are produced on extra long stems and the colour is well kept until the flowers fade. This is a very valuable variety. E. 2/6 each.
- VISCOUNTESS CHARLEMONT (H.T.)** (S. McGredy & Son, 1936), F.3.—When opening the buds show a salmon rose colour after the style of Lady Pirrie, but the blooms open to a satiny rose pink. They are large and of good form, but the growth so far has only been moderate. E. 2/6 each.
- WILL ROGERS (H.T.)** (Howard & Smith, 1937), F.3.—Large, double, intensely fragrant, velvety crimson flowers, produced on strong stems. The foliage is abundant and healthy, while the growth is vigorous and the flowers are freely produced all through the season. A first class crimson exhibition and garden sort. E. 2/6 each.

We can also supply the following varieties:—Aribau, Armenie, Baron Jacques Riston, Dame Catherine, Ena Gladstone, Fanny, Garden Glow, King George's Memorial, Louis Walter, Marvlous, Ondine, Pearl, Shirley, Souv. de Jean Ginet, Suzanne Villain, Tarantella, The Bishop and Zaid. 2/6 each.

You can't keep a good rose down.

GENERAL LIST

Dwarf or Bush Roses

This includes Teas, Hybrid Teas and Hybrid Perpetuals only, in order of the number of plants sold by us in 1938. Climbers, Polyantha and Pernetiana varieties are in separate classes. The index on pages 171 to 175 will show where to find the description of any variety included. If the variety you want is not in the index it has been omitted for a very good reason.

The letter "F" after the raiser's name signifies the variety is fragrant; while the numbers immediately following refer to the habit of growth, from which may be determined the position a plant should occupy in the garden. At the end of the description the words sweet, tea, etc., refer to the perfume classification explained in the introduction.

1. The smallest growers for front rows or small hedges. These may be planted 18 to 30 inches apart.

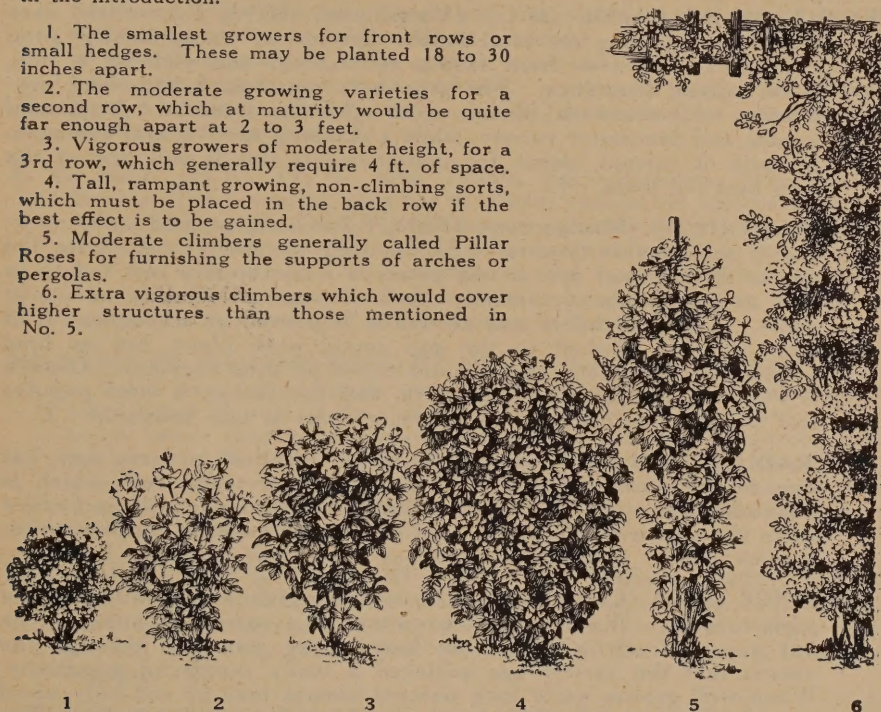
2. The moderate growing varieties for a second row, which at maturity would be quite far enough apart at 2 to 3 feet.

3. Vigorous growers of moderate height, for a 3rd row, which generally require 4 ft. of space.

4. Tall, rampant growing, non-climbing sorts, which must be placed in the back row if the best effect is to be gained.

5. Moderate climbers generally called Pillar Roses for furnishing the supports of arches or pergolas.

6. Extra vigorous climbers which would cover higher structures than those mentioned in No. 5.



The letters at the end of the description refer to the climatological map, and are an indication that the variety has been proved suitable for the particular division. Where there is no reference it may be taken for granted that the variety has either been proved unsuitable or has not been tested by our correspondents. "E" signifies suitable everywhere.

It is our earnest endeavour to help our customers to get better roses, and criticism and comment on any variety's success under special treatment will be welcomed. This information will be used to improve next year's Catalogue, and must inevitably make for better satisfaction and greater recompense for the labour of every rose lover.

Prices.—1/6 each, 16/- dozen; 50 or more at the rate of £6 per 100, except where otherwise marked. In order to secure the advantage of these reduced rates, buyers must take the whole order at one time in one consignment. For instance, five parcels of ten plants each sent at intervals will be charged at dozen and not hundred rates.

Plant low growers in the front rows.

In addition, several small orders packed in separate parcels and then tied together for despatch in one consignment are not entitled to hundred rates unless at least 50 plants are included in each parcel. The reduced rates are only made possible where the labours of collecting, checking and cost of packing are reduced to a minimum, as packing is not charged extra. Postage or freight is additional, but as a new and complicated Postal rate is now in force clients are advised to allow extra remittance with definite instructions as to (a) cutting out the full amount with extra plants, (b) returning balance in stamps, or (c) holding surplus to credit of account.

CRIMSON GLORY (H.T.) (W. Kordes Sohne, 1935), F.3.—Large buds, opening to semi-double to double flowers of a rich, deep, lustrous crimson which is so intense that it is liable to burn in very hot weather. The growth is vigorous and spreading, while the rich sweet fragrance is up to the very highest standard. The foliage is somewhat liable to mildew, but in other respects this variety is considered the best red sent out in the last thirty years. Highly recommended. E.

ETOILE DE HOLLANDE (H.T.) (Verschuren, 1919), F.3.—Rich, dark red buds, opening to semi-double flowers of exceptionally good crimson colour, free from fading or blueing, and yielding a rich, sweet muscat fragrance. The growth is vigorous, healthy and productive, with occasional blooms up to exhibition standard. A splendid garden and decorative variety, while a climbing sport is also available. In spite of various claims for improvements this is still one of the very best red roses. E.

TALISMAN (H.T.) (Montgomery, 1929), F.3.—Long pointed buds, opening to semi-double flowers of pronounced variability. At times the colour of the inner face of the petals is rich, coppery red, fading to pink or gold, while occasionally the flowers are pale yellow or almost white. Colour richness may always be improved by a teaspoonful of Iron Sulphate applied to the soil round each plant, but as lime counteracts the effect, they should never be used together. Growth is vigorous, healthy and productive, and the variety a most popular and beautiful decorative. A climbing sport is also available. E.

RED RADIANCE (H.T.) (Gude, 1916), F.4.—Identical in every way, but one to the parent variety. The colour is a cerise red, which is unexcelled for night decoration. During the winter months in Sydney Zone the colour is at its best, and it is worth growing for the winter blooms alone. It is also available as a vigorous climber. E.

RADIANCE (H.T.) (Cook, 1908), F.4.—Silvery pink interior with carmine pink reverse. The average blooms are of a somewhat hooded type but are so freely produced on long strong stems all through the season that the variety has achieved a really wonderful popularity. When well grown, quite long pointed blooms may be cut fully equal to exhibition standard, particularly in the autumn months. The flowers are richly fragrant with the sweet or damask perfume which is recognised as the highest form of fragrance. The growth is splendid, with clean, highly resistant foliage, and generally speaking the variety sets a standard of all round excellence which might easily be taken to heart by many hybridists. Radiance, and its sports, Red Radiance and Mrs. Chas. J. Bell, are grown in enormous quantities by the cut flower growers for the Sydney market, while in addition they are found in nearly every garden as hedges, whole beds or specimen plants. So universally has the variety been planted that gardeners are beginning to get tired of it, which is the inevitable, but none the less unjust sentence for outstanding merit. Unfortunately, there is no other variety of equal value to take its place. E.

Roses are listed according to number sold last year.

PRESIDENT HERBERT HOOVER (H.T.) (L. B. Coddington, 1930), F.3.—

Large, semi-double flowers with very variable colouring. The inner petals are old gold heavily flushed orange, while the reverse of the petal is claret red flushed crimson and orange. The plant is a vigorous, tall, thin grower, producing its blooms on extra long stems. Occasionally the blooms are up to exhibition standard, but as a decorative variety it rivals Talisman. Highly recommended. A vigorous climbing sport is now available. E.

EDITOR McFARLAND (H.T.) (C. Mallerin, 1931), F.3.—

Large, double blooms of refined shape and good substance. The colour is a deep, even shade of rather hard pink which is difficult to blend with other blooms. As an exhibition rose, and for vigorous, healthy growth and freedom of bloom, this variety sets a very high standard. E.

GAIETY (H.T.) (E. G. Hill Co., 1926), F.3.—

A rose of many colour variations in which coppery red and pink appear mixed in varying proportions. The average bloom may be described in general terms as coppery pink. In this variety the richest colours will be obtained in spring and autumn. The growth is splendid and almost thornless, while the foliage is disease resistant. Although partly Pernetiana, it is a vigorous grower and a telling decorative for competition. Highly recommended. E.

E. G. HILL (H.T.) (E. G. Hill, 1928), F.3.—

Immense, fully double flowers of rich scarlet, opening to deeper red as the blooms develop. In hot, dry weather the colour becomes more dazzling, while it rarely blues under any conditions. The flowers are borne on long stems and are very suitable for exhibition in the bud to full bloom class. The growth is vigorous and healthy. Named after an honoured grower and producer of new varieties in U.S.A. E.

SOUVENIR DE MADAME BOULLET (H.T.) (Pernet Ducher, 1921), F.3.—

Extra long pointed buds, opening to semi-double or double, richly tea scented blooms of deep cadmium yellow, which keep their colour much better than other yellow sorts. The growth is vigorous and upright, but the lower stems are often somewhat thin and wiry. Still, it is one of the very best garden and decorative varieties, and is highly recommended. A very vigorous climbing sport is available, and is the best yellow climber to date in our opinion. E.

MADAME PIERRE S. DU PONT (H.T.) (C. Mallerin, 1930), F.3.—

Rich yellow, semi-double blooms with a shading of ochre, very freely produced on vigorous, healthy growth. The flowers are large, fruit scented, and keep their colour very well, and the variety is ideal for bedding. E.

GOLDEN DAWN (H.T.) (P. Grant, 1928), F.3.—

The buds are rich sunflower yellow heavily flushed with deep old rose. When open the petals disclose an inner face of sunflower yellow which tones to lemon yellow as the flower ages. The growth is vigorous with distinctive foliage and a splendid branching habit so essential to profuse and continuous blooming. On young or unduly forced plants the blooms are likely to come misshapen, but in spite of these faults Golden Dawn is a show rose of the highest order, while it is a first-class garden rose as well. Where the colour comes somewhat pale it may be wonderfully improved by a liquid manure made by dissolving a level dessertspoonful of Sulphate of Iron in three gallons of water. This may be applied to the soil every three months during

the growing season. The average number of petals is 45, while the perfume is a rich tea scent. Golden Dawn has won its way by sheer merit into the front rank in Europe, America and Australia. E.

KOROVO (H.T.) (Leenders, 1931), 3.—Rich, clear salmon pink, double blooms of perfect shape and freely produced on vigorous, healthy plants. There is often an orange flush through the colours and in our considered opinion this is the best salmon pink rose in commerce. E.

WARRAWEE (H.T.) (Mrs. H. C. Fitzhardinge, 1936), F.3.—Extra long buds of clear rosy salmon, opening to silvery pink blooms which fade to a lighter shade but are always clean and attractive and very effective under artificial light. The growth is very vigorous and the plants most continuous in bloom. The foliage is liable to mildew, while on young plants the colour is sometimes rather pale, but in the cooler weather the shade becomes much deeper and recent correspondence from U.S.A. indicates that this Australian-raised rose is considered one of the very best pink roses in that country. Highly recommended. E.

MADAME BUTTERFLY (H.T.) (E. G. Hill, 1918), F.3.—A sport from Ophelia which is highly recommended. The colour is best described as a harmony of bright pink, apricot and gold, while, added to perfect shape and mildew-proof foliage, there are the additional qualities of a rich perfume, vigorous growth and freedom of bloom. At times the colour fades, but just as often it is much richer, and the blooms are even larger than the parent. Its most serious fault is of opening quickly, owing to its being a semi-double bloom. Recommended highly, and particularly for its rich, sweet scent. There are several varieties all rather closely expressing the same idea, and where only a few plants are required it is not advisable to select more than one of the family. Lady Sylvia and Lady Love resemble Madame Butterfly very closely. Rapture is slightly darker, John C. M. Mensing has a little more pink in the colour, while Annie Laurie carries a few more petals. All are good varieties. E.

MRS. DUNLOP BEST (H.T.) (Hicks, 1916), F.4.—Reddish apricot with a coppery yellow base; good shaped buds opening into fairly large semi-double, sweetly scented flowers. The plant is most vigorous, free blooming, and mildew resistant. There is a tendency to reduce petalage in summer, when the colour is not so rich. Rich tea scent. From an almost unknown variety this has become one of the most popular garden varieties in the list. A climbing sport provides a new shade in that section. Highly recommended. E.

MADAME ABEL CHATENAY (H.T.) (Pernet Ducher, 1895), F.4.—This fine variety appears in every recommended list for the Australian climates. The colour is described as bright carmine rose shaded with pale vermilion rose and salmon, while the double flowers are always of a good shape. It is liable to mildew and black spot, and has an ungainly habit of growth in most districts, but is still one of the very best, and should on no account be omitted from any collection. It is a profuse seed-producer, and the flowers should be regularly clipped as soon as they are finished to ensure a quick return to flowering. The climbing sport should never be overlooked in any selection of rambling roses. Faint tea perfume. As an all round rose Madame Abel Chatenay is a standing challenge to very many modern varieties which are frequently discarded within five years of their dissemination.

Study the Growth Numbers to avoid mistakes in planting.

tion. The blooms do not usually keep well when picked and the variety is best used for garden decoration. E.

ROUGE MALLERIN (H.T.) (Mallerin, 1934), F.3.—Brilliant red buds, opening to large, full, show blooms with a high-pointed centre. The colour keeps well, while the healthy, vigorous growth and rich damask perfume all make for a high standard of all-round excellence. A particularly good variety and preferred by some to Crimson Glory. E.

MALAR ROS (H.T.) (W. Kordes Sohne, 1932), F.3.—A strong, upright type, with free branching and flowering habit. Buds are large and pointed, and open to glorious, large blooms of dark red, sometimes with a glistening sheen of crimson. Unusually rich perfume of old rose. A first class, all purpose variety, and well up to exhibition standard; may be considered an improved Hadley. In some districts the stems are liable to die back to the base, but new shoots are produced without any weakening of vigour. Highly recommended. E.

PRINCE FELIX DE LUXEMBOURG (H.T.) (Ketten Bros., 1930), F.4.—Velvety carmine red which does not blue readily. The flowers are made up of 30 to 35 petals, while the growth is good and the foliage healthy. Sometimes the blooms could be fairly described as crimson. A good garden rose. Sweet fruit scent. Recommended. E.

SOUVENIR DE H. A. VERSCHUREN (H.T.) (H. A. Verschuren & Zonen, 1922), F.3.—Cadmium yellow passing to orange yellow, very large, fairly full of exquisite form and finish, borne singly on rigid flower stalks. Growth similar to "Sunburst" but much stronger, while the colour sometimes fades to almost white in hot weather. The surname is pronounced in Holland as "Fer-skewren." Recommended. Tea. E.

LORRAINE LEE (Hyb. Gig.) (A. Clark, 1924), F.4.—This is one of the first dwarf, ever-blooming, second generation descendants from *Rosa Gigantea*. It possesses freedom of flower in a most marked degree, while the long buds, rich tea scent, and disease-resistant qualities are most desirable features. In cool weather the terracotta pink colour is very rich, but in summer in the Sydney zone it is inclined to get rather hard. The remarkable freedom of flower makes it a most valuable variety in Spring, Autumn and Winter. The blooms carry fifteen to twenty petals, while a climbing sport is now a valuable addition to that section. Prune very lightly. E.

SHOT SILK (H.T.) (A. Dickson, 1924), F.2.—May be described as coppery salmon pink though necessarily somewhat variable. The blooms are rather short like many others of *Pernetiana* origin, but for garden or house decoration are very effective. The growth is rather low but dense and ideal for bedding, while the glossy green foliage makes a perfect background for the beautiful flowers. The perfume is described as Attar of Rose. A strong climbing sport locally raised is now available. A.H.M.Mts.P.S.

PICTURE (H.T.) (S. McGredy & Son, 1932), F.3.—Medium sized blooms with 24 clear rose pink petals. Very fine shape and free flowering. Tea scent. This is an ideal bedding type and must reach a higher place in the list if quality is appreciated. This variety is very aptly named. E.

HADLEY (H.T.) (Montgomery, 1914), F.3.—Rich crimson blooms of full petalage making for a long lasting flower when out, and for this

Priority is decided by numbers sold each year.

reason it is practically the only red rose grown by the cut flower trade in Sydney. Unfortunately, it is inclined to blue in the autumn or cool weather but the colour is enhanced by warm, dry conditions. Like a number of other varieties, it appears to lose constitution in some districts, but where it does well it finds many supporters. The habit is free and branching, while the growth is good. Plants weakened by overwatering or excessive rain will sometimes mildew badly, but generally speaking the foliage is clean. A vigorous climbing sport is now available. E.

SIR HENRY SEGRAVE (H.T.) (A. Dickson & Sons, 1932), F.3.—A particularly fine exhibition and garden variety with primrose yellow blooms of perfect form, substance and size. The growth is good, and in every respect this is an acquisition. Highly recommended. E.

ROSE MARIE (H.T.) (Dorner, 1918), F.3.—The long buds open into perfectly shaped, fairly full blooms of a rich shining rose pink, which is liable to blue with age. It is very free flowering, and an ideal bedding variety. It is mildew-proof, and good growth and continuous blooming make it an ideal garden rose. The flowers are powerfully fragrant with a rich, sweet perfume highly appreciated by most growers. An extremely vigorous climber is listed in that section. E.

FASCINATION (H.T.) (Chaplin Bros., 1927), F.4.—Rosy cerise shaded yellow with about 30 petals of good quality. The shape is very good, while the bloom aptly justifies its name. It is extremely vigorous in growth, with free branching habit and is a garden rose of a very high order. Strong fruit scent. Highly recommended. E.

McGREDY'S SCARLET (H.T.) (S. McGredy & Sons, 1930), 3.—As far as this climate is concerned the name is most inappropriate. So far from being scarlet, the best colour is a bright reddish cerise of quite an attractive shade. In quality of bloom it is a particularly fine variety with extra long petals and when well grown is up to champion form. The growth is very good, while the petals range round 28 to 30. Faint tea scent. Highly recommended. E.

SUNNY SOUTH (H.T.) (Alister Clark, 1918), 4.—Beautiful semi-double flowers of pink flushed with carmine on a yellow base. They may be cut on wiry, almost thornless stems up to three feet long. Should be cut when just colouring in the bud stage, and used for house decoration. Lightly tea scented. Highly recommended. Makes a splendid tall hedge and is invaluable when planted on the windy side, thus providing protection for less vigorous varieties. E.

COLUMBIA (H.T.) (E. G. Hill, 1917), F.3.—Large full flowers of a rich deep pink which has the extremely valuable quality of deepening as the flower ages. The blooms are produced on long, almost thornless stems and are held superbly erect, while they possess a rich, sweet perfume. Unfortunately, this variety has a serious fault for the buds when opening, if checked in their food supply, present a crippled appearance and frequently fail to open properly. When regularly supplied with sufficient water and plant food this fault is not in evidence. The plants are vigorous in growth, free in bloom and mildew resistant foliage of the highest order. As in Madame Butterfly, there are many sports of Columbia of somewhat similar appearance. August Noack, Europa, and Frau Luise Lindecke are sometimes quite dark, almost a light red. Lucinda, Columbia Supreme, New Columbia, Scott's Columbia, Rose Hill, Silver Columbia and J. K. B. Roos vary slightly from the original, but in our testing, Briarcliff

Pres. H. Hoover is a winner.

appears to be more free from the crippled flower tendency than the parent. B.H.M.Mt.P.R.S.

BETTY UPRICHARD (H.T.) (A. Dickson, 1922), F.3.—The inner face of petal is delicate salmon pink to carmine, while the outer or reverse is glowing carmine with coppery sheen, and a suffusion of orange. The growth is very vigorous, with erect and free branching habit, flowering freely and continuously. The blooms are *Verbena* perfumed, and carried on erect flower stems; they are of medium size, not too full, but perfectly formed, with large smooth petals of massive substance. A beautiful semi-double decorative rose. Highly recommended. The correct pronunciation (according to the raiser) is "Yew-pritchard." E.

DAILY MAIL SCENTED (H.T.) (Archer, 1929), F.2.—Rich deep velvety red with a scarlet sheen. The colour quality is well maintained, while the flowers are richly scented. Growth is medium and the petals vary considerably, often making a high class show flower, and at other times semi-double only. The foliage is weak and prone to mildew in most zones unless on soil very rich in potash. The climbing sport promises to be one of the best red climbers available. The word "Scented" is an essential part of the name to distinguish it from the Daily Mail (Madame E. Herriot) sent out in 1913. A.H.M.Mts.P.S.

UNA WALLACE (H.T.) (McGredy, 1921), F.4.—Beautiful, soft, well toned, cherry rose without shading. In depth, formation and substance it is faultless, very free blooming, and double. Faint tea. Its perfect shape makes it an ideal exhibition rose, while it is high in garden qualities as well. Highly recommended. E.

LADY HILLINGDON (T.) (Shawyer, 1910), F.4.—The flowers are produced on long, wiry stems, and unless extra well grown are liable to hang their heads. They can only be classed as semi-double, but the buds are most attractive; while it is a clean grower and profuse in bloom. The variety is mildew-resistant, and the rich yellow flowers have a strong tea perfume. It makes a good bedding and decorative rose and will bloom right into the winter months if not pruned heavily. The climbing sport is also in demand. E.

LAURENT CARLE (H.T.) (Pernet Ducher, 1907), F.3.—This is another variety which enjoys almost universal popularity. The blooms are a velvety carmine, large, double, and delightfully fragrant with the damask perfume of the old-fashioned Cabbage Rose. The foliage is mildew proof, and its freedom of bloom and general excellence make it a firm favourite. It is necessary to prune to a bud pointed upward, as the growth is inclined to be low and spreading. The climbing sport sent out from local nurseries is proving a consistent variety. E.

AMBASSADOR (H.T.) (Premier Rose Garden, 1933), F.3.—A salmon pink sport of Talisman with decided orange base. Plants are identical with the parent, and this rose promises to be one of the very best of the Talisman sports. Highly recommended. E.

GOLDEN OPHELIA (H.T.) (B. R. Cant, 1918), 3.—Medium sized, shapely blooms of golden yellow shading lighter at the edges, freely borne on long, strong stems, and on this account valued by commercial cut flower growers. The growth is vigorous and branching and ideal for bedding purposes. E.

The best, like Cream, must come to the top.

- CATHRINE KORDES (H.T.)** (W. Kordes Sohne, 1930), F.3.—Rich scarlet with crimson shades which keep their quality very well under usual conditions though sometimes there is a tendency for some of the flowers to go cerise. The buds are long and pointed, opening into flowers of splendid shape of highest exhibition standard. The growth is good and in every way this is a very fine variety. Light tea scent. Highly recommended. E.
- CONDESA DE SASTAGO (H.T.)** (Pedro Dot, 1933), F.3.—Blossoms are a striking colour, being coppery red inside and golden yellow outside. A very pretty rose which will become popular. The growth is vigorous with healthy foliage and while of undoubted Pernetiana origin, it does not show any of the die back usual with that class. Recommended. E.
- COMTESSE VANDAL (H.T.)** (Leenders & Co., 1932), 3.—Coppery salmon, semi-double flowers, of particularly high quality when well grown. The growth is fairly vigorous and the blossoms are freely produced. This variety deserves full points for novelty, while many of the blossoms are of champion exhibition quality. A.H.M.Mts.P.S.
- ELIZABETH OF YORK (H.T.)** (Dobbie & Co., 1927), F.2.—Rich cerise pink of a particularly vivid shade, fading to a pale pink in the open flower. The blossoms, though semi-double, are capable of show standard at times, but as a garden rose it is one of the most outstanding introductions for some years. The growth is vigorous and branching and ideal for bedding purposes. Highly recommended. E.
- BRIARCLIFF (H.T.)** (Briarcliff Nurseries, 1925), F.3.—A sport from Columbia identical in nearly every respect but flowering more often without the crippled condition of the bud and flower experienced with the older variety. The colour is brilliant pink with splendidly shaped blossoms of ample petalage. It is a very full flowering sort and possesses the same rich, sweet fragrance of the parent. Where any deformed blossoms are experienced we recommend giving plants a liquid manure made of a handful of sulphate of ammonia to four gallons of water just as the buds begin to break. B.H.M.Mt. P.R.S.
- MRS. CHARLES J. BELL (H.T.)** (Pierson, 1917), F.4.—A sport of the popular Red Radiance, possessing all the delightful characteristics of that variety, save colour, which is a delicate shell pink. Considering the popularity of the original, a warm welcome should await this dainty addition to our free flowering garden roses. Colour fades in hot weather, but at its best is beautiful. Highly recommended. Rich sweet perfume. Dixie is identical with this variety, while it is also called Salmon Radiance in Queensland. A vigorous climbing sport is also listed. E.
- GIpsy LASS (H.T.)** (Alex. Dickson & Sons, 1932), F.3.—Rich scarlet-crimson, double, globular flowers of medium size and tall, upright growth. A welcome addition to the red garden roses in spite of the somewhat weak foliage. Highly recommended. Very sweetly scented. E.
- WILLIAM MOORE (H.T.)** (S. McGredy & Sons, 1935), F.3.—Very large, full blossoms of perfect shape, with high pointed centre and very sweetly scented. The colour is a beautiful soft, even toned carmine pink, shading to a deeper pink as the blossoms age but rather difficult

Many old Roses reached a high standard of quality.

to blend with other varieties. Recommended as a perfect exhibition rose. E.

BETTER TIMES (H.T.) (J. H. Hill Co., 1934), F.3.—Large, double, delicately fragrant, brilliant cerise flowers, produced on long and strong stems. Leathery, dark green foliage and a very free bloomer. A sport of Columbia which has produced excellent blooms, which keep their colour particularly well. Highly recommended. E.

PRESIDENT MACIA (H.T.) (M. Leenders & Co., 1933), F.3.—Shapely buds opening to good flowers, carrying 30 petals. Outside the colour is deep pink, with pale flesh pink inside. This variety will sometimes be up to show form. Highly recommended. E.

GRENOBLE (H.T.) (Mallerin, 1931), F.3.—Double, scarlet red blooms of somewhat globular shape, produced on a vigorous, healthy bush. Recommended as an acquisition to the garden section though some of the blooms are inclined to be coarse when unduly forced. Tea. E.

EVERT VAN DYK (H.T.) (G. A. van Rossem, 1931), F.3.—Large, full, clear carmine pink flowers. Apparently a seedling of Columbia and a healthy, vigorous, productive variety. Recommended. E.

JOYOUS CAVALIER (H.T.) (W. E. B. Archer, 1926), 4.—Light crimson flowers, semi-double to double, of splendid shape in the bud form, opening to loose blooms which keep their colour particularly well. The growth is extremely vigorous with branching habit and nearly always in bloom. Unfortunately, there is very little perfume. In other respects this is a very welcome addition to garden varieties, while it makes a vigorous and attractive hedge. This variety is very aptly named as the colour is always attractive. E.

MRS. HAROLD BROCKLEBANK (H.T.) (A. Dickson & Sons, 1907), F.4.—Creamy white, with buff centre. The outer petals sometimes tinted salmon rose. The blooms are large, double, of perfect shape and very strongly tea scented. It is not mildew proof, but a grand rose for any purpose. When shaded for exhibition purposes it is a rich yellow. E.

VILLE DE PARIS (H.T.) (Pernet Ducher, 1925), 3.—Clear sunflower yellow, with semi-double blooms of good shape, freely produced. Faint tea scent. This is one of the best yellow garden varieties in the list. A climbing sport is also available. A.H.M.Mts.P.S.

JONKHEER J. L. MOCK (H.T.) (Leenders, 1909), F.4.—Silvery pink on the inside of petals, with a deep imperial pink exterior. Although marked as fragrant the sweet perfume is only light and sometimes difficult to detect. Its worst faults are a tendency to ball in wet weather or when very close to coastal moisture-laden breezes, and on the other hand, the petals burn in dry heat. The blooms often are so large as to be coarse and many dislike it on this account. B.R.S.

MADAME COCHET COCHET (H.T.) (C. Mallerin, 1934), F.3 or 4.—Long pointed buds of coppery pink, flushed orange, opening to flowers of splendid form. It has 25 to 40 petals, and as these open they disclose a mass of golden stamens. As it ages the colour changes to soft satiny pink. Sweet honey-like fragrance. Tall growth and good foliage, free blooming and a very attractive colour. E.

Wood Ashes make for better foliage.

- DAINTY BESS (H.T.)** (Archer, 1925), 3.—Quite single, and in cool weather is salmon pink, with a prominent centre of crimson and gold stamens. In the summer months the colour bleaches, but if the buds are picked when about to open they develop and last well in the house. In cool climates this variety will fully live up to its name. This variety is coming into prominence for table decorations and has caused considerable attention at a number of leading Horticultural Shows. E.
- MABEL TURNER (H.T.)** (H. Dickson, 1923), 4.—Vigorous branching growth, flowers very large, full, and well formed, with high pointed centre; colour warm, deep salmon pink, with reflexed petals. Liable to fade, and is not altogether free from mildew. Recommended as a very fine exhibition variety and a good garden sort as well. Faint tea. E.
- MRS. WARREN E. LENON (H.T.)** (E. G. Hill & Co., 1924), F.3.—Large, long pointed buds, opening to semi-double flowers, which are reddish carmine and very fragrant and frequently up to a high exhibition standard. A good grower and continuous bloomer. Highly recommended. This lovely rose is winning fresh admirers every year. Sweet. E.
- KAISERIN AUGUSTE VIKTORIA (H.T.)** (Lambert, 1891), F.3.—For over forty years this variety has been before the rose growing public, and it still maintains its position as one of the very best. The flowers are large, full and nearly always come good. The colour is a creamy white with a faint lemon tinge in the centre. It is a first-class exhibition and a free flowering garden rose. The climbing sport, though somewhat variable in its behaviour is recommended as one of the finest white climbers available. Tea. E.
- MADAME LOUIS LENS (H.T.)** (L. Lens, 1932), 3.—Plants are vigorous and branching. Blooms in bud stage are very long and pointed, opening into perfectly shaped, pure white blooms of about 40 petals. A welcome addition to the list of exhibition and garden varieties though liable to ball in damp weather. Recommended. E.
- DR. HAWKESWORTH (H.T.)** (Bees Ltd., 1927), F.3.—Medium sized, double, rich crimson flowers, somewhat after the style of Hoosier Beauty, with the same rich damask scent. The growth is good, with healthy foliage, while the colour rarely blues. Recommended. E.
- MRS. HERBERT STEVENS (T.)** (McGredy, 1910), 4.—A very fine, free-flowering, semi-double exhibition and garden rose. The buds are long and pointed, but unless well-grown frequently lack petalage, open quickly, and lose their shape. It is liable to mildew, but easily one of the best White Roses to date. A climbing sport is proving most satisfactory. Faint tea scent. E.
- SOUVENIR DE DENIER VAN DER GON (H.T.)** (Verschuren-Pechtold, 1935), F.3.—Long pointed buds carried on long, strong stems, opening to large, double, fragrant, orange yellow shaded coppery red blooms which change to golden yellow when fully developed. The growth is vigorous and unusually productive. E.
- ROSLYN (H.T.)** (Towill, 1929), F.2.—Colour variable. Sometimes deep orange, at other times pure yellow, with semi-double flowers of large size and good shape. Not unlike Golden Emblem, but much more satisfactory than this variety in Sydney. The flowers are borne singly on long, strong stems, while the growth is fairly vigorous. Recommended. A.H.M.Mts.P.S.

Summer pruning should be lighter than Winter.



TALISMAN.

A Sensation in Fancy Coloured Roses.

Block by courtesy of Dr. J. Horace McFarland.

LAGERSTROEMIA.



Heliotrope Beauty

indica rubra

indica alba

indica rubra

Eavesii

flos reginae

Heliotrope Beauty

- MARY HART (H.T.)** (G. B. Hart, 1931), F.3.—A red sport of Talisman, and like the parent very variable. At its best the colour is glistening crimson-scarlet flushed orange, and fading to deep carmine. Unfortunately, there are times when the colours blue badly and the blooms are anything but pleasing. 20 to 30 petals and damask perfume. E.
- HOOSIER BEAUTY (H.T.)** (Dorner, 1915), F.3.—Large, shapely blooms of glowing crimson with darker shadings, produced on long stems which are clothed rather sparsely with good foliage. The growth is fairly good as a rule although there are places where it is all that could be desired. This variety is up to the highest standard for rich damask fragrance. It was raised in Indiana, U.S.A., which has long been known as the "Hoosier State." E.
- J. C. THORNTON (H.T.)** (Bees Ltd., 1927), 3.—A refined bloom of crimson scarlet with, unfortunately, very little perfume. It is, however, so vigorous, healthy and attractive that the demand for plants is increasing each year. Recommended. E.
- ECLIPSE (H.T.)** (Nicolas, 1935), F.3.—Large, long pointed, deep gold bud, opening into a large, semi-double flower of cadmium yellow. Very vigorous, branching and free blooming. Highly recommended. E.
- LADY SYLVIA (H.T.)** (W. Stevens Ltd., 1927), F.3.—A sport from the well-known Madame Butterfly. It resembles its parent in all respects except colour, which is superior, as all the shades are intensified and are more lively. Sweet scent. E.
- WILLIAM ORR (H.T.)** (McGredy, 1930), F.3.—Deep velvety crimson with a delightful sheen. The outer portion of the petals is of a much lighter shade. Flowers are large, full and of perfect form. Fragrance exceptionally sweet and strong. A garden, bedding and exhibition variety which can be strongly recommended. E.
- CHARLES H. RIGG (H.T.)** (Chaplin Bros., 1931), F.3.—Rose pink blooms of good size and substance, and frequently up to exhibition standard. Good healthy growth. Recommended. Fruit scent. E.
- QUEENSLAND BEAUTY (H.T.)** (Alderton & Williams, 1934), F.3.—A pink sport of Golden Dawn. This variety was first found in Queensland some years ago and has since been reported in several other places. The plants are identical in growth and foliage to the parent. The colour is deep rose pink in the bud stage, but when open the inner face of the petals show various shades of flesh pink which contrast with the deeper colour on the outside of the petal. Colour variable at different seasons of the year. Light tea perfume. Recommended. E.
- FRAU KARL DRUSCHKI (H.P.)** (Lambert, 1900), 4 or 6.—Pure white double blooms of splendid shape and very freely produced. This variety has more of a climbing habit when left unpruned, and may be made into a densely branched bush by topping each shoot when it attains the length of 10 or 12 inches. Mildews, but otherwise excellent. Another method of treatment is to tie down the long canes horizontally, pinch back the ends to force out the lateral growth. Quite scentless. E.
- EDITH NELLIE PERKINS (H.T.)** (A. Dickson, 1928), F.3.—The outside of the petal is a light orient red heavily shaded cerise at top and

Cut Roses very early in the day.

orange at base. The inner face is salmon pink merging into orange salmon. The blooms are carried on long upright stems, and are moderately full, of pretty spiral formation and sweetly scented. 25 petals. Recommended. E.

AROMA (H.T.) (B. R. Cant & Sons, 1931), F.3.—Bright red flowers of semi-double character resembling in a number of respects Etoile de Hollande. The name is quite appropriate as the variety possesses a rich, sweet fragrance, while it is a good average grower, and a free blooming variety as well. E.

J. K. B. ROOS (H.T.) (M. Leenders & Co., 1933), F.3.—This rose has surpassed our expectations with its healthy and free flowering habit. The colour is silvery pink, becoming much more intense in autumn. Blooms open well and are highly perfumed. Recommended. E.

JOHN CRONIN (H.T.) (A. Clark, 1935), F.3.—Shapely and richly fragrant blooms of deep rose pink, produced on vigorous, healthy plants which are free and continuous blooming. E.

WHITE ENSIGN (H.T.) (McGredy, 1925), 3.—Pure white, slightly flushed cream at the base of the petals. The flowers are very full, of medium size, and when well grown are of good shape. The growth is medium to good with a bushy branching habit. Faint tea. Recommended. E.

ROSELANDIA (H.T.) (Stevens, 1924), F.E.—Said to be a sport from Golden Ophelia but there appears to be some doubt on this point. The blooms are large with a deeper yellow colour, but are only semi-double. Occasional exhibition blooms have been produced but it is really better treated as a garden variety. Fruit scent. E.

OPHELIA (H.T.) (W. Paul & Sons, 1912), F.3.—Salmon flesh shaded rose and yellow, a colour which is liable to fade, but even then is not objectionable and for delicious fragrance alone it is worth growing. Semi-double. Sweet. E.

MARGARET MCGREDY (H.T.) (S. McGredy & Son, 1927), 3.—Flowers deep cerise pink or geranium lake with occasionally an orange flush. The colour, however, is very fleeting and soon loses attractiveness. The shape is the typical short Pernetiana type, while the growth is vigorous and healthy. A.B.H.M.Mts.P.S.

GENERAL MacARTHUR (H.T.) (E. G. Hill, 1905), F.3. or 4.—A fine large bright red, full bloom rather flat in shape and liable to lose brilliancy by blueing but very sweetly scented. It is always well up in number of plants sold. Particularly free flowering and recommended for hedge work. Mildew proof. E.

MATADOR (H.T.) (Van Rossem, 1935), F.3.—The deep crimson blooms are rather darker than Etoile de Hollande and carry a few more petals, but the colour blues occasionally. It has been described as an improvement on Etoile de Hollande but while some excellent blooms have been seen, it appears to be more variable than that variety. Recommended. E.

LUIS BRINAS (H.T.) (P. Dot, 1934), F.3.—Short buds, opening slowly to a fully double, starry, orange copper flower. When fully open the flower is soft old rose flushed with gold. A vigorous, upright growing tree, moderately fragrant. A.H.M.Mts.P.S.

OSWALD SIEPER (H.T.) (M. Krause, 1932), 2.—A beautiful white with sulphur yellow centre and perfect form. The growth is strong and healthy with clean foliage. A splendid sort for exhibition. E.

Always advise if substitutes are acceptable.

- McGREDY'S YELLOW (H.T.)** (S. McGredy & Son, 1933), F.3.—This variety has shown definite improvement. Flowers in bud stage are yellow, opening into large, well formed blooms of a distinct lemon yellow shade. 30 petals. Growth is quite good. Recommended. A.H.M.Mts.P.S.
- TEXAS CENTENNIAL (H.T.)** (Dixie Rose Co., 1935), F.3.—A sport of President Herbert Hoover, with all its wonderful plant qualities. The colour is blood red, toning to cerise red in centre. A most striking new red of unusual colour. E.
- LADY HUNTINGFIELD (H.T.)** (A. Clark, 1937), F.3.—Rich, deep golden yellow blooms, produced freely on long stems with healthy resistant foliage. This variety is a welcome addition to the list of good garden roses. Highly recommended. E.
- PRESIDENT BOONE (H.T.)** (Howard & Smith, 1935), F.3.—Extra large, double, exhibition flower of deep velvety crimson, which keeps its colour till the last. The blooms are produced on long stems, while the growth is very vigorous. A high-class exhibition and garden sort but unless well grown liable to show weak stems. E.
- GWENDOLINE COLLINS (H.T.)** (A. Clark, 1937), 3.—An extra fine carmine rose with good shape and large petals. It is refined, beautiful and constant, and is sure to please. E.
- EFFEKT (H.T.)** (Max Krause, 1935), 3.—Inside of petal carmine rose with occasional blooms almost red; outside light yellow. The growth is extra vigorous, while the blooms have the typical short petal of the Pernetiana. A beautiful and very welcome variety. E.
- RICHARD E. WEST (H.T.)** (A. Dickson, 1924), F.3.—A grand addition to the yellow shades in this section, being possessed of robust and vigorous growth and very free branching habit; most continuous and free blooming. The blooms are large and semi-double, glowing cadmium yellow, paler on reflex. Fragrant. The colour fades in hot sun, while the stems are often weak. Tea. E.
- BILLY BOILER (H.T.)** (Alister Clark, 1927), 3 or 5.—A dazzling red rose that makes long, upright shoots always crowded with buds. It can be used as bush or pillar rose, and is a most striking object in the garden, and is absolutely distinct from any other rose. It has a fine constitution, and will thrive in any position. Semi-double. E.
- IRISH FIREFLAME (H.T.)** (A. Dickson, 1913), F.3.—Orange flushed crimson, but it must be picked quite young to get its colours, as it fades quickly. Very strongly tea scented. Single. H.M.Mt.S.
- ROSE D'AMOUR (H.T.)** (Pernet Ducher, 1936), 3.—Capucine red on the inside and old gold on the reverse of petals. The blooms are double and rather short like many of the Pernetiana type, but in other respects it is outstandingly beautiful and a strong grower as well. A.H.M.Mts.P.S.
- SERGEANT ULMANN (H.T.)** (Ch. Mallerin, 1932), F.3.—Extra strong grower with good foliage. Semi-double crimson, fading to a clean red. 15 to 18 petals. This is the best of the Hawlmark Crimson class in our opinion. E.
- JOANNA HILL (H.T.)** (J. H. Hill Co., 1929), 3.—Outer petals of a clear, sulphur yellow, inner petals of a deeper tone, showing a

Never manure at planting time.

decided pink flush. Fairly full and well formed. Should be better known. E.

JOHN C. M. MENSING (H.T.) (Eveleens, 1924), F.3.—A distinct sport from "Ophelia", salmon pink with buff centre. The habit and other characteristics as the parent. A most valuable variety. Recommended. Sweet. E.

MRS. HAROLD BROOKS (H.T.) (Alister Clark, 1931), 3.—A lovely free flowering red rose possessing great constitution, colour, scent and glorious foliage, making a large bush, flowering right into the winter and well adapted to form a hedge. E.

CHRISTOPHER STONE (H.T.) (Robinson, 1935), F.3.—Bright velvety scarlet, the colour being held from bud to fall. The petals are large, very wide and of great substance. The growth is extra vigorous, firm and upright, while the foliage is rich green, large and disease resistant. Free flowerer and strong perfume. Often up to exhibition standard when well grown. E.

EDITH KRAUSE (H.T.) (Max Krause, 1930), F.4.—Large white pointed blooms, not as full as Mrs. C. Lamplough, and less liable to ball in wet weather. A good exhibition variety. E.

MADAME JULES BOUCHE (H.T.) (Croibier, 1910), F.4.—The blooms are not very full, but its freedom of flowering makes it one of the best garden roses. The colour is creamy white, softly tinted flesh pink. Somewhat subject to mildew, but should not be neglected on this score. Lasts well in water when cut. Requires copious watering in summer to produce best results. Faint tea. E.

IRISH ELEGANCE (H.T.) (A. Dickson, 1905), 4.—Bronzy orange buds opening to single blooms of various shades of apricot. Very vigorous and free flowering. A splendid variety for table decoration. Does well everywhere, even in sandy soil. The best single pink for all round qualities. In hot climates the buds must be picked before opening or the colour is lost. Tea. E.

SOUV. OF STELLA GRAY (T.) (A. Dickson, 1907), F.2.—Deep orange with splashes of yellow, apricot, salmon and crimson. The semi-double flowers are small to medium size, fragrant and freely produced, while the foliage is mildew proof. A good buttonhole rose. Strong tea scent. E.

EILEEN DOROTHEA (H.T.) (A. Dickson & Sons, 1931), F.3.—Rich carmine, though in cooler climates it would probably show more of the red shades. The buds are long and pointed, opening to full, large blooms carrying 50 petals and either for garden purposes or exhibition it is a very fine variety. The growth is good, while the plants are free blooming with good foliage. The scent appears to be a mixture of sweet and fruit, while the variety is recommended everywhere. E.

ELLI KNAB (H.T.) (W. Kordes Sohne, 1934), F.3.—Outside petals deep rosy pink with inner face of pale pink heavily veined. The flowers are double and of excellent shape, well up to exhibition standard. Recommended. E.

ZARA RUTHVEN (H.T.) (Alister Clark, 1932), 3.—Rich luminous pink, continuously produced on erect stems. A seedling from Madame Abel Chatenay. Superior to Mrs. George Geary. E.

All is not gold that glitters.

- MADAME BERTHE DE FORGE (H.T.)** (C. Chambard, 1935), 3.—Beautiful buds, borne singly on strong stems, of reddish orange, opening to cup shaped flowers of orange coral flushed coppery salmon. The open flowers take the form of a Cactus Dahlia and are continuously produced. A promising decorative with 25-30 petals. E.
- JAMES WALLEY (H.T.)** (Easlea, 1923), F.3.—Deep apricot suffused pink with a buttercup yellow base. At times it is difficult to decide whether the general impression is pink or yellow. The blooms are of medium size and are produced on stiff stems. Quite an acquisition for garden purposes but not a tall grower. Tea. E.
- WHITE MAMAN COCHET (T.)** (Cook, 1897), 4.—A very vigorous exhibition or garden variety, a sport from Maman Cochet, and one of the best whites available, but lacking perfume. The double blooms carry a tinge of pink, and should not be forced, or disbudded, as such treatment tends to coarseness and confused centre. The foliage is mildew proof, and the branching growth makes it a very desirable rose for tall hedges, either by itself, or planted alternately with the pink variety. E.
- BUSYBODY (H.T.)** (Alister Clark, 1928), F.2.—Rich orange yellow, tea scented, semi-double blooms, freely produced on rather low growing plants. During the autumn and winter months the colour deepens to coppery shades. E.
- PRESIDENT VAN OOST (H.T.)** (L. Lens, 1934), F.3.—Orange yellow bud, opening to a large, double, golden yellow flower, carried on long, strong stems. A.H.M.Mts.P.S.
- LI BURES (H.T.)** (P. Dot, 1928), F.3.—The plant is of good growth with ample shiny foliage. The blooms are produced on long strong stems and are a happy combination of yellow and deep red and rose. The flowers are delightfully fragrant and are freely produced. Very variable. 35 petals. E.
- JACQUES LATOUCHE (H.T.)** (C. Mallerin, 1935), 3.—Buds coppery red, opening to coppery carmine flowers. Old blooms fade to pink but are a very attractive colour. E.
- LADY RACHEL VERNEY (H.T.)** (Bees Ltd., 1935), F.3.—Long buds opening to perfectly shaped blooms of 25 petals. The colour is rose madder and cerise pink and is attractive even amongst other pink varieties. Very good under artificial light. E.
- BARCELONA (H.T.)** (W. Kordes Sohne, 1932), F.3.—Carmine crimson with velvety black shadings. The blooms carry 40 to 50 large petals, and the colour keeps quite well under average conditions. The growth is good, with clean foliage. This variety is improving on its first year's performance. E.
- HEATHER PATON (H.T.)** (Austin & McAslan Ltd., 1934), F.3.—Semi-double, attractive flowers of glowing carmine, deepening towards the centre. Strong, upright growth with good foliage. E.
- LUNA (H.T.)** (Poulsen, 1925), 4.—The bud colour is yellow, opening to pale yellow or white flowers. The blooms are large, of good form, and produced on strong, erect stems. Performing very well as an exhibition variety. Splendid long buds. This variety has been overlooked. Tea. E.

- PERCY IZZARD (H.T.)** (Robinson, 1936), 3.—Deep yellow fading to a lighter colour. The blooms have large, firm petals, which build up imposing flowers, but require a few more petals to make a really consistent exhibition variety. E.
- HUGO ROLLER (T.)** (W. Paul, 1907), 2.—Creamy yellow petals, edged and suffused with crimson. Medium size, good shaped double blooms and mildew-proof foliage. Where Penelope is a failure this variety provides the nearest approach to it in colour. Like many other Teas, it is best pruned very lightly. Tea. E.
- MAMAN COCHET (T.)** (Cochet, 1893), 4.—Deep flesh, outer petals suffused light rose. A large heavy bloom of splendid form at its best, with a tendency to hang its head. Mildew proof foliage. A splendid variety for tall hedge work, either by itself or mixed with its white sport. Should not be heavily pruned, as it induces malformation of buds. This variety is easily grown under all conditions. Scentless. E.
- DIRECTOR RUBIO (H.T.)** (P. Dot, 1928), F.3.—Flower very large and beautiful of a new velvety magenta red shade and richly fragrant. The growth is good and the foliage dark green while the flowers are continuously produced through the season. Immense blooms, semi-double, with very large, rather narrow petals, giving the impression of a semi-double Paeony. A very beautiful variety which is being overlooked. E.
- OLYMPIA (H.T.)** (M. Tantau, 1935), F.3.—Dark crimson blooms after the style of E. G. Hill with a more uniform centre. Growth and foliage are good and the flowers and colour last well either on the bush or when cut. This variety must not be confused with "Olympiad" sent out in 1931. E.
- POLLY (H.T.)** (G. Beckwith & Son, 1928), F.3.—Buds gold flushed with pink, opening to flowers of creamy yellow fading to white. A Madame Butterfly type of bloom and growth, but a different colour. Specially good in autumn. E.
- MADAME EMILE DALOZ (H.T.)** (H. Sauvageot, 1934), F.3.—A true self colour. Large, loose flower resembling a Paeony. The flowers are clean, satiny pink, with a wonderful fragrance. 30-40 petals. A.H.M.Mts.P.S.
- SUNKIST (H.T.)** (E. G. Hill, 1932).—A rich orange sport of Joanna Hill with long buds opening to semi-double flowers. The habit of growth is similar to the parent. E.
- YVONNE MILLOT (H.T.)** (C. Mallerin, 1934), F.3.—Yellow tinted cream, large, full blooms produced on vigorous, healthy plants with good foliage. E.
- MRS. CHARLES LAMPLOUGH (H.T.)** (McGredy, 1920), F.3.—A creamy white exhibition bloom of large size, sweetly scented, vigorous growth and free flowering, though liable to ball badly in damp weather. E.
- FRIEDA KRAUSE (H.T.)** (Max Krause, 1935), 3.—Orange scarlet fading to deep carmine, with double flowers made up of 45 narrow petals. An attractive decorative. E.
- LADY HELEN MAGLONA (H.T.)** (A. Dickson, 1925), E.3.—Bright crimson red with dark markings, lightening to scarlet red as the

flower ages. It is very sweetly scented, and was awarded the Clay Cup for Fragrance in 1925. The blooms carry about 35 petals, which keep their colour fairly well. A good grower and promising particularly well, but must be well grown or it is liable to develop weak neck. E.

SENSATION (H.T.) (Jos. Hill, 1924), F.3.—Scarlet crimson, with maroon markings, very large, double, lasting; moderate fragrance; bud very large, long pointed, borne singly on long strong stems. Growth very vigorous, free branching, with heavy luxuriant foliage, profuse bloomer. A variety with superb qualities and serious faults. There is a rich orange flush through the crimson at the base, while at times the blooms show a very rich sheen. The colour is variable and appears to blue far too readily in some gardens for general satisfaction. Does best in Brisbane and Rockhampton climates where the blueing is not so apparent. Sweet.

CARITO MacMAHON (H.T.) (P. Dot, 1935), F.3.—Deep sunflower yellow which intensifies in autumn. The blooms carry 35 petals of medium length, while the foliage is good. Promising. E.

LUCY NICOLAS (H.T.) (C. Mallerin, 1935), 3.—Large, full flower of coppery coloured coral pink with a gold shaded reflex colour which does not alter with age. Very strong growth and dark green foliage free from disease. Very floriferous, and a most attractive colour. E.

PRESIDENT JAC SMITS (H.T.) (Verschuren, 1928), 4.—This is a seedling from Etoile de Hollande X., K. of K., and the characteristics of both parents are quite evident. Colour is scarlet crimson and holds very well. Strong, upright growth, and good resistant foliage occasionally subject to mildew. A better grower than K. of K. and a good night colour. Recommended as a decorative. E.

CLOVELLY (H.T.) (Hicks, 1923), 3.—Carmine rose with salmon shaded flowers, produced on extra long stems, and vigorous and healthy growth. Suitable for general garden purposes. Faint tea. E.

GRUSS AN COBURG (H.T.) (J. Felberg Leclerc, 1927), 3.—Bud brilliant coppery pink opening to a large full flower of changing effect. Inside petals yellow fawn and brown, base of petals golden yellow, outside of petals brownish red overshadowed with coppery golden yellow and reddish violet. E.

THEA HARRISON (H.T.) (Harrison, 1927), 3.—A true single rosy pink, of large size, and flowering in small clusters over a long period. An effective variety for exhibition in the decorative classes. E.

McGREDY'S PEACH (H.T.) (S. McGredy & Son, 1933), F.3.—Plants of this variety have shown a decided improvement in growth. Buds are long and pointed, opening into extra large, loose blooms, of yellow suffused apricot. Purely a decorative, carrying about 20 to 25 petals. Recommended. E.

FAIRLIE REDE (H.T.) (A. Clark, 1937), 4.—A very lovely, full, pink rose of large size, and pronounced freedom of bloom. The plant makes a tall bush and is first class in every way. E.

DOREEN THORN (H.T.) (F. Cant, 1934), 3.—Semi-double, deep glowing pink flowers of large size and good shape. E.

- ION PHILLIPS (H.T.)** (A. Dickson & Sons, 1934), 3.—Large, full, rich yellow flowers of good lasting qualities. Free branching growth, producing flowers with great freedom on long erect stems. Very promising. E.
- K. of K. (H.T.)** (A. Dickson, 1917), F.3.—The blooms are single, of intense scarlet, and the large petals hold their shape better than Red Letter Day. The flowers, while not so dark, have an extra advantage of being perfumed, but it is not so rampant in growth and the stems have less thorns. A good garden and decorative variety. Light, sweet scent. E.
- McGREDY'S IVORY (H.T.)** (McGredy, 1929), F.3.—Creamy yellow, fading to a very clear white as the bloom opens. The growth and foliage are both good. Light damask perfume. 25 petals. Recommended. E.
- JOSEPH PERNET d'ANNEMASSE (H.T.)** (J. Gaujard, 1934), 3.—Large, semi-double blooms, carried on long, strong stems. The colour is vivid coppery salmon but varies considerably. Vigorous, upright growth, with moderately healthy foliage. A.H.M.Mts.P.S.
- CARILLON (H.T.)** (J. H. Nicolas, 1935), 3.—Long pointed buds of orange scarlet, opening to deep coral overcast with orange, inner petals irregularly arranged. Branching habit and glossy green foliage. A very attractive decorative. A.H.M.Mts.P.S.
- GLOAMING (H.T.)** (J. H. Nicolas, 1935), F.3.—Large buds carried on long, rigid stems, opening to large, semi-double flowers of soft satiny pink heavily laden with salmon and amber. Vigorous and branching growth and a delightful fragrance. A very attractive variety. E.
- MARY COUNTESS OF ILCHESTER (H.T.)** (A. Dickson, 1909), F.3.—Deep carmine, of great size and well-shaped petals. Sweet. E.
- BERTHA GORST (H.T.)** (G. Beckwith & Son, 1933), F.3.—A sport from Autumn with larger blooms of crimson cerise. Moderate growth and semi-double flowers. A.H.M.Mts.P.S.
- ROSA GALLART (H.T.)** (P. Dot, 1935), 3.—Long pointed buds, opening to large, full, carmine salmon blooms. This is a beautiful and very promising variety. Recommended. E.
- STATELY (H.T.)** (A. Clark, 1930), 3.—Full, double flowers with high-pointed centre, of pale flesh pink deepening to light salmon. Strong constitution and free flowering habit in Spring and Autumn. Good exhibition form. E.
- THE RAJAH (H.T.)** (A. Clark, 1937), 3.—A fine deep red rose, very free and constant, and especially good in mid-summer and autumn. The bush is strong and healthy and has been thoroughly tested. E.
- MADAME J. M. FRUCTUS (H.T.)** (C. Chambard, 1935), 3.—Long pointed buds, opening to clear salmon pink blooms of 40-50 petals. The growth is strong and healthy and the flower somewhat after the style of Korovo. Recommended. E.
- SOEUR THERESE (H.T.)** (F. Gillot, 1930), F.3.—Golden yellow passing to cadmium yellow, with the edges of the petals marked with pink. Growth is vigorous and the flower large and well formed. E.
- DAISY BUD (H.T.)** (A. Dickson & Sons, 1933), F.3.—A shapely semi-double bloom of bright rosy pink, somewhat after the style of

Crimson Glory and Rouge Mallerin are better Red Roses.

Picture. The plant is most profuse in bloom and suitable for bedding purposes. E.

OLIVE COOK (H.T.) (F. Cant & Co. Ltd., 1934), 2.—Extra large, white, very double flowers, which were somewhat flat on the young plants. Blooms last well when cut but ball badly in damp weather. A.H.M.Mts.P.S.

PHOEBE (H.T.) (B. R. Cant & Son, 1922), F.3.—Upright growth, buds long and pointed; semi-double flowers of perfect form, with nicely reflexed petals; colour creamy white, slightly deeper in centre, and occasionally almost pure white flowers. Sometimes up to exhibition standard. Recommended. Tea. E.

B. S. BHATCHARJI (H.T.) (A. Dickson & Sons, 1933), F.3.—Good buds and large, well formed, double blooms of lemon to buttercup yellow, produced on vigorous plants. A promising exhibition and garden variety. E.

SOPHIE MACKINNON (H.T.) (A. Clark, 1937), 3.—A really fine, full red rose of good shape and carriage. The plant is healthy, vigorous and constant and a fine addition to the red section. E.

PADRE (H.T.) (B. R. Cant, 1920), F.3.—Strong, upright growth; long shoots producing flowers with fine long petals of coppery scarlet colouring, flushed with yellow at the base. An excellent bedding variety, semi-double, after the style of Henrietta, but darker. Liable to weak neck unless well grown, and will not last when picked. Pernetiana origin. It is reported doing fairly well in Brisbane, and is satisfactory in all other climates. Fruity scent.

ALEXANDER MARGHILOMAN (H.T.) (Arpad Muhle, 1927), 4.—Strong growth, double flowers large creamy white with splendid orange pink centre. E.

MRS. T. J. ENGLISH (H.T.) (English, 1922), 4.—Flowers apricot and amber with faint salmon flesh shadings, borne on strong stems, with very vigorous growth. E.

LEONTINE CONTENOT (H.T.) (Ketten Bros., 1935), 3.—Large, full flowers of 45-50 petals of sunflower yellow. The growth is good and the variety has improved considerably on its first performances. E.

SAMUEL PEPYS (H.T.) (B. R. Cant & Sons Ltd., 1934), F.2.—Creamy lemon flowers of great substance and sweet fragrance. A well built show flower of 50 petals. A.H.M.Mts.P.S.

MRS. MACKELLAR (H.T.) (A. Dickson, 1915), F.3.—Primrose yellow. Large semi double flowers, with ideal high-pointed centre, produced on strong stems. A good variety for exhibition or garden. When covered the colour gets much deeper. Tea. E.

DAVID McKEE (H.T.) (A. Dickson & Sons, 1933), F.3.—Crimson red bud, developing to bright crimson carmine flowers which are large and full. Strong, erect stems, vigorous and hardy growth. E.

LESLIE EVANS (H.T.) (Evans, 1925), 4.—Semi-double dark velvety crimson blooms produced in clusters. Very resistant to mildew. The best of the Red Letter Day type. E.

Each Rose should earn its place in your garden.

LUCILE RAND (H.T.) (Pernet Ducher, 1930), 3.—Double, bright carmine blooms, opening somewhat flat like many of this class. Strong growth and free flowering. A.H.M.Mts.P.S.

MADAME ALBERT GILLES (H.T.) (C. Mallerin, 1934), F.3.—Oval, orange coral bud, carried on long, straight stems. Large, semi-double flower, opening to a beautiful brilliant rose-coral colour. Vigorous and erect growth. A.H.M.Mts.P.S.

DIRECTEUR GUERIN (H.T.) (J. Gaujard, 1935), 3.—This appears to be another rose of the President Charles Hain type. Very large, full flowers of creamy yellow shaded orange in the centre. A strong, vigorous growing, free flowering variety which should be good for exhibition.

MRS. E. M. GILMER (H.T.) (J. Cook, 1927), 3.—Bright carmine flowers of exhibition standard produced singly on strong stems. Growth is very vigorous with good healthy foliage. Recommended mainly for exhibitors. E.

The following list, which contains many splendid sorts, is also available, but owing to the fact they are not known by the average rose grower, the demand is negligible. New varieties are being produced at such a prodigious rate that a very difficult problem of what to grow and what to discard is created:—

- Albert Maumene (H.T.) (J. Sauvageot, 1934), F.3.—Copper.
- Antoine Rivoire (H.T.) (Pernet Ducher, 1896), F.3.—Pink.
- Aphrodite (H.T.) (W. Easlea, 1928), 3.—Reddish Coral.
- Colonel Dazier (H.T.) (Ketten, 1927), F.3.—Rosy white.
- Comtesse de Cayla (China) (Guillot, 1903), F.2.—Reddish Carmine.
- Comtesse de la Barthe (H.T.) (Bernede, 1857), 4.—Pink.
- Countess of Gosford (H.T.) (McGredy, 1906), 4.—Salmon pink.
- Dickson's Centennial (H.T.) (A. Dickson & Sons, 1936), F.3.—Red.
- Doris Osborne (H.T.) (A. Clark, 1937), 3.—Pink.
- Duchess of Wellington (H.T.) (A. Dickson, 1909), 4.—Yellow.
- Duchess of Westminster (H.T.) (A. Dickson, 1911), F.3.—Pink.
- Elegante (H.T.) (Pernet Ducher, 1918), F.3.—Yellow.
- Empire Queen (H.T.) (W. Easlea & Sons, 1925), 3.—Cerise.
- Empress (H.T.) (Chaplin Bros., 1933), F.3.—Pink.
- Erik Hjelm (H.T.) (Kordes, 1929), F.3.—Pink.
- Ethel James (H.T.) (McGredy, 1921), F.3.—Pink.
- Francois Dubreuil (T.) (Dubreuil, 1894), 4.—Red.
- Freiburg II (H.T.) (Kruger, 1917), F.2.—Pink.
- General Gallieni (T.) (Nabonnand, 1899), 4.—Red.
- Gerald Hardy (H.T.) (A. Dickson & Sons, 1936), F.4.—Red.
- Gisele Alday (H.T.) (Mallerin, 1933), 3.—Pink.
- Gruss an Teplitz (H.T.) (Geschwind, 1897), 3.—Red.
- Guiseppe Motta (H.T.) (E. Heizmann, 1935), F.3.—Fancy.
- Hilda (H.T.) (B. R. Cant, 1929), 3.—Pink.
- Killarney Queen (H.T.) (Budlong, 1912), F.3.—Pink.
- La France (H.T.) (Guillot, 1867), F.3.—Pink.
- La Tosca (H.T.) (Schwartz, 1900), 4.—Pink and white.

Don't waste time and room over indifferent varieties.

- Lady Alice Stanley (H.T.) (McGredy, 1909), F.2.—Pink.
 Lady Roberts (T.) (F. Cant, 1902), 2 or 3.—Coppery.
 Mab Grimwade (H.T.) (A. Clark, 1937), 3.—Orange.
 Madame Jules Grolez (H.T.) (Guillot, 1896), F.2.—Pink.
 Madame Segond Weber (H.T.) (Soupert & Notting, 1908), 3.—Pink.
 Marie van Houtte (T.) (Ducher, 1871), 4.—Pale yellow.
 Mary Guthrie (H.T.) (A. Clark, 1929), 3.—Pink.
 Mdle. Christine de Noue (T.) (Guillot, 1895), 4.—Purplish red.
 McGredy's Coral (H.T.) (McGredy, 1936), 3.—Pink.
 McGredy's Pink (H.T.) (McGredy, 1936), F.3.—Pink.
 Molly Sharman Crawford (T.) (A. Dickson, 1908), 3.—White.
 Monsieur Tillier (T.) (Bernaix, 1891), 3.—Coppery red.
 Mrs. A. R. Waddell (H.T.) (Pernet Ducher, 1908), 3.—Coppery pink.
 Mrs. B. R. Cant (T.) (B. R. Cant & Sons, 1901), 4.—Pink.
 Mrs. Edward Laxton (H.T.) (Laxton, 1935), 2.—Pink and orange.
 Mrs. E. Willis (H.T.) (Weightman,), F.2.—Pink.
 Mrs. George Geary (H.T.) (Burbage Nurseries, 1929), F.3.—Pink.
 Mrs. Norris M. Agnew (H.T.) (Bees Ltd., 1934), 3.—Pink.
 Mrs. W. C. Miller (H.T.) (McGredy, 1909), 3.—Pink.
 Mrs. W. E. Nickerson (H.T.) (S. McGredy & Son, 1927), 3.—Pink.
 My Maryland (H.T.) (Cook, 1908), 3.—Pink.
 Paul Neyron (H.P.) (Levet, 1869), 3.—Pink.
 Peggy Bell (H.T.) (A. Clark, 1928), 3.—Pink.
 Penelope (T.) (Williams, 1907), 2.—Cream and red.
 Prima Donna (T.) (), 4.—Pink and yellow.
 Rapture (H.T.) (Traendley & Schenck, 1926), F.3.—Pink.
 Red Letter Day (H.T.) (A. Dickson & Sons, 1914), 4.—Red.
 Ruby Manwaring (H.T.) (Longley & Son, 1931), 3.—Coppery red.
 Safrano (T.) (Beauregard, 1839), 4.—Yellow.
 Sheila Bellair (H.T.) (A. Clark, 1937), 3.—Salmon pink.
 Souvenir (H.T.) (Pierson, 1930), F.3.—Yellow.
 Souv. d'Alexandre Bernaix (H.T.) (P. Bernaix Fils, 1926), 3.—Scarlet.
 Souv. de Gilbert Nabonnand (T.) (Nabonnand, 1920), 4.—Coppery pink.
 Souv. de Pierre Ketten (H.T.) (Ketten, 1928), F.3.—Pink.
 Star of Queensland (H.T.) (Williams, 1909), F.3.—Crimson.
 Sunburst (H.T.) (Pernet Ducher, 1912), 3.—Yellow.
 Sunlit (H.T.) (A. Clark, 1937), 3.—Salmon pink.
 Syracuse (H.T.) (Mallerin, 1930), F.3.—Scarlet crimson.
 Warrior (H.T.) (Paul, 1906), 3.—Red.
 W. R. Smith (T.) (Smith, 1908), 4.—Pale pink.
 Yves Druhen (H.T.) (Buatois, 1921), 3.—Dark red.

Hitch your waggon to a star — "Better Roses".

Exhibition Roses

The following varieties are mostly valued by exhibitors, and when skilfully grown, may produce high-class blooms for the show tray. Taken as a whole, however, they may be considered as somewhat difficult at times, and for this reason they cannot be generally recommended for average gardens. The faults include variable colour, poor growth, weak stems, balling, divided centres and insufficient flowering value. Individual blooms may, and often do, achieve championship honours.

Price, 1/6 each, 16/- doz. Postage or freight extra.

Alexander Hill Gray (T.) (A. Dickson, 1911).—Yellow.
 America (H.T.) (E. G. Hill, 1923).—Pink.
 Aspirant Marcel Rouyer (H.T.) (Pernet Ducher, 1919).—Yellow.
 British Queen (H.T.) (McGredy, 1912).—White.
 Caledonia (H.T.) (Dobbie, 1928).—White.
 Duchess of Sutherland (H.T.) (A. Dickson, 1912).—Pink.
 Earl Haig (H.T.) (A. Dickson, 1921).—Red.
 Elizabeth Arden (H.T.) (Geo. Prince, 1929).—White.
 E. Pemberton Barnes (H.T.) (Pemberton, 1929).—Pink.
 Ethel Somerset (H.T.) (A. Dickson, 1921).—Pink.
 Feu Pernet Ducher (H.T.) (Mallerin, 1934).—Yellow.
 Francis Scott Key (H.T.) (Cook, 1913).—Red.
 George Dickson (Clb. H.T.) (A. Dickson, 1912).—Red.
 Gloire de Chedane Guinoisseau (H.P.) (Chedane-Pajotin, 1907).—Red.
 Hugh Dickson (H.T.) (H. Dickson, 1904).—Crimson.
 Konigin Carola (H.T.) (Turke, 1903).—Pink.
 Konigin Luise (H.T.) (Weigand, 1927).—White.
 Kurt Scholz (H.T.) (Kordes, 1934).—Red.
 Lady Plymouth (T.) (A. Dickson, 1914).—Yellow.
 Leading Lady (H.T.) (A. Dickson, 1935).—Pink.
 Liebesbote (H.T.) (C. Weigand, 1934).—Red.
 Lord Charlemont (H.T.) (McGredy & Sons, 1922).—Red.
 Lord Rossmore (H.T.) (Dr. J. Campbell Hall, 1930).—Creamy white.
 Louise Crette (H.T.) (Chambard, 1915).—White.
 Mildred Cant (H.T.) (B. R. Cant, 1935).—Red.
 Miss Alice de Rothschild (T.) (A. Dickson, 1910).—Canary yellow.
 Molly Bligh (H.T.) (A. Dickson, 1917).—Pink.
 Mother's Day (H.T.) (G. Knight, 1937).—White.
 Mrs. A. R. Barraclough (Pernt.) (McGredy, 1926).—Pink.
 Mrs. Bryce Allan (H.T.) (A. Dickson, 1916).—Pink.
 Mrs. David McKee (H.T.) (A. Dickson, 1904).—White.
 Mrs. Foley Hobbs (T.) (A. Dickson, 1910).—White.
 Mrs. George Shawyer (H.T.) (Shawyer, 1911).—Pink.
 Mrs. Henry Winnett (H.T.) (Dunlop, 1917).—Red.
 Mrs. H. R. Darlington (H.T.) (McGredy, 1920).—White.
 Mrs. W. C. Egan (H.T.) (Howard & Smith, 1922).—Pink.
 Natalie Bottner (H.T.) (Bottner, 1909).—Creamy white.
 Priscilla (H.T.) (Montgomery, 1922).—Pink.
 Professor Deaux (H.T.) (Pernet Ducher, 1935).—Yellow.
 Vierlanden (H.T.) (W. Kordes Sohne, 1932).—Salmon.
 W. E. Chaplin (H.T.) (Chaplin, 1929).—Red.

The following sorts are also good exhibition and garden varieties. See various sections for descriptions and prices. Alex. Marghiloman, Better Times, Cathrine Kordes, Charles H. Rigg, Columbia, Comtesse Vandal, Crimson Glory, Daily Mail Scented, Dame Edith Helen, Dr. Hawkesworth, Duchess of Westminster, Edith Krause, Editor McFarland, E. G. Hill, Elli Knab, Frau Karl Druschki, Grenoble, Gipsy Lass, Golden Dawn, Heinrich Wendland, Hilda, Hoosier Beauty, John C. M. Mensing, J. C. Thornton, Jonkheer J. L. Mock, Julien Potin, K. A. Viktoria, Korovo, Kurt Scholz, Luna, Mabel Turner, Madame Cochet Cochet, Madame Joseph Perraud, Madame Louis Lens, Madame Nicolas Aussel, Madame Segond Weber, Maison Pernet Ducher, Malar Ros, Mary Countess of Ilchester, Max Krause, McGredy's Scarlet, McGredy's Yellow, Molly Sharman Crawford, Mrs. Chas. Lamplough, Mrs. E. M. Gilmer, Mrs. Mackellar, Mrs. George Geary, Mrs. Harold Brocklebank, Mrs. Herbert Stevens, Mrs. Sam McGredy, Mrs. W. E. Lenon, Oswald Sieper, Phoebe, Picture, President Macia, Queensland Beauty, Rev. F. Page Roberts, Richard E. West, Rosieriste Gaston Leveque, Roslyn, Rouge Mallerin, Sensation, Sir Henry Segrave, Stately, Una Wallace, Warrawee, White Ensign, William Moore, William Orr, Zara Ruthven.

Summer pruning and watering should go together to prevent sunburn.

Pernetiana Roses



Federico Casas

This new race takes its name from the renowned Hybridist of Lyons, Mons. Pernet Ducher. He commenced by crossing the Persian yellow with a Hybrid Perpetual (Antoine Ducher), and produced Soliel d'Or. From this variety and its close relative, Austrian Copper, we have had some of the loveliest coloured roses possible to conceive, but, so far, almost all of them have the weak foliage of both ancestors, with a particular liability to black spot. This disease causes premature defoliation, and in moist climates the shoots die back to the bud for lack of proper ripening. As Adelaide possesses the driest atmosphere of all the capital cities, these roses reach their fullest perfection in that place, and wherever Adelaide conditions are found, similar success may be expected. The divisions marked "P" are also quite satisfactory, while "M," having a rather moister atmosphere, is somewhat limited as to the number of varieties suitable. In "B" and "S" they are not satisfactory generally. Care should be taken when planting that they are not placed in moist positions, and that an extra supply of potash and phosphatic manures is allowed them. Only very light pruning should be practised, as it has been found

in all climates that they resent heavy cutting. In addition to the decided break in colour, this class has introduced quite a new type of perfume. Until further classification is possible, it is all being grouped under the heading of fruit scent. As previously stated the dividing line between Hybrid Tea and Pernetiana is becoming very obscure, and since our classification is probably different to that in other catalogues, the standpoint from which varieties are judged is given. Roses like Condesa de Sagasto, Effekt, Gaiety, Golden Dawn, Margaret McGredy, President H. Hoover, Roslyn, Talisman, Ville de Paris and others, are undoubtedly of part Pernetiana origin, but in this zone ("S") they do not show in a marked degree the faults which make the true Pernetiana so difficult to handle in the average Australian climate. Other sorts which show the short bud with a flattened centre, a pronounced liability to black spot, early defoliation, and those which have a soft pithy stem liable to die back are included in the Pernetiana section. 1/6 each, 16/- dozen, postage or freight extra.

MEVROUW G. A. VAN ROSSEM (G. A. Van Rossem, 1926), F.3.—The flowers are heavily flamed and shaded dark orange and apricot on a dark golden yellow ground, the reverse of the petals is often dark bronze and nearly brown when the blooms are in the first stage. Very striking colour. A.B.H.M.Mts.P.S.

REV. F. PAGE ROBERTS (B. R. Cant, 1921), F.2.—Large, double, very beautiful blooms of true exhibition form, with an inner face of soft buff and a reverse of rich salmon shaded carmine and yellow. The perfume often suggests that of a ripe apple, and the flowers last well in water. The plants as a rule are not very vigorous, and in many places appear to be weakening in constitution after several years' growth. Because of this fact, we have placed the variety in this list, as average performances indicate it is more Pernetiana than H.T. In some gardens and districts it is doing well, but clients need to exercise care in selecting, to prevent disappointment. A.H.M.Mts.P., and, in favoured places, in S.

ANGELE PERNET (Pernet Ducher, 1924), 3.—Semi-double blooms of reddish orange shaded chrome yellow. This is a very beautiful variety with glossy foliage. One of the best decoratives. Liable to die back in S. on poor soils. A.H.M.Mts.P.S.

DAME EDITH HELEN (A. Dickson, 1925), F.3.—Pure glowing rose pink without any other shade. The blooms last splendidly, are quite full, and represent one of the highest standards so far attained in an exhibition bloom. In its first

Pernetianas are a glorious advance in colour.

season this rose gave every indication of good growth and robust constitution, but later experience has shown it to die back badly in many coastal districts. Strong climbing sport is also available.

KONINGIN ASTRID (M. Leenders, 1935), F.3.—Buds persian yellow, opening to flowers of reddish apricot and bronze. This variety gave promise in its first year of being a very popular sort, but it has developed the dying back tendency of so many of this class and consequently it cannot be recommended for the "S" zone. Previously it was listed as "Queen Astrid", but apart from the injustice of altering or translating names, we have decided to revert to the raiser's original title. Another raiser has sent out a totally different kind which he has called "Reine Astrid", and if translated as in the first case would give two different roses with the one name of "Queen Astrid." A.H.M.Mts.P.

MAX KRAUSE (Max Krause, 1930), F.3.—Deep reddish orange changing to clear yellow as the bloom opens. Flowers are very large, carrying 50 to 60 petals, and are produced singly on strong stem. Highly recommended. When unduly forced is liable to come quartered. A.H.M.Mts.P.S.

JULIEN POTIN (Pernet Ducher, 1927), F.3.—A rich golden yellow that grows deeper and more intense as the flowers mature. The buds are long and shapely and develop into large full flowers of beautiful form. Delightfully sweet scented. Growth upright with ample glossy bronzy green foliage and very floriferous. Recommended. This variety has improved wonderfully as regards flower, but growth still leaves something to be desired. A.H.M.Mt.P.S.

OLIVER MEE (Sandy Dickson, 1927), F.3.—Colour deep salmon, with heavy flush of clear fawn changing with age to light salmon-pink. Flower of the largest size, semi-double, and high centred. Growth free and branching, though rather low and spreading. Sweetly scented. Highly recommended. E.

FEDERICO CASAS (P. Dot, 1929), F.2.—Bud very large, long pointed, red; flower very large, semi-double, open, very lasting, intensely fragrant, red and yellow, borne singly on long, strong stem. Foliage abundant, large, dark green. Growth vigorous, bushy; profuse bloomer. Fruit scent. A very beautiful variety. A.H.M.Mts.P.S.

SOUVENIR DE GEORGES PERNET (Pernet Ducher, 1921), F.3.—Beautiful Orient red colour, the end of the petals cochineal carmine, shaded with yellow, very large, full and globular, oval bud carried on erect stem. A vigorous grower of branching habit, with many long thorns and bronze-green foliage. Very good. See climbing section for the climbing form. A.H.M.Mts.P.S.

MAISON PERNET DUCHER (Pernet Ducher, 1934), F.3.—Refined blooms of splendid show form. The summer colour is salmon flesh and the growth moderate. A.H.M.Mts.P.S.

SIGNORA PIERO PURICELLI (Aicardi Bros., 1934), F.2.—Brownish orange bud, opening to a mixture of yellow and salmon. Fragrant, double blooms, freely produced on vigorous plants. This variety is now known in America as "Signora" (pronounced Seen-yora). A beautiful sort after the style of Mev. G. A. van Rossem, but with a more intense colouring. Highly recommended. E.

HEINRICH WENDLAND (W. Kordes Sohne, 1930), F.2.—Deep golden yellow on the outside, with a rich nasturtium red on the inner face of the petal. The pointed buds open to large blooms, carrying upwards of 45 petals, but although they are sometimes confused and somewhat weak as regards shape, they present such a novel colour that most growers will be prepared to overlook the fault. Growth medium. A.H.M.Mts. P.S.

FAIENCE (Van Rossem, 1935), 3.—A particularly attractive variety with long pointed, double blooms of good shape and size. The inside petals are coppery red with the outside yellow flushed coppery pink. Growth is moderate with fairly good foliage. E.

GEORGES CHESNEL (Pernet Ducher, 1935), F.2.—Deep orange blooms of 25 petals, fading to deep yellow when mature. The shape is good and the colour the most intense so far achieved in this shade. Moderate growth and foliage. A.H.M.Mts.P.S.

MADAME NICOLAS AUSSEL (Pernet Ducher, 1930), F.3.—A unique colour such as would be obtained by mixing copper and orange. The flowers are of splendid size and shape, and, except for a slight weakness of the stem, it is a particularly fine variety. Highly recommended. A.H.M.Mts.P.S.

MADAME EDOUARD HERRIOT (Pernet Ducher, 1913), 2 or 3.—Coral red shaded with yellow and bright rosy scarlet passing to prawn red, bud coral red shaded with yellow on the base. Flower of medium size, semi-double, green bronzed foliage. Growth vigorous, of spreading, branching habit, with many long thorns. Does moderately well in S. on standards. A.H.M.Mt.P.

ANTINEA (J. Gaujard, 1934), F.3.—A very beautiful variety after the style of, but rather deeper than, Angele Pernet. The semi-double blooms are variable in coppery orange shades. Good grower and an acquisition. A.H.M.Mts.P.S.

Do not plant pernetianas near the Coast without careful enquiry.

- MRS. SAM MCGREDY** (McGredy, 1929), F.2. or 3.—Flower on inside is coppery apricot, and on the outside a light Lincoln red. When fully opened blooms change to old gold and salmon. Altogether a very striking colour. Growth is medium and branching and foliage good. 30 petals. A.H.M.Mts.P.S. Constitution weak in Sydney climate.
- GEORGES PAQUEL** (M. Leenders & Co., 1934), F.3.—Large and well formed bloom of saffron yellow. Vigorous growth. A very refined show bloom with 35 petals, somewhat like Fontanelle. A.H.M.Mts.P.S.
- PHYLLIS GOLD** (Robinson, 1935), F.2.—Semi-double blooms with large petals, of good substance, pure yellow, keeping its colour well in cool weather. Growth has been rather disappointing this season, but it will probably do better in cooler climates.
- AMI F. MAYERY** (C. Chambard, 1933), F.3.—Semi-double blooms of a brilliant scarlet, produced freely on stiff stems. The plants die back a little in late autumn, but a very fine decorative of about twenty petals. Best described as a glorified Cuba. A.H.M.Mts.P.S.
- NORMAN LAMBERT** (McGredy, 1926), 3.—Outside petals cadmium yellow flushed tomato red; inside russet orange. A very dainty decorative rose of 24 petals. Foliage and growth appear good. Highly recommended as a decorative. Fruit. A.H.M.Mt.P.
- AUTUMN** (L. B. Coddington, 1928), F.2.—(Sensation x Souv. de Cladius Pernet). A medium sized double flower of burnt orange streaked with red. The colour is very changeable but has improved wonderfully since last season. The growth is upright and carries fairly good foliage. Autumn promises to be a very fine fancy colour in new roses. Strong fruit perfume. A.H.M.Mt.P.S.
- NINON VALLIN** (Pernet Ducher, 1936), 2.—Long, clear, yellow buds, opening to shapely flowers, showing a heavy coppery pink on the inside of the petals. This is a very beautiful variety with rather weak constitution which it is hoped will improve with acclimatisation. A.H.M.Mts.P.S.
- ROSIERISTE GASTON LEVEQUE** (Pedro Dot, 1931), 3.—Clear rose pink blooms of refined shape, fully up to exhibition standard. The growth is good, and the blooms carry 35 petals. Highly recommended. A.H.M.Mts.P.S.
- SOUV. DE PIERRE GUILLOT** (Guillot, 1928), F.3.—Colour in bud is coppery salmon with yellow base, fading to light salmon carmine as the flower opens. Growth vigorous and branching, with good foliage. Attractive colour, but not very full. 22 petals. A.M.P.S.
- MADAME JOSEPH PERRAUD** (Pernet Ducher, 1934), F.2.—Nasturtium orange in the bud, changing with age to nasturtium buff with a delightful shading of shell pink at edges of petal. Long, slender buds, opening into large, full flowers with a sweet fragrance. Poor growth, which is rather a matter of great regret, as the blooms are one of the most beautiful amongst the Pernetiana class. A.H.M.Mts.P.S.
- PILARIN VILELLA** (P. Dot, 1935), 2.—Good coppery red, fading to carmine with an orange base. The flowers are very attractive but the growth is rather weak. A.H.M.Mts.P.S.
- ANNI JEBENS** (W. Kordes Sohne, 1932), 2.—Plants are of medium growth and the colour is a most striking combination of yellow, orange, scarlet and carmine. A very pretty variety and well worth trying in districts suitable to this type. 40 petals. A.H.M.Mts.P.
- KATHARINE PECHTOLD** (Verschuren-Pechtold, 1934), F.3.—Pointed buds of old gold and bronzy orange, opening to full, shapely flowers of a lovely coppery orange flushed with rose and gold, and having a sweet clove-pink fragrance. It is, however, a poor grower and dies back badly in "S". A.H.M.Mts.P.
- VIKTORIA ADELHEID** (W. Kordes Sohne, 1932), F.2.—Chas. P. Kilham x Mev. G. A. van Rossem. Bud thick, oval, opening slowly to a very large, full bloom of 40 petals. The colour is deep golden yellow, reverse a capucine red on deep golden yellow. A very beautiful variety, but we are afraid it will only be suitable for the dry inland areas. A.H.M.Mts.P.
- DOCTOR VASQUEZ** (C. Camprubi Nadal, 1935), 3.—Deep coppery orange changing to coppery salmon. The blooms are slightly longer than the average Pernetiana type, while the growth is good and healthy. A.H.M.Mts.P.S.
- COMTESSE DE CASTILLEJA** (C. Chambard, 1926), F.3.—Growth vigorous and erect, with free branching habit and beautiful mildew-resisting foliage, very free and continuous in bloom. Superb long bud. Colour orange flamed vermilion, passing to golden coral as the flower expands. The semi-double blooms are large, perfectly formed, and very highly perfumed. Moderate grower, fruit scent, and colour very variable. A.H.M.Mt.P.S.

We can also supply the following varieties:—Aleazane, Catalonia, Charles P. Kilham, Cuba, Eduard Schill, Feu Joseph Looymans, Frau Margaret Oppenheim, Golden Gleam, Romance, Senora Gari, Shining Sun, Souv. de Claudius Pernet, Souv. de R. B. Ferguson, Sylvia Leyva.

After planting remove label strings to prevent injury.

Climbing Roses

LARGE FLOWERING SECTION.

The varieties in this class are much more limited than the dwarf section, and, generally speaking, do not flower quite so freely, while some few sorts are spring blooming only. They differ in style of growth, some being rampant climbers quite capable of covering a wall up to 20 feet high; others, usually called "Pillar Roses," of more moderate growth, suitable for furnishing the supports of a pergola or archway. Except in a few instances, they do not flower the first year of planting, as all blooms are produced on the wood made the previous year.

For covering fences, arches, pergolas, walls, old trees and stumps, this large-flowered section is unsurpassed. The other sections listed are also useful for the same class of work, but will be described separately to prevent confusion. It is particularly important when ordering a climbing sport of a dwarf variety to distinctly write "Climbing" against the name, as there is no other way to distinguish it from its parent. Customers frequently experience disappointment in this respect by carelessness in ordering "Maman Cochet" and expecting a climber.

Climbing sports from Dwarf Varieties might be considered as freaks of Nature. They cannot be produced or controlled by human agency. When observed, these freak growths may often be propagated and the climbing habit is frequently reproduced in the young plants. On other occasions these sports or mutations refuse to perpetuate themselves, in spite of every attention.

Plants propagated from climbing sports often revert to dwarf growth, and no precaution on the part of the propagator can prevent such a happening. The best advice is to leave the plants lightly pruned as received from the nursery, and do not cut them back further at planting time.

Prices: 1/6 each; 16/- dozen; 50 more at the rate of £6 per 100. Postage or freight extra.

The figures after the year of introduction refer to the habit of growth. (See page 47.)

CLIMBING SOUV. DE MADAME BOULLET (H.T.) (Howard & Smith, 1930), F.6.—

There are quite a number of yellow climbing roses, but not one which really comes up to this variety for general all-round excellence. It is a vigorous grower, with clean foliage, and produces extremely long buds of rich deep cadmium yellow, opening into fairly full flowers with a rich tea scent. It is particularly free flowering, and in our opinion, one of the most outstanding varieties introduced for many years. Highly recommended for all climates.

CLIMBING ETOILE DE HOLLANDE (H.T.) (Leenders, 1931), F.5.—Dark, reddish crimson, heavily perfumed flowers identical to the original. It promises to be one of the very best climbers in the list. E.

CLIMBING ROSE MARIE (H.T.) (Pacific Rose Co., 1927), F.6.—The peach pink colour is quite new in this section while the shape of the blooms and rich sweet fragrance will ensure it a place in the very front rank of climbers. The growth is most vigorous and the clean mildew-proof foliage adds still another argument for its inclusion in every order for high-class climbing roses. Highly recommended as one of the very best. E.

BLACK BOY (H.T.) (Alister Clark, 1919), F.6.—Deep velvety crimson, shaded blackish maroon, and overlaying fiery scarlet. The blooms are large, semi-double, and are produced on long, stiff stems. In addition to extraordinary vigour, it is sweetly scented, and has mildew-proof foliage. Reports from all sources proclaim Black Boy as one of the finest varieties ever sent out from any country. The only weak point is that the flowers do not hold their shape well when picked. As this variety revels in the heat, it should not be planted in a cold, sunless position. E.

MERMAID (Hyb. of *Rosa bracteata*) (Wm. Paul & Son, 1918), 6.—Flowers sulphur yellow, the deep amber stamens standing out prominently and throwing a rich shade of yellow over the whole of the blossom, of great size but single, produced continuously from early summer till late in autumn. Growth is good; the foliage most effective, the leaves being very large and massive, of a deep shining green, and the young shoots tinged with red. A very distinct and charming acquisition to the single-flowered roses; it is well suited for growing on walls, trellises, buildings, and pillars, also for forming large bushes in the garden. A beauty. E.

CLIMBING TALISMAN (H.T.) (Dixie Rose Nursery, 1933), F.6.—A new colour in climbers where the rich coppery red, pink or gold blooms will be an acquisition. The colours are very variable, just as in the dwarf variety, while the climbing habit is only perpetuated in a percentage of those propagated. E.

Place cut blooms immediately in water.

- CLIMBING DAILY MAIL SCENTED (H.T.)** (Archer, 1930), F.5.—Rich, deep crimson blooms of excellent shape and highly fragrant. The number of petals varies from 25 to 60 and on occasions perfect exhibition blooms have been produced on unforced plants. This is a free flowering variety, blooming well into autumn, on plants of vigorous to very vigorous growth, according to soil and locality. The foliage is somewhat liable to mildew in unfavourable seasons, but the variety is one of the best red climbers to date. Recommended. E.
- CLIMBING SHOT SILK (H.T.)** (G. Knight, 1931), F.6.—A new and welcome addition to the climbing section with variable coppery salmon pink blooms quite distinct from any other variety. The foliage is a rich glossy green, while the growth appears vigorous and healthy. Recommended. E.
- CLIMBING PRESIDENT HERBERT HOOVER (H.T.)**, F.6.—Large, semi-double flowers of gold, orange and red, varying considerably through the season. This is a particularly fine variety and a welcome addition to the strong growing climbers. E.
- CLIMBING LORRAINE LEE (Hyb. Gig.)** (McKay, 1932), F.6.—A most vigorous and healthy sport of the well-known dwarf. Exceptionally strong and free branching variety, with a profusion of semi-double, terra-cotta pink blooms. The foliage is leathery and resistant to a high degree, which makes an extra attraction on pergola or trellis. Blooms well into late autumn or winter long after most other climbers. Highly recommended. E.
- CLIMBING GOLDEN DAWN (H.T.)** (Armstrong, 1935), F.5.—There are two distinct sports at least of this variety, one from U.S.A. and the other from New South Wales. Both appear identical and show vigorous climbing growth, with yellow blooms as in the original. These sports will be welcome, particularly by exhibitors, as it is the invariable rule to find that better blooms are produced on climbing sports than on the dwarf form. E.
- MISS MARION MANIFOLD (H.T.)** (Adamson, 1913), 6.—A Victorian-raised variety that more than holds its own with the imported kinds from the older established rose growing centres. It is a particularly vigorous climber, and right into winter it carries splendid big blooms of fairly full petalage and refined form. The colour is crimson scarlet and of a quality that does not easily fade or blue, while it is lightly Bourbon scented. The foliage is the weakest point, as it, like almost all other roses, is subject to black spot. E.
- CLIMBING MADAME SEGOND WEBER (H.T.)** (Ardagh, 6.—Rosy salmon blooms very freely produced. Recommended as one of the very best. E.
- CLIMBING MADAME ABEL CHATENAY (H.T.)** (Easlea, 1916), F.6.—A vigorous climbing sport, producing well shaped, salmon pink flowers like the original. One of the best. E.
- CLIMBING COLUMBIA (H.T.)** (Totty, 1923), F.6.—A vigorous climbing sport of this popular variety. The flowers are identical in the rich pink colour, shape, fragrance and lasting qualities with those of the parent, and will provide a new shade in climbers. Highly recommended. Sweet. E.
- KITTY KININMOUTH (Hyb. Gig.)** (A. Clark, 1922), 6.—A brilliant climbing rose producing huge semi-double decorative flowers, which are a bright carmine rose colour. This rose has enormous petals, and is perfectly even in colour. The flowers are freely produced all over the plant, on splendid stiff stems, which show them off to great advantage. The plant clothes itself with splendid green, mildew-proof foliage, which by contrast enhances the telling effect of the immense flowers. It is spring blooming on young plants, but older specimens often bloom in autumn. Recommended. E.
- CLIMBING MRS. DUNLOP BEST (H.T.)** (), 1933), F.6.—Coppery apricot, semi-double blooms, and clean, healthy foliage. The growth is vigorous, and the variety promises to be one of our best climbers. E.
- CLIMBING LADY HILLINGDON (T.)** (Hicks, 1917), F.5.—A valuable addition to the really good climbing yellow roses. In the Portland Test Garden this variety produced 104 blooms per plant for a two years' test, and scored 88 1-3rd per cent. of marks. Tea. E.
- CLIMBING OPHELIA (H.T.)** (A. Dickson, 1920), F.6.—Genuine climbing habit and producing even better flowers than the parent. The only climber in this colour, which is salmon flesh shaded yellow. Recommended as one of the very best. Sweet. E.
- CLIMBING RED RADIANCE (H.T.)** (Pacific Rose Co., 1927), F.6.—The colour is a cerise red which is very telling under artificial light and particularly good in autumn and winter. In every other respect the bloom is similar to the parent with the same shape and rich fragrance. E.
- CLIMBING MEV. G. A. VAN ROSSEM (Pernt.)** (Armstrong, 1934), F.5.—A distinct colour amongst climbers, with rich orange, apricot and yellow, variable blooms. The growth is fairly vigorous with good foliage. A.B.H.M.Mts.P.S.
- CLIMBING CHATEAU DE CLOS VOUGEOT (H.T.)** (Morse, 1920), F.5.—A most valuable climbing form of this very distinct and esteemed variety, which is one of the darkest H.T.'s grown. Shows good climbing habit. Sweet. E.

- CLIMBING DAME EDITH HELEN** (Pernt). (Howard & Smith, 1930), F.5.—A vigorous climbing sport, producing superb rose pink exhibition flowers of the highest excellence. Highly recommended for all climates where Pernetianas thrive.
- CLIMBING HADLEY** (H.T.) (Teschendorf, 1927), F.5.—Deep crimson double flowers which have a decided tendency to blue under certain conditions. The foliage is also liable to mildew, but in many districts this is a highly satisfactory variety. A.B.M.P.R.S.
- CLIMBING LADY SYLVIA** (H.T.) (Stuart Low & Co., 1933), F.6.—Blossoms at present closely resemble Madame Butterfly, but are a consistently good shell-pink colour. E.
- CLIMBING LAURENT CARLE** (H.T.) (ROSEN, 1923), F.6.—Good red climbing roses have always been scarce, and a strong-growing climbing sport of the justly popular "Laurent Carle" should prove a warm favourite. It is free flowering, mildew-proof, sweetly perfumed, and specially suited for pillar work. E.
- FLYING COLOURS** (Alister Clark, 1922), 6.—A hybrid from Rosa Gigantea that has won many admirers. It is a vigorous climber, producing large single flowers fully 5 inches across of a deep cerise. One of the first to bloom, and blooms for four months in the Sydney climate. Spring flowering only. E.
- CLIMBING K. A. VIKTORIA** (H.T.) (A. Dickson, 1897), 5 or 6.—White roses are scarce in both dwarfs and climbers, and this sort will be much appreciated where variety of colour is desired. It is a variable performer, in some instances only moderate, in others a rampant grower. Tea. E.
- CLIMBING GOLDEN OPHELIA** (H.T.) (Hage, 1925), 5.—A fine climbing sport of the pretty dwarf variety. The flowers are perfect in shape, and will prove a welcome addition to the yellow flowering climbing varieties. Tea. E.
- CLIMBING MAMAN COCHET** (T.) (Upton, 1909), 6.—A very vigorous sport from the firmly established favourite. The colour is deep flesh suffused light rose. E.
- CLIMBING MRS. CHARLES J. BELL** (H.T.) (Thomasville Nurseries, 1929), F.6.—A vigorous climbing sport, producing shell pink flowers similar to the dwarf. Very sweetly scented and a new colour in climbers. E.
- MARGARET TURNBULL** (H.T.) (Alister Clark, 1931), 5.—A pillar rose of a new colour, salmon flushed yellow. Blossoms well both in spring and autumn. Semi-double, but of good shape, particularly in the bud to three-quarter bloom. The growth is free and healthy, first class cut flower and decorative. Recommended.
- PAUL BUATOIS** (H.T.) (Buatois, 1931), F.6.—Attractive dark red fading to bright red, with a decided yellow base apparent in the open flower. The plant is a strong grower, with healthy foliage. Recommended. E.
- CLIMBING GENERAL MacARTHUR** (H.T.) (H. Dickson, 1923), F.6.—Extra vigorous, climbing growth, producing large, double red flowers, which are inclined to blue under unfavourable conditions. Rich damask scent. E.
- CLIMBING LORD CHARLEMONT** (H.T.) (Hurcombe, 1932), F.6.—Rich crimson blooms of exhibition shape, with a light, sweet perfume. Good growth, but foliage is often lost early in the season. E.
- CICELY LASCELLES** (H.T.) (A. Clark, 1937), 5.—A pillar rose, well clad with foliage and carrying masses of semi-double pink flowers flushed salmon. It is a constant blooming variety, which has been thoroughly tried out at Glenara. E.
- AMY JOHNSON** (H.T.) (Alister Clark, 1931), F.6.—A very vigorous grower with good foliage and sweetly scented flowers of a lovely shade of pink. It may be used for pillars or as a large bush.
- CLIMBING MRS. HERBERT STEVENS** (H.T.) (Pernet Ducher, 1922), 6.—A very vigorous, large, fairly full snow white flower, a sport from "Mrs. Herbert Stevens. This variety is very hardy and superior in every way to Climbing Niphetos. E.
- CLIMBING WHITE MAMAN COCHET** (T.) (Upton, 1907), 6.—Another locally-raised variety. The habit is most vigorous, almost too rampant, and in other respects the plant is quite equal to the parent dwarf, so well and favourably known. E.
- CLIMBING W. E. CHAPLIN** (H.T.) (Heizman, 1935), 6.—A strong climbing sport from the dwarf variety with the same crimson high quality blooms. Foliage very liable to mildew. Suitable for exhibition mainly.
- GLITTER** (H.T.) (A. J. & C. Allen, 1932), 6.—Large, semi-double flowers, of an unusual shade, suggesting a mixture of orange and pink which is very attractive, and when at its best would easily suggest the name of the variety. E.
- EVEREST** (H.T.) (W. Easlea & Sons, 1927), 6.—A giant white rose of perfect form, with delicate cream suffusion, carried upright on powerful stems. This is the largest rose yet raised, and when fully expanded it resembles a huge Paecony. E.

Starvation signals are frequently seen, particularly where soil is poor.

- WAR PAINT (H.T.)** (A. Clark, 1930), 6.—Large, shapely flowers of bright carmine rose, freely produced. They are very suitable for indoor decoration as the colour is very vivid under artificial light. The growth is vigorous and healthy. E.
- CLIMBING RADIANCE (H.T.)** (H. J. Catt, 1928), F.6.—A vigorous climbing sport producing carmine pink flowers in great profusion. A clean, healthy grower, and highly recommended. E.
- CLIMBING SUNSTAR (H.T.)** (A. Dickson & Sons, 1925), 5.—A climbing sport of the well-known and popular bedding variety. A very novel and valuable introduction, and one that will be greatly appreciated. The colour is deep orange and yellow, veined and splashed crimson and vermilion. The bloom is of medium size and semi-double, and the colour can be extremely variable. Honey scent. A.H.M.Mt.P.S.
- MAUVE QUEEN (H.T.)** (A. J. & C. Allen, 1932), F.6.—Vigorous climbing variety, producing large, china pink, scented flowers. We have not had it long enough to prove its continuity of blooming, but have seen some attractive flowers on the young plants. E.
- EASLEA'S GOLDEN RAMBLER (Easlea, 1933), 6.**—Large semi-double flowers of 30 to 40 petals of a pale yellow colour. Flowers are fully four inches across, produced in small clusters, while the dark shiny foliage with the brownish-red wood make a very striking contrast.
- LAMARQUE (Nois.) (Marechal, 1830), F.6.**—A vigorous growing climber, with full, medium sized, very fragrant blooms, of pure white with lemon-yellow centre, which are borne in clusters. E.
- CICELY O'RORKE (H.T.)** (A. Clark, 1937), 5.—A really beautiful pink pillar rose with vigorous growth and marked freedom of bloom. E.
- CLIMBING SUNBURST (H.T.)** (Stuart Low, 1914), F.6.—A particularly strong climbing sport that is just beginning to get well known. The semi-double flowers are even superior to the dwarf, and the long, shapely buds of deep yellow are its own recommendation. Tea. E.
- MRS. ARTHUR CURTISS JAMES (H.W.)** (W. D. Brownell, 1933), 6.—Very vigorous, hardy climber, producing very large, fragrant, golden yellow blooms on long stems. This is the best and largest yellow in the Hybrid Wichuraiana class, but so far it appears to be only spring flowering. This variety was previously listed as "Golden Climber", but as the practice of altering or translating names is becoming so prevalent, it has been decided as a fixed policy of this firm to retain the original name of each variety so as to prevent confusion. E.
- NANCY HAYWARD (H.G.)** (A. Clark, 1937), 5.—A lovely single rich pink pillar rose which has been greatly admired whenever exhibited in Melbourne. Not only is it one of the most beautiful, but it is continuously flowering which is a definite gain in this class. E.
- CLIMBING MRS. W. T. SUMNER (H.T.)** (Hazlewood, 1932), F.6.—Another vigorous climber, quite unlike any other variety so far in commerce. It produces bunches of semi-double flowers of carmine shading to rose pink, and for decorative effect for exhibiting in that class they are most valuable. It is free blooming, and to those who do not object to the semi-double open type of bloom, it should prove a very satisfactory variety. Sweet scent. E.
- CLIMBING DUCHESS OF ATHOLL (Pernt.)** (Allen, 1934), 5.—Rosy orange blooms of typical Pernetiana shape and suitable for districts where this class thrives. The dwarf variety died back rather badly on the coast but the climber appears to be less subject to this fault. A.H.M.Mts.P.
- FRAGRANT PILLAR (ALLEN'S) (H.T.)** (Allen, 1931), F.5.—Long pointed, cerise pink blooms, which are very fragrant. A good grower and very free in bloom. E.
- EMILY RHODES (H.T.)** (A. Clark, 1937), F.5.—A really beautiful pink pillar rose, with rich fragrant, well-shaped and lasting blooms. E.
- JANET MORRISON (H.T.)** (A. Clark, 1936), 5.—This fine pillar rose of vigorous growth has been well proved at "Glenara." It carries its large, red, full flowers, which are free and perpetual, on long stems. The flowers last unusually well in water, making it most valuable as a cut flower, apart from its striking effect on the plant. A seedling from Black Boy. E.

We can also supply the following varieties:—Clb. Caroline Testout, Clb. Comtesse de Labarthe, Clb. Frau Karl Druschki, Clb. Georges Schwartz, Clb. Golden Emblem, Clb. Hoosier Beauty, Clb. Irish Fireflame, Clb. Los Angeles, Clb. Mabel Morse, Clb. Madame Edouard Herriot, Clb. Madame Jules Grolez, Clb. Mrs. Aaron Ward, Clb. Mrs. E. P. Thom, Clb. Mrs. George Shawyer, Clb. Penelope, Clb. Perle des Jardins, Clb. Souv. de Claudius Pernet, Clb. Souv. de Georges Pernet, Celine Forestier, Chaplin's Pink Climber, Cloth of Gold, Countess of Stradbroke, Doubloons, Felberg's Rosa Druschki, Fortune's Yellow, Jessie Clark, Marechal Niel, Mercedes Gallart, Mrs. Norman Watson, Mrs. Phillip Russell, Noella Nabonnand, Nora Cunningham, Phyllis Bide, Reine Marie Henriette, Reve d'Or, Sachsegruss, Scorchers, Souv. de Leonie Viennot, W. A. Richardson and Zephirine Drouhin.

Treat all Pernetianas to a liberal ration of Wood Ashes.

Dwarf Polyantha Roses

The list we offer is picked from over 100 varieties, and, for convenience, is divided into different types. Price, 1/6 each; 12/6 dozen; £4/10/- per 100. Postage or freight extra.



GLORIA MUNDI

Orleans Type

A class of Miniature Roses producing their flowers in clusters, almost continuously throughout the season. Their dwarf, compact habit of growth makes them specially desirable for massing, dwarf hedges, edges to beds, or planting in beds of standards. Suitable everywhere.

- GLORIA MUNDI** (G. de Ruiter, 1929), 2.—Double, orange scarlet, borne in clusters. Growth not quite as good as Orleans, but quite satisfactory. Highly recommended.
- PAUL CRAMPEL** (Kersbergen, 1930), 2.—This variety flowers with the same scarlet orange colour as the well-known Geranium bearing the same name.
- CHATILLON** (A. Nonin, 1923), 1 or 2.—Bright pink semi-double flowers, very freely produced. A good variety.
- RUBY** (G. de Ruiter, 1932), 2.—Clear, glowing scarlet which keeps its colour well. This variety has proved very satisfactory in this climate.
- GOLDEN SALMON SUPERIOR** (G. de Ruiter, 1930), 2.—Golden salmon, rather lighter than Goldlachs and keeps its colour better. Recommended.
- RUFUS** (A. J. & C. Allen, 1925), 1.—Bright red with an occasional white stripe on the outer petals. One of the best in this colour.
- LOCARNO** (De Ruiter, 1926), 2.—A deep orange scarlet sport of "Orleans". A fine bedding or forcing sort. Good.
- DOLLY VARDEN** (De Ruiter, 1930), 3.—Clear pink double flowers in large trusses. The blooms are very double, and rather deeper than Orleans.
- FRANC LEDDY** (G. de Ruiter, 1927), 2.—Extraordinary fine carmine lake colour, very shapely flowers of fine habit. Attractive colour. Very large trusses. Good.
- SPARKLER** (G. de Ruiter, 1930), 2.—Sparkling brilliant red, lighter than Ideal and Marinus in colour. One of the best.
- IDEAL** (Jan Spek, 1922), 1.—Flower beautiful dark crimson, at times scarlet, under glass the blooms are almost black. A sport from "Miss Edith Cavell," and in growth somewhat similar. Will burn slightly in very hot weather.
- MISS EDITH CAVELL** (Meiderwyk, 1917), 1 or 2.—A scarlet crimson sport from Orleans, possessing all the parent's qualities. A particularly clear colour, and one that promises well in our climate. This must not be confused with the Edith Cavell, an Ivory White H.T. rose sent out some years ago. It is a genuine sport of Orleans; the colour burns somewhat in hot sun, but is nevertheless a most valuable acquisition.

Do not prune climbing sports when planting.

- ORLEANS** (Levasseur, 1909), 2.—Carmine suffused rose, white centre. A very free flowering variety, but the colour is inclined to get hard in hot weather.
- GOLDLACHS** (Golden Salmon), (Dwarf Poly) (de Ruiter, 1926), 1.—An intense fiery golden salmon of wonderful beauty. Flowers medium to large in size, produced in large full trusses.
- JACQUES CARROY** (Turbat, 1929), 2.—Carmine pink flowers in clusters of 15 to 20. Free flowering habit and compact growth.
- WHITE ORLEANS** (Van der Bom, 1924), 1.—A pure white sport of this well-known variety.
- GLOIRE DU MIDI** (G. de Ruiter, 1932), 2.—Orange pink, semi-double flowers, which hold their colour very well. It is brighter than Gloria Mundi and displays more pink than that variety. Recommended.
- CAMEO** (G. de Ruiter, 1932), 2.—Semi-double, salmon pink flowers in large clusters.

I am particularly pleased with the Roses. They are grand plants.—H.J.B., Bunbury, W.A. 19/6/38.

The shrubs, etc., as ordered duly arrived in good order, due I should say to your splendid system of packing.—W.D., Perth, W.A. 1/7/38.

All previous orders forwarded are doing splendidly. I am exceedingly pleased with the result of my purchases.—D.C.E., Townsville, Q'ld. 4/7/38.

Roses in Pots



In late spring we generally have a limited selection of the very best dwarf and climbing roses well established in pots. They are invaluable for the late planter, for extreme cold climate districts, and for replacing failures or unsuitable varieties. They are planted while in full growth, and receive no check as when leaves have to be clipped and branches cut back. Owing to extra weight, it is not advisable to forward by post, but are eminently suited for despatch by passenger and goods trains. When ample notice is given (say, by July at latest) clients may have their rose orders potted up for delivery in October, November or December, and the lengthening of the planting season is greatly appreciated by many unable to plant at the regular time. Prices, 1/9 each; 18/- per doz.; £7 per 100, freight extra.

The new orange shades often revert to their original colour.

Cecile Brunner Type

The varieties in this section are the perfectly shaped Miniature Roses, borne in small bunches, and especially useful for buttonholes, posies and other decorative work. They are not so suitable for bedding as the Orleans type, but should not be left out of any collection. Successful in all climates. 1/6 each; 12/- doz.; postage extra.



- CECILE BRUNNER** (Ducher, 1880), 1.—Delicate salmon pink, with coppery centre.
- TIP TOP** (Lambert, 1909), 1.—Cerise with yellow base; lovely miniature buds and blooms of perfect form and finish, borne erect. A gem.
- PERLE D'OR** (Dubreuil, 1884), 1.—Nankeen yellow with orange centre.
- ETOILE LUISANTE** (Turbet, 1918), 1.—Coral and carmine, base golden yellow; orange red bud. Medium size and splendid shape; quite distinct from other Polyanthas. Very pretty little buds borne on long sprays.
- GEORGE ELGER** (Turbat, 1913), 1.—Golden yellow, passing to clear yellow when open.

Miscellaneous Sorts

In this list the varieties are of very varied shape of flowers and habits of growth, and while splendid effects may be gained by massing one sort, it is very inadvisable to mix varieties unless perfectly certain the styles and habits will harmonise. May be planted anywhere. 1/6 each; 12/- doz.; postage extra.



SALMON SPRAY.

- LADY BRISBANE** (China) (Plantier, 1834), 2.—This variety is known under various names such as Rosa indica, Cramoisi Superieur and Crimson Monthly. Makes a good everblooming hedge.

Potted roses extend the planting season.

- KAREN POULSEN** (D. T. Poulsen, 1932), 2.—A very vivid, brilliant scarlet variety, which is an attractive colour. The flowers are quite single, carrying five petals, while there is no white eye usual with varieties of this type. Recommended. E.
- ELSE POULSEN** (Poulsen, 1924), 2.—Semi-double rose pink flowers borne in clusters.
- ELLEN POULSEN** (Poulsen, 1911), 2.—Brilliant pink; large, fairly full, sweetly scented.
- LADY READING** (Van Kleef, 1921), 2.—A red sport from Ellen Poulsen combining all the qualities of the parent with a richer colour.
- MAMAN TURBAT** (Turbat, 1911), 1.—China rose, shaded peach. This is a very beautiful variety.
- BORDERER** (Alistair Clark, 1918), 1.—Pink, copper and amber colours, very free flowering and splendid foliage. Dwarf growing and particularly well suited as to its name.
- SALMON SPRAY** (Grant, 1923), F.4.—Colour rich salmon pink, reverse of petals carmine, borne on sprays. Sweetly scented, and lasts well in water. The colour fades in spring and summer. Mildew-proof foliage.
- MRS. R. M. FINCH** (Finch), 2.—An attractive seedling from Orleans Rose, producing large trusses of rosy pink blooms continuously throughout the season. It won a certificate at the Rose Trials conducted by the R.H.S. at Wisley, England.
- MEVROUW VAN STRAATEN VAN NES** (M. Leenders, 1933), 2.—Deep carmine with waved petals, produced in clusters of eight to ten. Blooms freely. This rose is called "Permanent Wave" in America, while in Europe the name has been shortened to "Van Nes."
- ALICE AMOS** (Jan Spek, 1922), 1.—Single flowers of a beautiful cherry pink with white eye, borne in large trusses. Growth strong. "Tip Top x Seedling." Awarded Certificate of Merit. A dwarf American Pillar. This variety has attracted a lot of attention in the nursery. Highly recommended for beds and low hedges.
- KIRSTEN POULSEN** (Poulsen, 1924), 3.—A seedling from "Orleans Rose," producing medium size single flowers of a beautiful bright scarlet colour with golden anthers, borne erect on strong stiff stems of upright growth. Excellent for decorative work, as the flowers retain their original colour and remain fresh for several days; quite distinct. Quite large for a polyantha.
- BABY ALBERIC** (Chaplin Bros., 1932), 2.—Perfectly shaped, miniature, double white blooms, shading to lemon yellow in centre.
- VALERIE** (Chaplin Bros., 1932), 2.—Clear sunflower yellow flowers produced in clusters with glossy green foliage.
- MADGE PRIOR** (Prior, 1934), 2.—Extra large blooms for the type, produced in large clusters. The colour is brilliant red with a white eye.
- BRITANNIA** (The Burbage Nurseries, 1929), 2.—Rich crimson with white centre and yellow stamens. It might justly be described as a dwarf Hiawatha. Growth vigorous and erect, foliage bright green.
- ANNE POULSEN** (Poulsen, 1935), F.3.—Extra large blooms for the type, semi-double, scarlet crimson, in large sprays of 10 to 15 blooms.
- PAULETTE** (E. Buatois, 1934), F.2.—A dwarf Wichuraiana hybrid with good growth and foliage. Flower fully double, very fragrant, and opening well and borne in clusters of 8 to 15 blossoms. The colour is saffron yellow, passing to yellow-white.
- GOLDEN POLY** (Leenders & Co., 1935), 2.—Buds cadmium yellow with red stripes; opening to buttercup yellow flowers which fade to yellowish white.
- YVONNE RABIER** (Gouchalt & Turbat, 1911), 2.—Pure white, semi-double.
- DIANA** (), 2.—Single dark orange suffused carmine. Free flowering.
- LEONIE LAMESCH** (Lambert, 1900), 3.—Copper red, shaded yellow.
- MDLLE. FRANCIS FAVRE** (Dubreuil, 1915), 2.—Rich dark crimson single flowers produced in clusters.
- MRS. THOS. HENDERSON** (Alderton & Williams, 1930), 2.—Large heads of carmine pink, semi-double blooms with a white eye. Vigorous growth and very free flowering.
- FABVIER** (China) (Laffay, 1832), 2.—Dazzling crimson scarlet, produced on ideal bedding growth. Similar to Lady Brisbane.

We can also supply the following varieties:—Agnes Kruse, Charlotte Klemm, Gartendirektor Otto Linne and Sheelagh Baird.

Do not mix types for hedges.



Climbing Multi- flora or Rambling Roses, Etc.

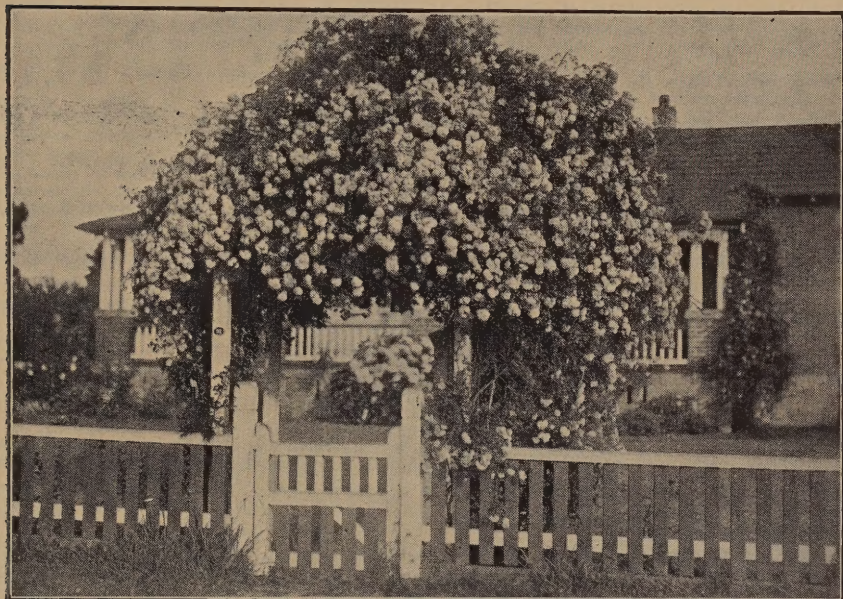
These are mainly spring or early summer blooming sorts only. They have a stiffer habit of growth, and, as a class, are much more liable to mildew and black spot than the Wichuraianas, and must therefore give way to the better foliaged kinds. 1/6 each; 12/- doz.; postage extra.

CLIMBING ORLEANS.

- CLIMBING CECILE BRUNNER** (Ardagh), 6.—This sterling rose has proved a welcome acquisition in climbers. It is a strong, vigorous grower, and blooms profusely all the year round, often producing sprays with 70 or 80 coppery pink flowers on one branch. Excellent for hedge. This variety is out of place amongst the Multiflora Roses, as it is not liable to the diseases mentioned, and would be much more at home in the ordinary climbing list only that its flowers are the small Polyantha type. E.
- TAUSENSCHON** (Thousand Beauties) (Schmidt, 1906), 5.—Pink, turning to bright rose and carmine as the flower expands; produced in large trusses of from ten to fifteen blooms; sweetly scented and very attractive. This variety gives an autumn crop of blooms as well. It is a hybrid, and while showing the habit of the multiflora, has more distinct flowers and is much more resistant to disease. E.
- PRINCESS OF ORANGE** (G. de Ruiter, 1933), 5.—A genuine climbing sport of the popular Gloria Mundi, and stronger in growth than most of this type. The colour is the same orange-pink as the parent. Recommended. E.
- CORNELIA** (Hybrid Musk) (Pemberton, 1924), 5.—Pink flushed yellow blooms in clusters, produced through the year. Shrubby or climbing habit of growth with disease resistant foliage. E.
- VEILCHENBLAU** (Violet Blue) (Schmidt, 1908), 5.—Seedling from Crimson Rambler; lilac to bluish purple; blooms produced in trusses. E.
- MRS. F. W. FLIGHT** (Cutbush, 1907), 6.—Lovely pink, with white centre; semi-double and fair size, produced in enormous trusses. Splendid for arches, pergolas, etc., and fine for decorating. E.
- PROSPERITY** (Hybrid Musk) (Pemberton, 1919), 6.—A perpetual flowering rose. Colour, white, tinted pink in bud. Form, rosette; flowers produced on extra large clusters. Blooms well into autumn. A distinct advance. E.
- CLIMBING ORLEANS** (Levavasseur, 1913), 5.—A strong climbing sport of the favourite dwarf; scarlet, with a white eye, blooming in clusters. E.
- CLIMBING ELSE POULSEN** (Ley, 1932), 5.—A climbing sport of the dwarf Polyantha of the same name. The colour is rose pink, while the blooms are borne in clusters. E.
- HAMBURG** (W. Kordes, 1935), 5.—Clusters of fiery scarlet blooms of eight to ten petals, freely produced through the season. This variety is a new departure and is intermediate between a tall shrub and a climber. E.
- CRIMSON RAMBLER**.—See Excelsa in next section.

"Daily Mail Scented" is quite distinct from "Daily Mail."

Wichuraiana Class



Named after the celebrated botanist, Wichura, who accompanied the German Expedition to China and Japan in 1859-61.

The varieties in this section are all climbers, and are particularly suitable for rockeries, sloping banks, old stumps, pillars, pergolas, or arches. Their long canes are very flexible, and they conform to the shape of the object covered much better than the Climbing Multiflora types. Most of the varieties have small, very shiny foliage and large clusters of small to medium flowers in spring. 1/6 each; 12/- doz.; postage extra. Suitable in all climates.

PAUL'S SCARLET CLIMBER (Paul & Son, 1916), 5.—Vivid scarlet, shaded bright crimson; medium-size, semi-double blooms. A particularly bright colour.

CHERUB (A. Clark, 1923), 6.—A Climbing Rose with good foliage and well-formed salmon pink flowers. It also flowers in autumn, making this variety one of the most distinct of its class.

BLAZE (Jackson & Perkins, 1933).—In this country mature plants of Paul's Scarlet Climber bloom in summer and autumn as well as the main spring crop. Blaze is almost identical in flower, and so far no improvement on Paul's Scarlet Climber is evident after four years' test. E.

HEART OF GOLD (Dr. W. van Fleet, 1924), 6.—Rich crimson single flowers with white centre, but showing a cluster of yellow stamens, which accounts for the name. The blooms are often three inches across, and are freely produced in spring. Foliage good. Highly recommended for a spring blooming climber.

EXCELSA (Walsh, 1908), 6.—Bright scarlet; double flowers produced in clusters; thick, glossy foliage; very attractive variety; large flowering. Much more satisfactory than Crimson Rambler, as it does not mildew as a rule.

AMERICAN PILLAR (Van Fleet, 1902), 6.—The single flowers are of a lovely shade of pink, with a clear white eye, are two inches across, and are produced in huge clusters resembling a bouquet. The charming feature of this rose is that it flowers on the basal growths, so that it may be used either for creating bold masses in the garden (pegged down) or for the pergola.

DOROTHY PERKINS (Perkins, 1902), 6.—Rich, soft rose, produced in large clusters. An American introduction of great merit. Mildews badly.

Bloomfield Courage is the best red in this class.

- ROMEO** (Walter Easlea, 1919), 6.—Flower deep red, double and of perfect form; resembling a miniature Liberty. Excellent for buttonholes and florists' work. A grand addition to the fast-growing ramblers.
- BLOOMFIELD COURAGE** (Capt. Thomas, 1932), 6.—Bright crimson single flowers with a white centre and produced in bunches. Fine disease-resisting foliage, and altogether the best red Wichuraiana yet sent out.
- EMILY GRAY** (B. R. Cant, 1918), 6.—Golden yellow, double flowers; said to be the best yellow in the class.
- ALBERTINE** (Barbier, 1921), 6.—Salmon pink, with copper shades. Flowers are double and are freely produced in the Spring.
- SANDER'S WHITE** (Sander & Sons, 1912), 6.—A very fine double variety. The best white.
- DR. W. VAN FLEET** (Van Fleet, 1910), 6.—A very fine, large flowered, semi-double, light pink variety.
- JULES CLOSON** (Op. de Beeck Fils, 1935), 6.—A dark red sport of Excelsa but flowers are more double.
- We can also supply the following varieties:—Bushfire, Hiawatha, Ile de France, Jacotte, Lady Gay, New Dawn, Refresher and Shower of Gold.

Moss Roses

This section thrives best in the colder districts; about Sydney they bloom only in the spring. Most of them are beautifully mossed and very attractive. 1/6 each; 16/- doz.; postage extra.

CAPTAIN BASROGER, 3.—Crimson.

CRESTED MOSS, 3.—Pink.

WHITE BATH (Salter, 1810), 3.—Pure white, large and full.

Botanical Species and Varieties

1/6 each; 16/- dozen; postage extra.

THE CHEROKEE ROSE (*Rosa laevigata*).

SINICA ALBA, 5.—Large, pure white, single flowers and bright, shining foliage. A strong climber, or may be grown as a large bush. E.

SINICA ANEMONE (Schmidt, 1895), 5.—Silvery pink, single blooms, shaded with rose. A very beautiful climbing variety, flowering freely when two or more years old. Garden origin. E.

BANKSIAN ROSES.

In China the root bark of these roses is collected for dyeing and strengthening fish nets, and it is claimed it renders the net invisible to fish.

BANKSIA ALBA (Kerr, 1807), 6.—Pure white, small sweet scented flowers in bunches.

BANKSIA LUTEA (Damper, 1823), 6.—Similar to above, but yellow.

BANKSIA FORTUNEI (Fortune, 1850), 6.—Pure white, large flowers, quite distinct from *B. alba*.

OTHER BOTANICAL SPECIES.

Recommended for large gardens only, or for hybridists in search of new types.

AUSTRIAN COPPER, 4.

PERSIAN YELLOW, 2.

ROSA BRUNONII, 6.

ROSA DAMASCENA, 4.

ROSA DAVIDII, 5.

ROSA GIGANTEA, 6.

ROSA MICROPHYLLA, 3.

ROSA MOYESII, 4.

Your Roses continue to grow and delight not only ourselves but everyone who drops in to see us.—S.G., Midland Junction, W.A. 11/7/38.

Crimson Rambler has been discarded owing to mildew.

Standard Roses

As yearling plants are not always satisfactory, we are having these specially grown for us, and the plants we offer are two years old. These are infinitely superior to those usually stocked. 30 inch and 36 inch stems, 4/- each; 45/- dozen, postage or freight extra.

Ambassador.
Angele Pernet.
Betty Uprichard.
Cathrine Kordes.
Columbia.
Comtesse Vandal.
Condesa de Sastago.
Crimson Glory.
Daily Mail Scented.
Dainty Bess.
Dame Edith Helen.
Dr. Hawkesworth.
Edith N. Perkins.
Editor McFarland.
E. G. Hill.
Eliz. of York.
Etoile de Hollande.
Fascination.
Federico Casas.
Feu Joseph.
Looymans.
Frau Karl Druschki.
Gaiety.
General MacArthur.
Gipsy Lass.
Golden Dawn.
Golden Emblem.
Golden Ophelia.
Hadley.
Hoosier Beauty.
Irish Elegance.
Irish Fireflame.
J. C. Thornton.
Joyous Cavalier.
Julien Potin.
K. A. Viktoria.
K. of K.
Korovo.
Lady Hillingdon.
Lady Huntingfield.
Laurent Carle.
Lord Charlemont.
Lorraine Lee.

Madame Abel Chatenay.
Madame Butterfly.
Madame Edouard Herriot.
Madame Louis Lens.



Madame P. S. du Pont.
Madame Segond Weber.
Margaret McGredy.

Malar Ros.
Max Krause.
McGredy's Scarlet.
Mev. G. A. Van Rossem.
Mrs. Bryce Allan.
Mrs. Chas. J. Bell.
Mrs. Chas. Lamplough.
Mrs. Dunlop Best.
Mrs. George Shawyer.
Mrs. Harold Brocklebank.
Mrs. Herbert Stevens.
Mrs. W. E. Lenon.
Oliver Mee.
Ophelia.
Oswald Sieper.
Picture.
Pres. Hoover.
Pres. Macia.
Radiance.
Red Radiance.
Red Letter Day.
Rev. F. Page Roberts.
Rose Marie.
Rouge Mallerin.
Shot Silk.
Sir Henry Segrave.
Souvenir de Georges Pernet.
Souvenir de H. A. Verschuren.
Souvenir de Madame Boulet.
Sunny South.
Talisman.
Ville de Paris.
Una Wallace.
White Ensign.
William Orr.

The following varieties are novelties or recent introductions and are available in the 30in. size only in yearling plants. 4/- each, 45/- dozen, postage or freight extra.

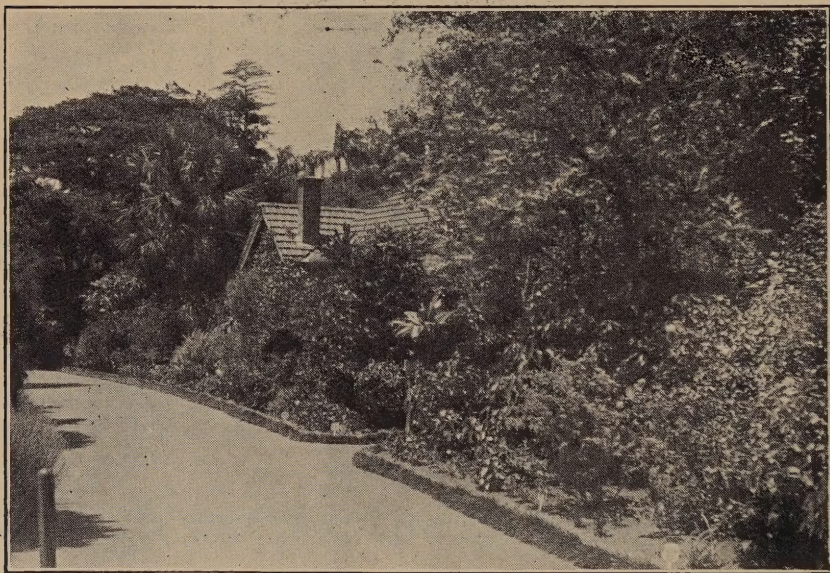
Beatrice MacGregor, Dickson's Perfection, Elite, Elli Knab, Faience, Freia, Heather Paton, La Parisienne, Leontine Contenot, Luis Brinas, Madame Edouard Estaunie, Matador, McGredy's Yellow, Roslyn, Silver Jubilee, Texas Centennial, Warrawee, William Moore.

I have had such good results from the Roses I have had from you that several friends have asked me to get some for them. My Roses compare very favourably with those from the local nurserymen and I can recommend yours. They are packed so well and open in first class condition. Out of all the plants I have had from you I have only lost one and that was last year, so that speaks for itself.—H.W., Albany, W.A. 6/6/38.

Always place the stakes on the Northern side. This provides protection from sunburn.

BETTER TREES AND BETTER SHRUBS

This is an age of specialisation, and Nursery Craft and Horticulture have both benefited by an intensive study of each branch of the Art. Many years of experiment have shown that certain plants give best results when propagated in a special way. For example, some varieties do best when raised from seed; others would not reproduce true by such a method and must be increased either by cuttings or layers; still others are improved and the length of time required before flowering reduced by grafting on approved stocks. Some plants do best in sun, others in shade; some love lime, which readily kills other species. All plants, however, have one need in common, namely, an intelligent understanding of the conditions and climates in which each may be expected to be a success. In the past many



failures have been recorded because tender, tropical subjects have been planted in cold, frosty districts, quite beyond the scope of a plant's natural adaptability.

In support of our claim to "Better Trees and Shrubs," all our stock is propagated by the best method for each variety. Where special positions or conditions are required, each line is given expert attention, while the greatest care is used to ensure that the potting soil is free from noxious or troublesome weeds such as Oxalis, Onion Weed, Nut Grass, etc. In many gardens never ending trouble has been introduced by the purchase of plants which contained seeds or roots of plant pests. To prevent trouble and loss to our clients, all soil used in this way is carefully selected, and in many instances, is steam sterilised to prevent the possible spread of weed growths.

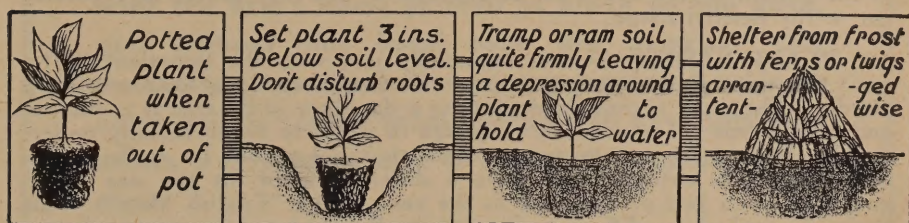
Our experience is always at your service.

Extensive visits have been paid to other States, and a special study has been made of the suitability of many varieties to different climatic conditions. This experience is embodied in each catalogue as far as possible, but wherever any doubt exists, this knowledge is available as a free service to our clients on application.

PRICES.—Each plant is priced as at the Nursery, and on small consignments the catalogue rate will be charged. Except in the case of advanced plants, packing is free, but freight or postage is always additional. On large purchases, reductions for quantities are made according to the numbers ordered. Six plants or more of one kind taken in one consignment are charged at the dozen rate, while fifty or more of one variety sent in one order qualify for the hundred rate. Large orders of assorted numbers are also invoiced at somewhat reduced rates according to the size of the consignment. Clients may always get a definite quotation, either freight paid or freight forward, by sending the list of names and quantities required.

DESCRIPTIONS.—A very great deal of investigation has been carried out in order to ensure that growers may be able to select the plants most suited for their particular climates. The dominating factors, generally speaking, are frost and heat. In a few instances, with plants like Azaleas and Rhododendrons, the soil must be free from lime and artificial manures. A careful study of the various climates, as described, will soon show the particular possibilities of each garden or portion of a garden. For instance, the letters after a description giving the key to the climates, also indicate by their omissions the conditions to avoid. Thus a variety marked A. B. M. P. S., means the plant can survive the moist heat of Brisbane, the dry heat and cold of Adelaide or Melbourne, but is unsatisfactory or will not live at all in the greater cold of Hobart. Those sorts marked H. Mt. require the cold winter conditions obtaining in those districts and will not thrive where mild winters prevail. Contrary to these might be mentioned some sorts of Hibiscus which delight in the moist, even and high temperature of B. & S., but yet are quite unsuitable for the hotter but drier conditions of A., as this dry atmosphere nearly always carries with it cool or cold nights. Where there is any difficulty in determining what to plant, we will, on receipt of full particulars of situation, soil, frost, rainfall, wind, etc., make out a list of suitable varieties for individual positions. It is always advisable to mention what class of plants or trees do well, such as "Cold enough for Cherries," "Oranges thrive," "Tender annuals flower right through winter uncut by frost," etc.

DIRECTIONS FOR PLANTING.



(1) **PLANTS FROM POTS.**—There is a prevalent idea that all plants grown in pots should have the roots disentangled when being planted. Most emphatically we state that this is a frequent cause of failure, as very many plants resent disturbance of this nature. Leave the ball of soil intact, placing it about three inches lower than the surface of the prepared hole, then fill in fine soil and tramp quite firm. Stake, tie, and water

If the variety desired is not listed write for details.

well, and cover with a loose surface of dry soil after the water has soaked away. A mulching of dry leaves or grass will prevent evaporation, and a few ferns or twigs stuck in the ground will shade the stems against sunburn in summer planting, and provide a protection against frost when the work is done in winter. This precaution should never be omitted with evergreen plants. All tender evergreens should be planted when the ground is warm and moist, preferably in early autumn or late spring. When planted at this time and protected from frost through the first winter many plants may be acclimatised and successfully grown which otherwise would succumb to the first heavy frost if planted in the cool weather.

It has been found necessary to stress the fact that, when planting, plants must be taken out of the paper pots in which they are despatched. In a number of cases we have found that clients have planted pot and all and as the paper is heavily waterproofed, it prevents moisture from the surrounding soil reaching the roots. Failure in such cases is certain.

(2) **PLANTS FROM THE OPEN GROUND** (generally deciduous trees and shrubs) should have any bruised roots removed by a clean cut, and planted at the same depth as in the Nursery. Firm planting is absolutely essential, and one good watering should be given as an extra means of settling the soil well round the roots.

PRUNING.—This is a most important work in connection with shrubs and also certain kinds of trees, and by its omission many plants are frequently spoilt. The pruning induces a much better shape, and tends to make the plant more floriferous, thus increasing the decorative value in the garden. When pruning for shape, trees which have an upright habit of growth should not have the leading shoot touched in any way, but the pruning should be confined to keeping the lateral branches in proper proportion to the rest of the tree. Where it is desired to make a low spreading plant, all upright shoots should be cut back regularly, which induces side growth, and the plant will gradually assume the desired circular form of head. With shrubs the golden rule is to **prune after flowering**, as by this means the following crop of bloom is safeguarded. Some plants which produce their flowers on the end of the current season's growth, such as Cassias, Lagerstroemias, and Poinsettias, are best pruned in winter to the main stem, after the method of pruning grapes. It must be noted, however, that Hydrangeas must be cut **early** in autumn and Poinsettias **after** the flowering at the end of the winter months. The non-flowering shrubs should be pruned back as soon as the growth begins to get out of proportion, and they should be regularly cut to the desired shape.

PLANT NAMES.—One is repeatedly met with the impatient "Why can't they give plants common names and drop those long tongue-twisting words." The reply is that Gardening, as a daughter of Botany, is a science, and must needs use a scientific language in order to be universally understood. If common names were relied on there would be endless confusion, as each nation would have a different word for the one plant, and some even two or three, as in the case of the "English May." This name is applied in different districts in England to Crataegus, Spirea and Viburnum. A peculiar case of common names being inadvisable is shown in "Cape Gooseberry." This plant is not a gooseberry, and comes, not from South Africa, but from Peru.

The better way is to reveal the origin of each botanical term and show the many interesting and instructive meanings.

With a few exceptions, pruning after flowering is the rule.

TIME OF FLOWERING.—In response to many requests, we are indicating the main seasons of flowering for the various trees and shrubs mentioned in this list. Owing to the great diversity of climate, it is not possible to state any one month, as a tree which flowers in November in Sydney may not possibly be in bloom until January in a mountain climate. Growers should, however, be able to get some idea as to the contrasts which will appear in the garden from the flowering times indicated.

VARIETIES ARE LEGION.—The old idea of a Nursery was a place where any plant might be bought; but this collecting of varieties is strictly the work of a Botanic Garden. Since the advent of Industrial Courts and high wages, it is incumbent on nurseries generally to reduce varieties to a minimum and grow only the very best sorts. Further, by specialising in one or two directions it is possible to improve the quality, properly maintain the stock of proved varieties, and ensure that novelties of excellence are procured at the earliest possible date.

Carnations, Dahlias, Chrysanthemums, Ferns, House Palms, Fruit Trees, etc., are not grown by us, but will be procured from reliable sources at current prices, if desired.

WARNING.

Suburban and country clients in New South Wales are warned against the activities of certain individuals who travel from door to door posing as representatives of this company, or members of the family. Reports have been received that they offer for sale plants of worthless or injurious nature, under various plant names.

All plants sold by our company carry a red label with the firm's name printed in black on the back, and without this label none are genuine. Our accredited representatives carry a printed business card, and no money should be paid to any individual unless a printed receipt is tendered in acknowledgment.

HAZLEWOOD BROS. PTY. LTD.

Always advise if substitutes are acceptable.

SPECIAL ITEMS

This list is not confined to new trees or plants, but is written to draw attention, also, to the worth-while varieties which are not receiving the attention due to their worth. Each year we import novelties from many different countries and are testing out scores of varieties to determine their suitability to Australian climates and their value to gardeners generally. The experience gained in this respect is always at the call of our clients and we will gladly comment on any variety when desired. The plants not in stock will be procured if at all possible, and any varieties not available in Australia will be imported on a commission basis.

E—Evergreen. D—Deciduous, while the approximate height in feet at maturity follows.

ACACIA KITTLEWELLII, E.6.—A dwarf growing variety suitable for the shrubbery, producing large racemes of golden yellow blooms in Spring. These almost cover the plant when well grown. E. 1/6 each.

ACACIA PUBESCENS, E.10.—Very free flowering, with large racemes of yellow blooms in Spring. The foliage is soft and fern-like, while the bushy habit of growth is ideal amongst other shrubs. E. 1/6 each.

AZARA MICROPHYLLA, E.8.—A charming shrub with small, dark green, glossy leaves and tiny yellow flowers which have a vanilla perfume. A.B.M.P.S. 2/6 each.

BOUGAINVILLEA.—In recent years several very fine varieties of Bougainvillea have been tested and the following are the pick of quite a long list. The last three varieties, together with Bougainvillea rosea, have been raised in Queensland and in these improved kinds a valuable contribution has been made to the world's floriculture. Plants will not be ready until after the frosts in Spring which is the best planting time. B.R.S.

Louis Wathen, E.—A tango coloured sport from Mrs. Butt with the same distinctive foliage. 5/- each.

Trailii Improved, E.—This is a real gem and the best evergreen, summer flowering variety. It is very productive and by regular pruning can be used as a shrub. It is a big improvement on the old purple variety. 3/6 each.

Turley's Special, E.—An exquisite novelty with cherry red blooms quite distinct from any of the older sorts. 3/6 each.

CALLICARPA PURPUREA, D.6.—A native of China and Korea, growing erect, with narrow lance shaped leaves eight inches long. The flowers are rather insignificant but are followed by bunches of violet berries which are very attractive. E. 2/- each.

CALODENDRON CAPENSE GRAFTED, E.40.—This plant is rather slow growing in the young stages and usually takes from eight to ten years to flower. In order to overcome this difficulty we have grafted a number of plants with scions taken from a flowering tree, and following the experience in other varieties, these grafted plants should bloom much earlier than seedlings. The flowers are identical to the parent tree and are produced in large, flesh coloured panicles. A.B.M.P.R.S. 3/6 each.

CASSIA CHATELAINIANA, E.4.—A dwarf variety from Western Australia with golden yellow flowers. E. 2/6 each.

CASSIA FISTULA, E.20.—The Indian Pudding Pipe Tree, bearing pendant sprays of yellow flowers like a yellow Wistaria. This variety will not stand frost. Summer. B.R.S. 2/6 each.

CEDRUS DEODARA AUREA, E.30.—A golden form of the popular Deodar in which the young shoots exhibit a yellowish shade. Apparently requires a cold climate to bring out the full colour. Grafted plants. H.M.Mts. 4/- each.

CERASUS CAMPANULATA, D.10.—A very early flowering form, blooming before all other varieties. The flowers are small and single bright red, much darker than any of the other varieties so far catalogued. A very interesting novelty. H.M.Mts.S. 3/- each.

Never disturb the roots of plants from pots.

- CERASUS SUBHIRELLA PENDULA, D.12.**—The Weeping Rosebud Cherry, producing abundant crops of small pink flowers on drooping branches in the early spring. H.M.Mts.S. 7/6 each.
- CISTUS SILVER PINK, E.3.**—A bushy form of the Rock Rose with clear silvery pink flowers three inches across. A very attractive novelty. E. 2/- each.
- CLEMATIS, NAMED VARIETIES, D.**—These large flowered varieties present quite a problem to the Australian gardener as they rarely find the proper conditions for satisfactory growth. It is known that they like a cool root run and a limestone soil or one to which lime has been added, but even established plants are inclined to go off without apparent excuse. The roots may be planted inside a bush-house and the growth and blooms allowed to develop on the sides and top in full sunlight. Their success in Australia, however, is generally considered as a gamble. H.M.Mts. 5/- each.
- CORNUS BAILEYI, D.6.**—A brilliant red stemmed shrub which produces pearly white fruit during the autumn months. The leaves colour attractively in the autumn and when they fall show the coloured bark of the stems. H.M.Mts.S. 2/6 each.
- COTONEASTER AMOENA, E.3.**—A compact shrub with small, greyish leaves, produced on branches which are studded with bright red berries. E. 2/6 each.
- COTONEASTER HORIZONTALIS HODGINSII, E.1.**—A very dwarf variety with tiny berries and small foliage which colours well in the autumn. This variety is more suited to the rockery than the shrubbery. A.H.M.Mts.P.S. 2/6 each.
- CRYPTOMERIA JAPONICA NANA COMPACTA, E.3.**—A dwarf, compact type suitable for rockeries or narrow borders. A.H.M.Mts.P.S. 5/- each.
- DAVIDIA INVOLUCRATA, D.30.**—This is probably one of the most beautiful trees ever introduced from China where it was only discovered in 1869. It was not introduced into England until 1897 and is only just beginning to become available in the nurseries. The beauty lies in the enormous white bracts surrounding each flower which have given rise to the common name of "Dove Tree." The leaf is not unlike that of the Tilia, while the plant requires a cool climate where there is sufficient moisture. H.M.Mts. 5ft. trees in petrol tins, 30/- each.
- DIOSMA PULCHRA, E.3.**—A valuable introduction from South Africa. It produces masses of small, mauve-pink flowers in winter and early spring when other flowers are scarce. These flowers last well when picked, while the growth of the plant is rather more spreading than the white variety. Recommended. 2/6 each.
- EMBOTHRIUM COCCINEUM, E.15.**—Brilliant crimson-scarlet flowers which have given rise to the common name of "Chilian Fire Plant." It is rather a difficult tree to establish, requiring moist, sheltered positions. H.M.Mts.S. 7/6 each.
- EMBOTHRIUM WICKHAMII, E.**—This variety is native of the north coast of New South Wales and varies from a large shrub to a tall tree. It is often called the "Tree Waratah" owing to a supposed resemblance to the flowers of Telopea. The orange red blooms are large and are crowded at the ends of the branches, thus making a wonderful display when in flower. B.R.S. 3/6 each.
- FAGUS SYLVATICA ATROPURPUREA RIVERSII, D.20.**—A richly coloured, broad leaved form of the Purple Beech. These are grafted plants which would be suitable for the mountain districts. H.M.Mts. Trees 4ft. high, 15/- each.
- GEIJERA PARVIFLORA, E.20.**—A native of the dry western inland plains where it is known commonly as "Wilga". Apart from their ornamental value, these make excellent shade trees and are sometimes valued as stock feed during drought. A.M.P.S. 2/- each.
- HARPULLIA PENDULA, E.30.**—An attractive shade and ornamental tree from the north coast districts where it is known as "Tulipwood." The large black seeds are contained in a yellow or reddish capsule. The timber is valued by cabinet makers. B.R.S. 2/6 each.
- HYDRANGEAS, NEW VARIETIES.**—The following sorts have been selected from a long list as being the best of the newer kinds. There is no fixed colour in Hydrangeas with the exception of white, and the shades will vary according to the soils in which they are planted. It is quite a common occurrence to have mauve, red and blue flowers on the plant at the same time. 2/6 each.
- Ami Pasquier.
- Fruhlingserwachen, (fringed).
- King George.
- Prince Henry—Apparently a sport from "Parsifal" to which it frequently reverts.
- Spathsommer.

If in doubt, write for advice.

HYDRANGEA QUERCIFOLIA, D.8.—A rare variety from North America with large, deeply lobed leaves which colour well in the autumn. It bears erect panicles of white blooms which have many star-like flowers round the margin. It should be an interesting variety for hybridists seeking new types. H.M.Mts.S. 2/6 each.

KNIPHOFIA OR TRITOMA.—Commonly known as the Red Hot Poker, this plant is now receiving considerable attention from the hybridist, and the following forms are some of the improved varieties now available, growth ranging from tall (6 to 8 feet) to dwarf (2 to 3 feet).

Buttercup.—Yellow. Tall. 1/6 each.

Drummer Boy.—Rich orange. Dwarf. 1/6 each.

Edna Walling.—Deep orange, shading to citron. Tall. 1/6 each.

Royalist.—Yellow tipped red. Tall. 1/6 each.

Rouge et Soufre.—Red and sulphur yellow. Tall. 1/6 each.

LIQUIDAMBAR STYRACIFLUA VARIETY FESTERI, D.30.—A smooth barked type which has attracted particular interest by reason of the unusually rich colouring of the leaves which are held on the tree right through the winter months until the new leaves appear. The plants offered are grafted from scions supplied by the raiser after whom it has been named. A.H.M.Mts.P.S. 3/6 each.

PICEA PUNGENS GLAUCA, KOSTER'S VARIETY, E.—An outstanding form of the Blue Spruce which is greatly in demand in Europe and America, but so far is almost unknown in this country. The colour of the whole plant is a clear, silvery blue, and combined with its symmetrical habit, would form a dominating feature in any landscape, but particularly when backed by darker masses. The plants offered are grafted specimens several years old. H.M.Mts.S. Small plants, 17/6 each. Larger specimens, 35/- each.

PITHECOLOBIUM GRANDIFLORUM, E.30.—Native of the brush forests on the north coast, this tree is sometimes known as "Marble Wood" or "Laceflower." It has fragrant, pale yellow, crimson tipped flowers and is very attractive when in bloom. B.R.S. 2/6 each.

POLYGALA OPPOSITIFOLIA, E.3.—A graceful, dwarf shrub, with drooping branches and terminal racemes of purple flowers. A.B.H.M.P.S. 3/6 each.

PROSTANTHERA INCISA, E.6.—Often called the "Cut-leaved Mint Bush." This plant is a native of Victoria, New South Wales and Queensland, with lilac or violet coloured flowers. E. 2/- each.

PROSTANTHERA VIOLACEA, E.10.—This variety is native to Victoria and New South Wales and as the name indicates the flowers are violet. E. 2/- each.

PYRUS ARIA LUTESCENS, D.20.—A form of the White Beam with yellow foliage and the characteristic white undersurface. These trees are closely related to the Mountain Ash or Rowan, and are hardy in all the coldest climates. H.M.Mts. 3/- each.

RUSSELLIA SARMENTOSA, E.4.—A bushy, compact habit of growth, and distinct from the drooping form of *R. juncea*. The red flowers are rather larger and are very attractive. A.B.M.P.R.S. 2/6 each.

SCOLOPIA BROWNII, E.20.—A particularly beautiful native foliage tree suitable for specimens or hedges. The glossy green leaves are a most attractive colour, while the dense growth sets them off to best advantage. B.R.S. 3/6 each.

STYRAX WILSONII, D.6.—A slender growing shrub with dainty white drooping flowers produced in Summer. This is a Chinese shrub introduced by the late Dr. E. H. Wilson. H.M.Mts.S. 2/6 each.

SYRINGA WOLFII, D.10.—An attractive species of the Privet type with large trusses of lilac-pink flowers. H.M.Mts. 2/6 each.

VERONICA ELLIPTICA AUTUMN GLORY, E.3.—Intense violet blooms which are produced for several months through the year. A hardy, free flowering and attractive variety. E. 2/- each.

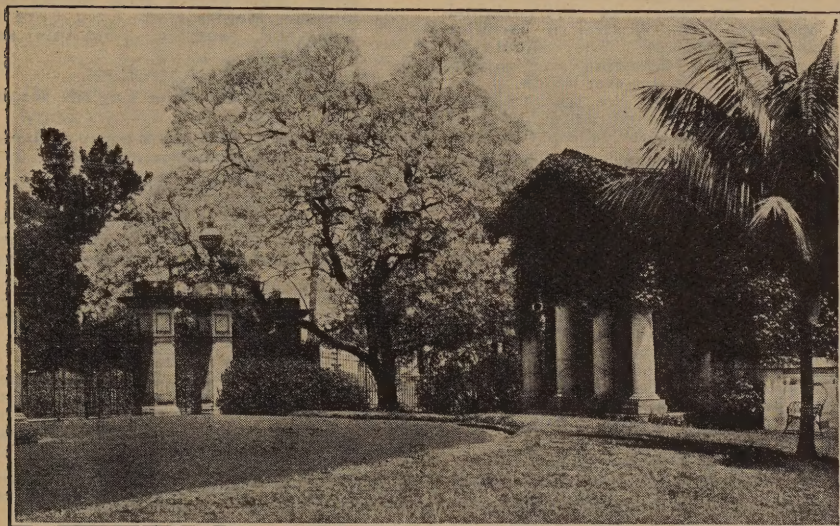
VIBURNUM BURKWOODII, E.3.—A hybrid variety similar to *V. Carlesii* but rather larger, with the same pink to white, fragrant flowers, produced in clusters two or three inches across. A.H.M.Mts.P.S. 5/- each.

WATSONIA LESLEY CARSON.—A distinct advance in these hardy and decorative bulbs. The large, wide open flowers are a beautiful shade of soft salmon pink. This variety was raised by the late Mr. Duncan Carson and before his death was given to us for distribution. 1/- each.

Let us help you make a safe selection for your climate.

TREES AND SHRUBS

GENERAL LIST.



Jacaranda mimosifolia.

Following the botanic name will in most cases be found the translation or meaning of the word in brackets. Where a common name is in general use this is next indicated. Cultural or other descriptions then follow, while the capital letters indicate the variety is suitable for growth in those zones. (See climate map). Where no capitals are mentioned the plant may be considered hardy everywhere. "E" indicates the variety is evergreen and "D" deciduous, while the number following gives the average height in feet for plants at maturity in average soils. Prices are for the single plant unless specially marked, while freight or postage is additional when orders are despatched by these methods. Where seasons are mentioned, such as spring, summer, etc., they refer to flowering periods.

ABELIA.—(After Dr. Abel, a noted physician). Profuse flowering, dwarf shrubs, from China, with small bell-shaped flowers and attractive foliage. Summer. A.B.H.M. Mts.P.S. 2/- each.

rupestris, E.4.—Pink and white.

ABERIA.—(After Mt. Aber in Abyssinia). A.B.M.P.R.S. 1/6 each.
caffra, E.12.—Kaffir Apple. A thorny plant used for tall hedges.

ABUTILON.—(An Arabic name for a plant like a mallow). Commonly known as Chinese Lanterns. The Abutilon originally came from South America, but most of the varieties offered are of garden origin. Require regular pruning after flowering to ensure compact growth, and in

variegated sorts any green branches which develop must be cut away. Spring to autumn. A.B.M.P.S. 1/9 each.

Boule de Nieve (Ball of Snow), E.4.—Pure white.

Cloth of Gold, E.4.—Yellow.

Eclipse, E.3.—Orange.

Emperor, E.4.—Crimson.

Rosaeflorum, E.4.—Rosy pink.

Sawtzi, E.3.—Small flowers, but green leaves margined with white are its main attraction.

Souv. de Bonn, E.8.—Orange flowers and silver variegated leaves.

Sydney Belle, E.6.—Rich yellow with large blooms.

Mark Important Events by Planting Trees.

vexillarium variegata, E.3.—Small crimson flowers with orange edge, golden variegated leaves, prostrate growth.

ACACIA.—(The name comes from Akazo, to sharpen; referring to the spines on some of the original species). The Australian varieties are all evergreen. They should be pruned after flowering and careful watch kept for borers, which, if not checked, will kill the tree. Unless otherwise mentioned, suitable for all climates. All are yellow flowered.

accola, E.20.—A very beautiful variety with narrow leaves. Early Spring. 1/6.

Baileyana, E.20.—Named after the late Mr. F. M. Bailey, Government Botanist, of Queensland, but commonly known as Cootamundra Wattle. Winter. A.H.M.Mts.P.S. 1/3.

dealbata (*dealbatus*, white washed), E.30.—The branches appear as if dusted with chalk. This variety is grown in the south of France for the cut flower trade, and is known as Mimosa. Also called the Tasmanian Silver Wattle. Lemon yellow flowers. Winter. 1/3.

decurrens, variety *normalis*, E.30.—The Queen Wattle of New South Wales. The best type of *decurrens*. Spring flowering. 1/3.

elata (tall), E.30.—Commonly called Cedar Wattle. One of the finest of the tree type of Wattles. Summer. 1/6.

Kettlewellii.—See Special Items.

podalyriaefolia (*podalyria* leaved), E.20.—The Queensland Silver Wattle. One of the best Wattles as it has large flowers, and blooms for a longer period than most. We consider *Baileyana* to be the better foliage, but *podalyriaefolia* has the finer flowers. Winter. A.B.M.P.R.S. 1/3.

pubescens.—See Special Items.

pyncnantha, E.30.—Golden Wattle. Broad leaves in the young stage, but turning sickle shaped when older. Very large blooms. Winter. A.H.M.Mts.P. 1/6.

saligna (Willow-like), E.15.—A West Australian variety, with large flowers and weeping branches. Spring. A.M.P.S. 1/3.

spectabilis (showy), E.10.—The Mudgee Wattle. One of the smaller growing varieties, but very attractive. Spring. 1/6.

We can also supply the following varieties:—*glaucescens* and *prominens*. 1/6 each.

ACALYPHA.—(*Akalepe*, a nettle). B.R.S.

marginata, E.6.—The Fijian Fire Plant. A handsome foliage plant with brownish red leaves margined crimson. Only suitable for frost free, coastal climates. 2/-.

ACER.—(*Acer*, sharp. A reference to the days when it was used for pikes and lances). This is the name for the Maple family, which is a very varied one, comprising many beautiful trees and shrubs, some with green, and others with variegated foliage. Maples come from Europe, Asia and America. Suitable for H.M.Mts.S.

EUROPEAN MAPLES.

campestris, D.30.—The English Maple. 2/-.

platanoides, D.50.—Norway Maple.

Foliage turns orange in autumn. 2/-.

pseudo platanus, D.50.—The well-known Sycamore. 2/-.

pseudo platanus atropurpurea, D.30.—A form in which the leaves are purple underneath and green above. 2/6.

pseudo platanus Leopoldii, D.30.—Foliage variegated yellow and purple. 2/6.

AMERICAN VARIETIES.

negundo, D.40.—Box Elder. Sometimes classified as *Negundo fraxinifolium*. A beautiful tree, and should be more extensively planted. Leaves turning to yellow in autumn. 2/-.

negundo argentea variegata, D.20.—Beautiful silver variegated leaves. 2/6.

negundo aureum variegata, D.20.—Similar to above, but leaves are golden. 2/6.

saccharinum, D.50.—Canadian Sugar Maple. Beautiful yellow leaves in autumn. 2/6.

virginicum rubrum, D.30.—Lovely red leaves in autumn. 2/6.

negundo californica aurea, D.20.—Uniform golden colour with rather larger leaves than the other forms. 2/6.

ASIATIC VARIETIES.

Ginnala, D.15.—Particularly vivid in autumn, with its reddish brown foliage. 2/6.

polymorphum or *palmatum*, D.20.—The Common Japanese Maple. Small, deciduous trees, with feathery green foliage in summer and leaves turning red in autumn. Very useful for mixing with cut flowers. Plant in sheltered positions, and keep well watered in dry seasons to prevent foliage burning. 2/-.

polymorphum atropurpureum, D.10.—Deep maroon, palmate leaves. 7/6.

polymorphum dissectum, D.6.—A low growing variety, with finely cut green leaves. 7/6.

polymorphum dissectum atropurpureum, D.6.—Similar to above, but deep maroon. 7/6.

polymorphum Oshiu Beni, D.10.—Deep maroon. 7/6.

polymorphum Osakazuki, D.10.—Reddish maroon. 7/6.

Prune flowering peaches differently.

polymorphum sanguineum Chishio, D.10.—Small leaves, blood red in spring, turning green in summer. 7/6.

polymorphum sanguineum Selgen, D.10.—Leaves larger than Chishio, but similar colouring. 7/6.

trifidum, D.20.—A very fine Maple, with beautiful red autumn leaves. The variety is not known as well as it deserves. A quick grower and one of the best. 2/-.

ADHATODA.—(The native name). Tall shrubs suitable for B.R.S. only. Grown mostly for foliage effect, although the flowers are quite attractive. Summer. 2/- each.

Duvernoia, E.10.—White flowers.

Vasica, E.10.—Darker coloured foliage than above, and flowers have purple markings.

AESCULUS.—(A name given by Pliny to a sort of Oak having an edible fruit). Horse Chestnut. These are suitable for H. & Mts., in good deep soil. 2/6 each.



Aesculus hippocastanum.
Horse chestnut.

hippocastanum, D.40.—The Common Horse Chestnut. White flowers in spring, followed by showy foliage.

rubicunda, D.30.—A pink flowered species from North America.

AGONIS.—(Agon, a gathering or collection, referring to the number of seeds). A.B.M.P.S. 1/6.

flexuosa (flexible), E.30.—A hardy tree from Western Australia with a

pleasing weeping habit and attractive white flowers. Summer.

ALEURITES.—(From the Greek word signifying floury). A.B.M.P.R.S. 2/6.

Fordii, E.20.—A fine ornamental tree producing fruit from which is extracted the Tung Oil of commerce. The nuts are extremely poisonous, and care should be taken that they are not allowed within the reach of children.

ALLSPICE.—See Calycanthus.

ALMOND (Flowering).—See Amygdalus.

ALOYSIA.—See Lippia.

AMYGDALUS.—(Amyso, to lacerate; referring to the corrugated seeds). A.H.M.Mts.P.S. 2/- each.

persica (Persian), D.10.—Double Flowering Peach. These fine spring flowering shrubs should be pruned quite differently from the fruiting varieties. After the bloom is over cut hard back to main stems. We can supply in pink, red, white and striped.

Winter Flowering varieties.—These start flowering about the end of July, and are finished before the spring varieties come into bloom, thus making a much longer blooming period. Red, pink and white are available.

Pollardi, D.15.—A single pink, flowering between the winter and spring varieties. A very beautiful sort.

ANDROMEDA.—(Named after the daughter of Cepheus, who was rescued from the sea monster by Perseus). H.M.Mts.S. 2/-.

japonica, E.3.—A dwarf shrub allied to the Erica and Rhododendron families and requiring a moist and shady position. The flowers are in sprays and very like Lily of the Valley. A beautiful shrub for a sheltered spot. Spring.

ANGOPHORA.—(Aggos, a vessel; phero, to bear; alluding to the shape of the fruit). 1/3.

lanceolatus (spear shaped), E.60.—The so called Sydney Red Gum. The bark is reddish pink and the young shoots provide the red gum tips so largely used for decoration.

APPLE (Flowering).—See Pyrus Malus.

APRICOT (Flowering).—See Prunus Mume.

ARALIA.—See Fatsia.

ARBUTUS.—(In Celtic, "Arboise" means a sour, astringent fruit, and is generally considered to be the origin of this name). Unedo is said by Pliny to have been so-called from unum edo, "I eat one" (but never a second). A.H.M.Mts.P.S. 2/-.

unedo, E.10.—Irish Strawberry Tree. White flowers like Lily of the Valley followed by red fruits not unlike Strawberries, hence the

Carefully select according to climate.

- name. Autumn. Suitable for places as warm as Sydney, but will grow into a small tree in colder climates. Although the flowers contain both stamens and pistils, it is advisable to plant two or three in one garden if large crops of berries are desired.
- ARDISIA.**—(Ardes, a point; the anthers are like tiny spears). B.R.S. 2/-.
- crenulata* (full of notches), E.2.—A beautiful pot or bush house plant producing red berries in winter.
- ARDUINA.**—(After Peitro Arduini, Curator of the Botanic Gardens, Padua). A.B.M.P.R.S. 2/-.
- bispinosa grandiflora* (two spined, large flowered), E.6.—A beautiful shrub from South Africa, commonly called Cape Plum. Sweet scented white flowers followed by edible purple fruits like plums. Spring.
- ARONIA.**—(A modification of Aria). A.H.M.Mts.P.S. 2/- each.
- arbutifolia* (arbutus leaved), D.5.—A dwarf growing deciduous shrub closely related to the pear family. Beautiful autumn foliage and red berries.
- melanocarpa*, D.5.—Similar to above, but with black berries.
- ASTERS** (Perennial).—See Herbaceous Plants.
- AUCUBA.**—(The native Japanese name). H.M.Mts.S. 2/- each.
- japonica*, E.6.—Large, dark green foliated plants bearing red berries on female plants only. A male plant is necessary for pollination purposes, and if the two sorts are planted two or three inches apart, the impression is given of one handsome foliated shrub producing red fruit. If the male is placed by itself it appears as only a green leaved specimen. Suitable for growing under trees or in bush houses.
- Male (or pollen-bearing).
- Female (or berry-bearing).
- japonica aurea*, E.6.—The Gold Dust Tree. Beautiful golden variegated foliage. Should be grown in shade to preserve the full beauty of the leaves.
- AZALEAS.**—See separate Section.
- AZARA microphylla.**—See Special Items.
- BACKHOUSIA.**—(After James Backhouse of York). A.B.M.P.R.S. 2/6.
- citriodora* (lemon scented), E.18.—An attractive tall shrub from Queensland with lemon scented leaves, and insignificant green flowers. Spring.
- BAMBOO.**—See Bambusa.
- BAMBUSA.**—(Bambos, its Indian name). Suitable for A.B.M.P.R.S. Except where otherwise priced, 2/- each.
- Alphonse Karri*, E.6.—A dense growing variety with yellow and green striped stems.
- arundinacea*, E.40.—The giant Bamboo. Spring. 7/6.
- Arundinaria Hindsii*, E.15.—A slender growing variety, suitable for tubs or specimens.
- Arundinaria Hindsii graminea*, E.10.—A smaller leaved form than above.
- Arundinaria Simonii*, E.15.—A strong grower with deep green foliage.
- auricoma*, E.2.—An extremely dwarf, golden form. Suitable for low hedges and dwarf specimen plants in shade.
- japonica*, E.12.—A free growing, green variety used for garden stakes.
- We can also supply *Bambusa quadrangularis*, *Arundinaria tricolor* and *Phyllostachys ruscifolia*.
- BANANA** (Ornamental).—See Musa.
- BARBERRY.**—See Berberis.
- BAUERA.**—(After Francis and Ferdinand Bauer). A.M.P.S. 2/-.
- rubroides*, E.4.—A pretty pink flowering native shrub. Suitable for moist, shady situations. Spring.
- BAUHINIA.**—(Named in honour of two brothers, John and Casper Bauhin, famous botanists of the 16th century. The twin leaves on these plants make this name very appropriate). B.R.S. Alba and purpurea need pruning after flowering to make the plants shapely. Shelter from frost in young stages.
- alba*, E.12.—A beautiful white flowered variety. Spring. 2/-.
- Galpinii*, E.6.—A brick red species from Natal. This is the finest variety for warm climates, flowering for a long period in the summer. 2/6.
- purpurea*, E.12.—Large rosy purple flowers. Known in Queensland as the Butterfly Tree. Spring. 2/-.
- BEECH.**—See Fagus.
- BEGONIA.**—(Mons. Begon, a French patron of Botany). These plants are extensively used in Sydney gardens, especially in shady places. They require shelter from strong winds and will not stand much frost. Where conditions are suitable they make a very fine effect, especially as they flower all the summer and autumn. The varieties offered are garden hybrids, but the original home of most species is Central America. B.R.S. Unless otherwise priced, 1/- each.
- Beatrice Roseby*, E.6.—Large leaves and bunches of pink flowers.
- Carnea Improved*, E.8.—Rich pink. 1/6.
- corallina*, E.6.—The Bamboo Begonia. Leaves edged red, flowers scarlet.
- corallina carnea*, E.6.—A pink form of *corallina*.
- corallina alba*, E.6.—A white type of *corallina*.
- Credneri*, E.3.—Leaves bronzy green, pink flowers.

Select Trees to prevent foliage monotony.

Dora Gould, E.8.—Large, salmon pink. 1/6.

Ingrami, E.3.—Medium sized, shiny green foliage, with bunches of pleasing pink flowers which are produced in great profusion.

lucerna, E.6.—One of the large leaved type. The flowers are rich red, produced in immense—pendant sprays.

metallica, E.3.—A bronzy green, fairly large leaved sort, producing bunches of soft pink flowers.

Mrs. Christian Thornett, E.8.—A white flowered form of *Smithii*. 1/6.

Smithii, E.6.—Bronze green foliage, thickly spotted white and large pink flowers.

BENTHAMIA.—(George Bentham, a distinguished English botanist). H.M.-Mts.S. 2/-.

fragifera (strawberry fruited), E.15.—Himalayan Strawberry Tree. Synonymous *Cornus capitata*. Large creamy white bracts. Seems at its best when in conjunction with other plants enjoying the shelter they afford. A very attractive small tree. Spring.

BERBERIS.—(Berberys, its Arabian name). Barberry. Hardy, deciduous and evergreen shrubs from America, Asia and Europe. Some are grown for their foliage, but the deciduous sorts are at their best in autumn, when their leaves and berries are very attractive. Used for hedges or single specimens. Spring. A.H.M.Mts.P.S. Unless otherwise priced, 2/- each.

aggregata Barbarossa, D.5.—Coral red berries.

aggregata Prattii, D.5.—Coral red berries and rich autumn foliage.

aquifolium, E.6.—Hardy evergreen, with yellow flowers and blue berries.

Darwinii, E.6.—Dark shining foliage, with clusters of rich orange flowers.

Fortunei, E.6.—An erect growing variety with large pinnate leaves.

japonica, E.10.—Hardy evergreen. Yellow flowers and purple berries.

Pirate King, D.5.—A hybrid variety, with bright red berries.

Sargentiana, E.6.—Yellow flowers and black berries. A fine evergreen,

stenophylla (stenos, narrow; phyllum, a leaf), E.5.—A pendulous sort with yellow blooms and bluish white berries.

stenophylla Brilliant, E.3.—A dwarf growing form of above with glossy green leaves.

Thunbergii, D.4.—A Japanese variety, with beautiful autumn foliage. 1/6.

Thunbergii atropurpurea, D.4.—We consider this the most outstanding of all *Berberis*. The spring foliage is like the purple leaved plum, light-

ening slightly in the summer, and finally in late autumn taking on intense autumn colourings. Like *Thunbergii* it has yellow flowers and red berries.

vulgaris.—The common Barberry. This is a proclaimed shrub, as it harbours the wheat rust spores. Recent legislation prohibits any nurseryman from selling it, and provides a penalty for anyone allowing it to remain in their garden.

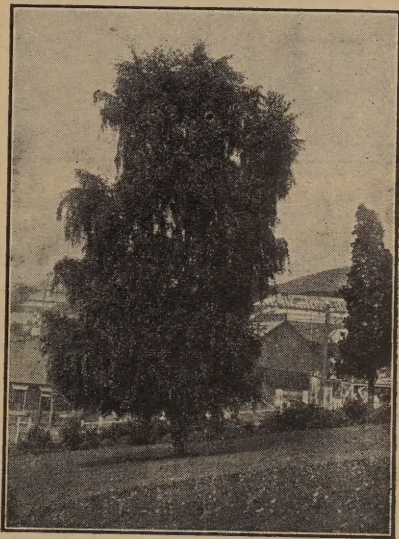
Wilsonae, E.4.—A low growing, semi-deciduous variety from China, with heavy crops of coral berries in autumn.

BETULA.—(The Celtic name was *Betu*, while the common name is *Birch*). H.M.Mts.S.

pendula Youngii, D.20.—A weeping form with slender branches. 5/-.

verrucosa, D.30.—A very graceful tree of drooping habit. In autumn the leaves turn yellow and the contrast with the white trunk is very effective. Usually listed as *B. alba*. 2/-.

verrucosa purpurea, D.30.—The purple Birch. 5/-.



Betula verrucosa (alba).

BIRCH.—See *Betula*.

BIRD OF PARADISE FLOWER.—See *Poinciana*.

BLUE BERRY ASH.—See *Eleocarpus*.

BORONIA.—(After Francis Borone, an Italian servant of Dr. Sibthorp, who was killed whilst collecting plants in Greece). Spring. H.M.Mts.P.S. 2/- each.

Hardy everywhere where climates are not marked.



Brachychiton hybrida.

clatior, E.3.—A bushy variety with rosy red flowers.

megastigma (large stigma), E.4.—The sweet scented brown *Boronia*. Should be cut back after flowering and well watered to bring it into fresh growth.

BOTTLE BRUSH.—See *Callistemon*.

BOUVARDIAS.—See Separate Section.

BOX.—See *Buxus*.

BRACHYCHITON (from *Brachys*, short; and *chiton*, a tunic).—This section contains some of the most beautiful flowering and foliage trees in cultivation. Suitable for all except cold climates. Early summer. A.B.M.-P.R.S.

acerifolia (maple leaved), D.30.—The Illawarra Flame Tree. Large bunches of scarlet, bell-shaped blossoms, irregularly produced in November. Some years only a few of the branches flower, but about every seventh season the whole tree is covered when it is a glorious sight. For some time we have had under observation a hybrid form which gives a full flowering about five

years in every seven, and as it is identical to the species in every other respect, it is being propagated as superior to the original type which has been discarded. Clients ordering *Brachychiton acerifolia* will be supplied with the improved variety while the stock lasts. A pink flowered form is also available in grafted and seedling plants.

Grafted hybrids, pink or red, 3/- each.

Seedling hybrids, pink or red, 2/- each.

diversifolia (diverse leaves), E.30.—

The well known Kurrajong. Beautiful street trees and also used largely for stock feed in drought. 2/-.

lurida (livid), D.30.—A Queensland variety with larger flowers than *acerifolia* but not so bright. 2/-.

rupestris, E.20.—The Queensland Bottle Tree. A curious form of Kurrajong with a huge swollen trunk which gives rise to the common name. 2/6.

BRACHYSEMA.—(*Brachys*, short; *sema*, standard). A.M.P.S. 2/-.

lanceolatum, E.4.—The Swan River Pea Bush. A hardy evergreen with silvery foliage and scarlet pea-shaped flowers. Winter and spring.

BROOM.—See *Cytisus*, *Genista* and *Spartium*.

BROWALLIA.—(John Browallius, a friend of Linnaeus). Syn. *Streptosolon*. B.R.S. 2/-.

Jamesonii, E.6.—Orange and yellow blooms in great profusion. Will not stand frosts. Cut back after flowering in spring and summer.



Browallia Jamesonii

Carefully study the Climate Map.

BRUGMANSIA.—(After Prof. S. T. Brugmans, a botanical author). Angel's Trumpet. A.B.M.P.R.S. 2/- each.

Knightsii, E.10.—Large white, trumpet shaped flowers. Spring and summer.

BRUNFELSIA.—(After Otto Brunfels, a German botanist). B.R.S. 2/-.

latifolia (broad leaved), E.6.—A beautiful free flowering shrub, with blue blooms changing to white as they age. Compact and rather slow growth. Spring and summer.

BRUSH BOX.—See *Tristania*.

BUDDLEIA.—(In honour of Adam Buddle, whose collections of dried plant specimens are still preserved in the British Museum). *Buddleias* are very attractive shrubs, but need to be pruned hard back every winter to encourage strong new growth. They also like plenty of water in the growing season. Hardy in all Australian climates. Spring and summer. 1/9 each.

Davidii, E.10.—Dark purple.

nanhoensis, E.5.—Similar to *Veitchiana*, but a dwarf grower.

salviifolia, E.8.—Pale lilac.

Veitchiana, E.10.—The flower resembles English Lilac, and is strongly scented.

We can also supply *Fallowiana*, *globosa*, *madagascariensis* and *magnifica*.

BUXUS.—(Pykno, dense; referring to the wood which is used for various instruments). 2/- each.

arborea (tree-like), E.20.—The Tree Box. A slow growing, tall shrub, with dark green leaves. Grown for foliage effect only. Can be trimmed into shape.

aurea variegata, E.2.—A golden variegated form, suitable for low specimens or rockeries.

sempervirens, E.4.—The well-known dwarf hedge plant so long associ-



Callistemon salignus.

ated with old English gardens. 4/6 dozen.

CALLICARPA.—(Calos, beautiful; and carpos, a fruit). H.M.MtsS. 2/-.

chinensis, D.10.—Vigorous shrub producing long canes which carry small clusters of rosy lilac flowers in the leaf axils. These are followed by violet berries. Spring.

purpurea.—See Special Items.

CALLISTEMON.—(Calos, beautiful; and stemon, a stamen). Bottle Brush. A most appropriate name. These are excellent plants for planting near water, but will also thrive splendidly in dry positions. Spring. A.B.M.P.R.S. 1/9 each.

acuminata, E.10.—Crimson.

coccinea, E.20.—Scarlet, weeping habit.

lanceolatus, E.10.—Scarlet.

salignus, E.20.—Creamy flowers. The main beauty of this variety is in the reddish brown colour of the young leaves at each growth.

CALODENDRON.—(Calos, beautiful; dendron, a tree). A beautiful flowering tree from South Africa. Summer. A.B.M.P.R.S. 2/-.

capense, E.40.—The magnificent Cape Chestnut. Large panicles of flesh



coloured flowers. Rather slow growing in its young stages and requires protection from frost till established. A special line of grafted plants to promote earlier flowering is listed in Special Items.

CALYCANTHUS.—(Calyx, a calyx; anthos, a flower). Allspice. H.M.-Mts.S. 2/-.

floridus, D.6.—The Caroline Allspice. Richly fragrant, reddish brown flowers produced in late spring.

CAMELLIA.—(After George Camellus). Compact, slow growing shrubs, eventually attaining a height of ten or twelve feet. These old favourites are becoming popular again, as they always look attractive in the garden whether in flower or not. M.S. In Adelaide they require protection from the heat. Winter. 2/6 each.
Angelo Cocchi.—White and pink.

Aspasia.—White, pink stripes.

Bonomiana.—White. Occasionally a flake of pink.

Candidissima.—Pure white.

C. H. Hovey.—Crimson.

Countess Callina.—Pure white.

Edward Billing.—Very double soft pink with deeper veinings and edged white.

Great Eastern.—Deep crimson, semi-double.

Harriet Beecher Sheather.—Salmon pink.

Isabella.—Pure white, late flowering.

Lady Parker.—Deep rose.

Lady St. Clair.—Pale pink. Does not open well in wet or cold weather.

Mrs. A. M. Hovey.—Pink with white blotch.

Prince Frederick William.—Light pink.

Red Pressi.—Red, occasional white mark.

Red Waratah.—Crimson.

Venus de Medicis.—Rosy red.

White Waratah.—White with yellow stamens.

Wrightii.—Deep rose.

CAMELLIA SASANQUA, E.12.—These are a different type to the preceding, being mostly single flowers and a much more graceful habit of growth. The plants grow much quicker and the flowers are smaller and more dainty. When in full bloom they are one of the most attractive shrubs in the garden. 2/6 each.

Azumanishiki.—Pale pink.

Benizuri.—Soft pink.

Fuji ro Mine.—Double white.

Onigoromo.—White with pink and red blotches round edge of petals.

Sasanqua.—Pink.

Sasanqua.—Red.

Sasanqua.—Single white.

CAMPHORA AND CAMPHOR LAUREL.
See Cinnamomum.

CAPE CHESTNUT.—See Calodendron.

CAPE HONEYSUCKLE.—See Protea.

CAROB TREE.—See Ceratonia.

CARYOPTERIS.—(From karyon, a nut, and pteron, a wing; wing fruited). Blue flowering deciduous shrubs flowering for a long time in the summer. Should be well pruned every winter to encourage young growth. A.H.M.Mts.P.S. 1/9 each.

mastacanthus, D.4.—The Blue Spirea.
tangutica, D.3.—Deeper blue than mastacanthus and a longer flowering season.

CASSIA.—(Kasia was its old Greek name). Beautiful shrubs with yellow flowers. They require pruning to keep them shapely. A.B.M.-P.R.S. Except where otherwise priced, 2/- each.



Cassia didymobotrya.

Candolleana (de Candolle, a very prominent botanist), E.10.—One of our best flowering shrubs. Autumn.

Chatelainiana.—See Special Items.

didymobotrya, E.10.—A very robust growing Cassia, in flower most of the year, and a different shape to Candolleana.

fistula.—See Special Items.

tomentosa, E.10.—A splendid winter flowering shrub with masses of golden yellow flowers. Coming into bloom just after C. Candolleana has

finished, it continues right through until late spring.

CASTANOSPERMUM. — (Kastanon, a chestnut; and sperma, a seed). B.R.S. 2/-.

australis, E.30.—A large spreading tree with saffron coloured flowers. Does best in good soil. Summer.

CASUARINA. — (Casuaris, the Cassowary). 1/6 each.

Cunninghamiana, E.40.—Scrub She Oak or River Oak. Valuable trees for river planting or avenues. Used for shingles and a very fine fire wood.

glauca, E.40.—Swamp She Oak. This variety can be planted in brackish swamps where other trees fail.

torulosa, E.40.—Very conspicuous in the winter, when the foliage turns a reddish brown

CATALPA.—(The Indian name). A quick growing, flowering tree from North America. Large leaves and spreading growth. Summer. H.M.Mts.S. 2/-.

bignonioides, D.20.—Large bunches of white flowers with purple spots.

CEANOTHUS.—(From *keanothus*, a name applied by Theophrastus to a plant not now known). Beautiful flowering shrubs mostly from America. Spring. Suitable for the cooler climates, but doing well round Sydney. H.M.Mts.S. 2/6 each.

Conquete, D.6.—Light blue.

Edwardsii, E.6.—Small, shiny leaves and heads of blue flowers. This variety has taken the place of *C. Veitchii*.



Catalpa bignonioides.

Marie Simon, D.4.—Pink.

spectabilis roseus, D.5.—A compact growing sort with pink flowers.

CEDAR.—See *Cedrus*, *Juniperus* or *Melia*.

CEDRELA.—(A variation of *Cedrus*, the Cedar). A.B.M.P.R.S. 2/-.

Toona, D.50.—The red Cedar of New



Celtis occidentalis

Many new plants are being tested.

South Wales. Besides being a very valuable timber, this is a beautiful and fast growing tree. Will do best in a deep soil.

CELTIS.—(The name used by Pliny for the Lotus. The association is obscure). Valuable for their fast growth and the rich yellow autumn foliage. A.B.M.P.R.S. 1/6 each.

australis (Southern), D.40.—Commonly known as the Nettle Tree. This tree is very similar in appearance to the Elm. Although it is of a different family it is more suited to our Australian climate. A splendid tree for single specimens or avenues.

occidentalis (Western), D.40.—The American Nettle tree.

CERASUS.—(From Cerasus, a town in Pontus, in Asia, when the Cherry was brought to Rome by Lucullus). H.M.Mts.S.

lauro-cerasus, E.20.—Cherry Laurel or English Laurel. A fine evergreen for specimens or hedges. 1/6.

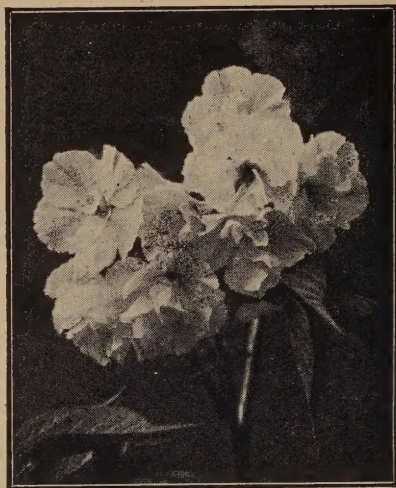
lusitanica, E.20.—Portugal Laurel. One of the finest evergreen trees that can be grown in a cold climate. 2/-.

CERASUS JAPONICA.—Japanese flowering Cherries. These are deciduous, small trees, bearing clusters of blooms in spring, and beautiful autumn leaves. 2/6 each.

Apple Blossom, D.10.—Semi-double, clear pink.

campanulata.—See Special Items.

Hizakura, D.10.—Semi-double rosy pink.



Flowering Cherry.

J. H. Veitch, D.10.—Rosy pink, double.

Mt. Fuji, D.10.—Semi-double, white.

Sieboldtii rosea superba, D.10.—Double pink.

subhirtella pendula—See Special Items.

Yoshino, D.20.—A single pale pink to white. Used in Japan for street planting.

CERATONIA.—(Cerat, a horn or pod). 2/-.

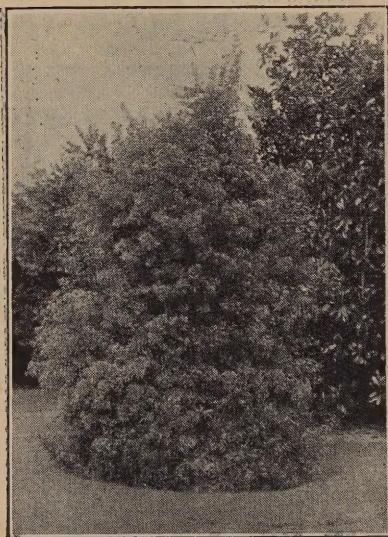
siliqua (podded), E.30.—Carob Tree or St. John's Bread. One of the finest trees for a hot dry climate. The pods and seeds make good cattle fodder. The seeds are said to have been the original of the jewellers' "Carat."

CERATOPETALUM.—(Ceras, a horn, and petalon, a petal). 2/- each.

gummiferum, E.30.—The popular Christmas Bush; one of the very best evergreens. After flowering, fully one-third of the plant should be pruned back, and, if manured the succeeding season, the flower will be greatly improved. Where the colour is not naturally rich, it may be improved by lightly scattering a handful of powdered iron sulphate on the soil in September. In October or November the plants must not suffer from drought, otherwise the bloom will fall. The plants will not stand heavy frost, and although found in mountain districts, they are always in sheltered gullies. Summer, S.

CERATOSTIGMA.—(Probably from ceras, a horn, and stigma). 1/9.

Willmottiae, D.3.—A rare and beautiful shrub discovered in China by Mr. E. H. Wilson in 1908. It is



Ceratopetalum gummiferum.
N.S.W. Xmas Bush.

Oleanders are specially suited for dry climates.

allied to Plumbago, and produces deep blue flowers over a long season. This is a very welcome addition to the list of blue flowering shrubs. Highly recommended. Hardy everywhere. Summer and autumn.

CERCIDIPHYLLUM.—(Meaning doubtful.) H.M.Mts.S. 2/-.

japonicum, D.40.—A tall tree from Japan with drooping branches and heart shaped leaves which turn to rich red and yellow shades in autumn.

CERCIS.—(From kerkis, a shuttlecock). Small deciduous trees allied to Bauhinia. The flowers do not come on the ends of the branches like most trees, but are produced along the main stems for several feet. Spring. A.H.M.Mts.P.S. 2/- each.

canadensis (Canadian), D.20.—Pale red.

siliquastrum, D.20.—Commonly called "Judas Tree." Red.

CESTRUM.—(An old Greek name). Summer. A.B.P.R.S. 1/9 each.

nocturnum (night flowering), E.8.—Greenish white flowers, scented at night.

purpureum, E.8.—Purplish red flowers, produced over a long period. Growth rather pendulous.

CHAMAELAUCIUM.—(From chamailenke, a dwarf white Poplar, because its healthy stems are miniatures of that tree). Commonly called "Geraldton Wax Plant." While liking a fair amount of water in summer, it must never suffer from excessive wet. We recommend that it be planted in a raised bed so that surplus moisture can get away quickly. It flowers from May to October, when it should be shortened back to keep bushy. A.B.M.P.S. 2/-.

uncinatum, E.8.—Pale pink.

CHERRY (Flowering).—See *Cerasus japonica*.

CHERRY PIE.—See *Heliotropium*.

CHIMONANTHUS.—(Cheimon, winter; anthos, a flower). H.M.Mts.S. 2/-.

fragrans, D.6.—Japanese Allspice. Yellow flowers in winter. This shrub is valued for its beautiful scent.

CHINESE HAWTHORN.—See *Photinia*.

CHINESE LANTERN.—See *Abutilon*.

CHINESE RAISIN.—See *Hovenia*.

CHIONANTHUS.—(chion, snow; and anthos, a flower.) Fringe Tree. A slow growing, deciduous, small tree, producing graceful white flowers in large clusters during the spring months. H.M.Mts.S. 3/6 each.

virginica, D.15.—

CHOISYA.—(M. Choisy, a Swiss botanist). 2/-.

ternata (leaves arranged in threes),

E.4.—Mexican Orange Blossom. A small shrub which does well in all climates. Sweetly scented, white flowers in spring.

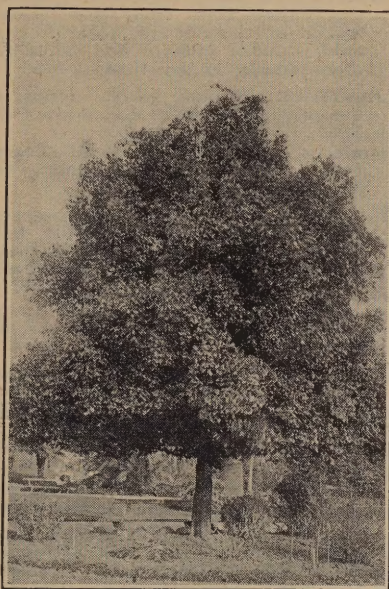
CHORIZEMA.—(Choros, a dance; zema, a drink. The botanists who first discovered these plants danced for joy at finding fresh water near them.) Beautiful orange and red pea-shaped flowers produced in spring. A.B.M.P.S. 1/6 each.

ilicifolia, E.4.—The tallest variety and pendulous habit.

CHRISTMAS BUSH.—See *Ceratopetalum*.

CINNAMOMUM.—(From the Arabic name, kinamon). A.B.M.P.R.S. 2/-.

Camphora, E.40.—This tree produces the camphor of commerce, and is commonly known as Camphor



Cinnamomum Camphora.

Laurel. One of the best of our evergreen trees, but they require plenty of room as they have a very extensive root system, and should not be planted near the flower garden, pathways or foundations.

CISTUS.—(Kiste, a box, the shape of the seed vessels). Rock Rose. Free flowering shrubs suitable for dry positions. Prune well after flowering. Spring. 1/9.

Silver Pink.—See Special Items.

Sunset, E.3.—Cerise pink flowers covering the whole bush. A very attractive plant.

CITHAREXYLUM.—(Kithara, a lyre; xylon, wood.) Fiddlewood. A.B.-P.R.S. 2/-.

subserratum, E.30.—An uncommon tree from West Indies. Sprays of white flowers.

CLERODENDRON.—(Kleros, chance; and dendron, a tree. The reference is to the uncertainty of its medicinal qualities). B.R.S. 2/-.

ugandense (Uganda), E.6.—Butterfly flower. Beautiful blue flowers appearing nearly all the summer.

CLETHRA.—(Klethra, the Greek name of the Alder, from a supposed resemblance to their leaves). Summer. H.H.Mts.

alnifolia (Alder-leaved), D.5.—Bunches of creamy white flowers. 2/-.

arborea (tree-like), E.10.—The Lily of the Valley tree, from the resemblance of the flowers. Requires a mild, equable climate and liable to die suddenly in dry times. 2/6.

CLIANTHUS.—(Kleios, glory; anthos, a flower). Spring. A.H.M.Mts.P.S. 2/-.

punicus, E.6.—New Zealand Glory Pea. Pink. Requires pruning to keep it shapely.

COLEUS.—(From koleos, a sheath). Tender foliage plants generally, but a few varieties are grown for their flowers. Must be well protected from frost and sun. B.R.S. 1/6.

thyrsoides (thyrs-like), E.4.—Long spikes of intense blue flowers in winter.

COPROSMA.—Hardy shrubs from New Zealand grown for their foliage. Suitable for seaside planting. Will also stand fairly severe frosts.

Baueriana, E.10.—Green leaves. Used mostly for hedges. 1/6.

Baueriana variegata, E.6.—A variety with silver variegated leaves. 2/6.

Kirkii, E.2.—A prostrate species with dark green, shiny foliage. Suitable for large rockeries or banks. H.M.Mts.S. 2/-.

CORAL TREE.—See Erythrina.

CORNUS.—(Cornu, a horn; referring to the tough wood). Dogwood. Deciduous shrubs or small trees, producing in Spring, insignificant flowers surrounded by showy petal-like bracts. Later the Autumn foliage is very richly coloured. This family deserves much more attention, particularly in the colder districts where they are rare and beautiful subjects. A.H.M.Mts.P.S.

Amomum, D.10.—Small white flowers, followed by blue berries. Good autumn foliage. 2/-.

Baileyi.—See Special Items.

florida, D.10.—Large white bracts in spring, giving a wonderful effect. Foliage rich bronze in autumn. 3/6.



Clerodendron ugandense.

florida rubra, D.10.—Similar to above, but pink bracts. 3/6.

Kousa, D.30.—Probably one of the finest of the Dogwoods, growing to a fine tree and covered with white bracts in spring. Also a most outstanding colour in autumn. 2/-.

COTONEASTER.—(From cotonea, Pliny's name for the quince; and aster, a corruption of ad instar, generally used to express likeness. Literally, quince-like). These are amongst our most useful and valued shrubs, thriving in all except tropical climates and standing hard conditions. They can be used for specimen plants or hedges, and their foliage and berries make them very attractive. Franchetii is especially useful for mixing with flowers in vases or bowls. Pronounced Cot-o-ne-aster. Spring. A.H.M.Mts.P.S. Except where otherwise priced, 2/- each.

amoena.—See Special Items.

bullata (bulla, a bubble), D.10.—A very striking shrub, covered in autumn with handsome red berries.

Franchetii, E.8.—Orange berries and pendulous habit of growth. One of the best for hedges. 1/9.

horizontalis, E.2.—A low growing type with small leaves. Very suitable for rock work.

horizontalis Hodginsii.—See Special Items.

horizontalis variegata, E.2.—A variegated form of the above.

Coral Trees for coastal planting are worth while.

- pannosa** (pannus, a cloth), E.12.—Long slender branches, covered with silvery foliage, and producing white flowers followed by red berries in autumn. 1/9.
- serotina**, E.10. — Long pendulous branches covered with bunches of white flowers followed by masses of red berries. A very beautiful variety. 1/9.
- thymifolia**, E.3.—A dwarf, compact growing form of *C. microphylla*, with tiny leaves and red berries in winter. 1/9.
- CRATAEGUS**.—(Kratos, strength; referring to the extreme hardness of the wood). Commonly called "Hawthorn" or "May," but as *Spirea* is also called "May," customers will avoid delay if they definitely state the correct name when ordering. The evergreen varieties are now classified under *Pyracantha*, which see. *Crataegus* are prized for their red or yellow berries except in the case of the double flowered varieties, which do not berry. Spring. A.H.M.Mts.P.S. 2/- each.
- Azarolus**, D.12.—A compact form of *C. Carrieri*, producing clusters of white flowers, followed by bright red berries like small apples.
- Carrieri**, D.18.—Large red fruit, very showy, good autumn foliage.
- cordata** (heart-shaped), D.20.—Small red berries, beautiful autumn foliage.
- crus-galli** (Cock's Spur), D.12.—Flowers white tinged red, followed by red berries. Good foliage in autumn.
- mexicana**, D.12.—Glossy green foliage, yellow fruit.
- oxyacantha** (oxy, sharp; canthus, a thorn), D.12.—Double crimson.
- oxyacantha**, D.12.—Double pink.
- oxyacantha**, D.12.—Double white.
- Smithii**, D.15.—An attractive small tree, with large red berries and striking Autumn foliage.
- CREPE MYRTLE**.—See *Lagerstroemia*.
- CRICKET BAT WILLOW**.—See *Salix coerulea*.
- CROTALARIA**.—(Krotalon, a castanet; the seeds rattle in the pod if shaken). Summer. A.B.M.P.R.S. 2/-.
- laburnifolia** (laburnum leaved), E.8.—A unique shrub producing spikes of greeny yellow blooms which bear a distinct resemblance to small birds suspended by their beaks from the branch.
- CUPHEA**.—(Cyphos, curved; referring to the seed pods). Dwarf flowering shrubs blooming freely through the summer. Should be well pruned after winter. A.B.P.R.S. 1/6 each.
- jurullensis**, E.3.—Yellow and red.
- platycentra** (broad centred), E.2.—The Cigar Plant. Useful rock plant or dwarf shrub.
- CURRENT** (Flowering).—See *Ribes*.
- CYDONIA**.—(Cydon, in Crete, the native place of the Quince). Flowering Quince, commonly known as "Japanica." These beautiful shrubs are available in several colours, and are extremely hardy. They flower in the winter and spring, and remain in bloom for a considerable time. A.H.M.Mts.P.S. Except where otherwise priced, 1/9 each.
- Moerloosi**, D.5.—Pink and white flowers on the same bush.
- nivalis**, D.5.—Pure white.
- nivea extus coccinea**, D.5.—White and pink.
- rosea**, D.5.—A pleasing pink.
- rubra grandiflora**, D.5.—A rich bright red. 2/-.
- Sargentii**, D.4.—Orange scarlet. 2/-.
- Simonii**, D.4.—Dark red. 2/-.
- Vermilion**, D.6.—Vermilion scarlet. A striking colour and free blooming. 2/-.
- Winter Cheer**, D.4.—Orange scarlet. 2/-.
- CYTISUS**.—(From *Cythus*, one of the Cyclades where one of the species was first found). Beautiful pea flowered shrubs of the Broom family. Originally the flowers were mostly yellow or white, but hybridists have in recent years produced a wonderful variety of colours. Quick growing plants which should be well pruned after flowering. Spring. A.H.M.Mts.P.S.
- albus**, D.4.—White flowers on long slender branches. 1/6.
- Andreanus**, D.6.—Pretty crimson and yellow Broom. 1/6.
- Andreanus aureus**, D.6.—A golden form of the preceding variety. 1/6.
- Burkwoodii**, D.5.—Brilliant venetian red shading to pink with a touch of yellow on the keel. This variety flowers somewhat later than the others. 2/6.
- C. E. Pearson**, D.6.—Wings wallflower-red tipped with old rose, standards buff apricot shaded red on reverse. 2/-.
- Cornish Cream**, D.6.—Delicate cream and yellow. 1/6.
- Daisy Hill**, D.6.—Cream ground, flushed with bright rose. 1/6.
- Dallimorei**, D.6.—An attractive shade of vieux-rose. 1/6.
- Firefly**, D.6.—Yellow ground, flushed bronzy crimson. 1/6.
- fragrans**, E.6.—Yellow, sweet scented 1/6.
- Hibernia**, D.6.—Wings orange scarlet shaded rose, standards rose. A beautiful variety. 1/6.

"The garden should be the best room in the house."

*Cytisus stenopetalus.*

laburnum, D.15.—Common Yellow Laburnum. Takes several years to flower. 1/6.

Lilac Time, D.5.—Lilac pink. 2/-.

Lord Lambourne, D.6.—Dark crimson wings and yellow standards tipped with pink. 1/6.

*Diervilla amabilis.*

Maria Burkwood, D.6.—Wings rich crimson lined with gold, standards and keel yellow flushed rose. 2/6.

stenopetalus, E.10.—Yellow, vigorous grower. 1/6.

DAPHNE.—(The Nymph of Grecian fable).

rubra, E.3.—Red buds showing a white inner face of the petal. A valuable winter flowering shrub, which dislikes excessive moisture at the roots. Highly fragrant. 5/- each.

DAVIDIA involucrata.—See Special Items.

DEUTZIA.—(After J. Deutz.) Wedding Bells. Free flowering, deciduous shrubs from Asia. Valuable for spring flowering when other flowers are scarce. A.H.M.Mts.P.S. 1/6 each.

candidissima flora plena, D.6.—Double white.

gracilis, D.2.—Double white, dwarf grower.

Pride of Rochester, D.6.—Double white.

rosea flora plena, D.6.—Double white with pink on outside of flower.

DIERVILLA.—(After M. Dierville, a French surgeon). Hardy and beautiful shrubs, the long stems being covered with flowers in the spring. Everywhere except B. & R. 1/9 each.

Abel Carriere, D.6.—Light red.

amabilis, D.6.—Light pink.

candida, D.6.—Pure white.

Conquete, D.6.—The largest flower of all. Pink.

Eva Rathke, D.4.—Dark red.

Gloire des Bosquets, D.6.—Dark rose.

styriaca, D.6.—Deep pink.

DIOSMA.—(Dios, divine; osme, odour). A small, dwarf shrub with strongly scented leaves and small, starry flowers. Sometimes used for hedges. Spring. A.M.P.S. 2/-.

ericoides, E.4.—White.

pulchra.—See Special Items.

DIPLACUS.—(Dis, two; plakos, a capsule). Hardy, dwarf shrubs covered with flowers for months in summer. They require cutting back to retain their vigour. A.M.P.S. 1/6 each.

hybrida, E.3.—Orange buff.

Mrs. A. Scholes, E.3.—Crimson red.

DOMBEYA.—(J. Dombey, a French botanist). Tall shrubs from Africa, producing quantities of flowers in winter and spring, much frequented by bees. A.B.M.P.R.S. 2/- each.

Dregiana, E.12.—Small white flowers.

Mastersii, E.12.—Large white blooms.

spectabilis, E.12.—Large pink.

DORYANTHES.—(Dory, a spear; anthos, a flower). The well-known *Gymea* or *Spear Lily*. Handsome native

Ceratostigma is a fine introduction.

**Diplacus hybrida.**

plant with a bunch of red flowers on a long stem. Spring. A.B.M.P.R.S. 2/- each.

excelsa, E.12. — The N.S.W. variety with rigid, upright flower spikes.

Palmeri, E.6. — The largest and showiest variety, but the stems are often weak.

DORYPHORA. — (Literally "spear bearing." The soft wood was favoured because it was easily worked with stone axes). B.R.S. 2/-.

sassafras, E.30. — A native tree with small white flowers and aromatic foliage.

DOUBLE APPLE. — See *Pyrus Malus*.

DOUBLE APRICOT. — See *Prunus Mume*.

DOUBLE CHERRY. — See *Cerasus japonica*.

DOUBLE PEACH. — See *Amygdalus*.

DOUBLE PLUM. — See *Prunus*.

DRACAENA. — (*Drakaina*, a dragon). Hardy shrubs giving a distinct contrast to ordinary foliage. Spring A.B.M.P.R.S. 2/- each.

australis, E.20. — New Zealand Cabbage Tree. An effective tree with a branched head of long, narrow leaves.

terminalis, E.20. — Broad leaves and long panicles of bloom.

DURANTA. — (Castor Durantes, a phy-

sician to Pope Sixtus V). These shrubs are mostly used for hedges and their value as specimens is not appreciated. The blue or white flowers are followed by orange berries which hang on till winter. Summer. A.B.M.P.R.S. 1/6 each.

Plumieri, E.8. — Blue.

Plumieri alba, E.8. — White.

Plumieri variegata, E.8. — Leaves green edged gold. 2/- each.

EDWARDSIA. — (Sydenham Edwards, a botanical draughtsman). The Kowhai of New Zealand. Summer. H.M.Mts.S. 2/-.

microphylla (micros, small; phyllon, a leaf), E.20. — Yellow.

ELAEAGNUS. — (*Eleagnos*, a wild olive). **pungens macrophylla aurea variegata**, E.10. — A hardy evergreen shrub with comparatively large golden leaves. Very useful to make a contrasting foliage in the garden. Hardy and drought resistant. 2/-.

longipes (long stalked), E.10. — A hardy shrub from Japan, suitable for specimen or hedge work, covered in orange berries in late autumn. 1/6.

ELDERBERRY. — See *Sambucus*.

ELEOCARPUS. — (*Elaia*, the olive, and *carpus*, fruit). Summer. A.B.M.P.R.S.

Bauerlinii, E.30. — White flowers followed by blue berries. Native of our northern brush regions and susceptible to frost in the young stages. B.R.S. 2/-.

cyaneus (blue), E.20. — Commonly called Blue Berry Ash. A native tree with bunches of fringed white flowers followed by blue berries. A.B.M.P.R.S. 2/-.



Eleocarpus cyaneus.
Blueberry Ash.

Where seasons are mentioned, they refer to flowering periods.

ELM.—See Ulmus.

EMBOTHRIUM coccineum.—See Special Items.

EMBOTHRIUM Wickhamii.—See Special Items.

ENGLISH LAUREL.—See Cerasus lauro-cerasus.

ENKIANTHUS. — (Enkuos, enlarged; and anthos, a flower.) Dwarf, deciduous shrubs from Japan producing clusters of small white flowers during the spring months. In the autumn the foliage colours in rich shades of red and brown. Requires the same treatment as Rhododendrons or Azaleas. H.M.-Mts.S. 2/6.

japonicus, D.6.—

ERICAS.—See Separate Section.

ERIOCEPHALUS.—(Erion, wool; kephale, a head). Winter. A.B.M.P.S. 1/9.

africanus, E.3.—A small, silvery leaved shrub with white flowers.

ERIOSTEMON.—(Erion, wool; stemon, a stamen). Native Wax Flower. Dwarf shrub bearing many flowers in spring. 2/-.

nerifolium (Oleander leaved), E.3.—Pale pink. Does best in partial shade.

ERYTHRINA.—(Erythros, red. The colour of the flowers). Coral Tree. Erythrinas come from many parts of the world and vary in size from shrubs to tall trees. The plants should be protected from frost until

thoroughly established. A.B.M.P.-R.S. 1/9 each, except where otherwise priced.

acanthocarpa (akantha, thorn; and karpas, fruit), D.10.—An extremely rare and beautiful variety, being the most striking colour of any Erythrina, scarlet with yellow tip. Summer. 2/6.

Humeii, D.6.—Growth compact and bushy, with bright red flowers on erect spikes well above the foliage. Summer. 2/6.

indica, D.30.—This is the well-known Coral Tree usually seen flowering in the winter.

lithosperma, D.30.—An orange red tree variety flowering in late spring.

speciosa, D.15.—A smaller grower than indica and the flowers are more brilliant. More suitable for small gardens. Late winter and spring.

CRISTA-GALLI SECTION.

The following are a somewhat different type in that while a permanent trunk is developed, the flowering stems die back to the main branch each winter and should be pruned before the spring growths appear. This dying back is apparent in even young plants but is a perfectly natural procedure and does not indicate any fault in the plant.

Blakei, D.8.—A dwarf variety which produces long canes each year, covered with crimson flowers. Summer. 2/6.

cristagalli (Cockscomb), D.15.—Deep scarlet. A most unique shrub. Summer.

Hendersonii, D.10.—After the style of crista-galli, but the buds are a beautiful salmon pink colour, opening to red flowers. This variety crops throughout the summer. 2/-.

ESCALLONIA.—(Escallon, a Spanish traveller). Mostly from Central and South America. Beautiful shrubs suitable for specimens or hedges. A.H.M.P.S. Unless otherwise priced, 2/- each.

C. F. Ball, E.6.—Rich rosy crimson.

Donard Brilliance, E.6.—Rich scarlet crimson.

Donard Seedling, E.6.—Pale pink in long sprays.

Edinburgh, E.6.—Carmine pink with deeper pink reverse.

Fretheyii, E.6.—Pale pink.

Ingrami rosea, E.8.—Glossy green leaves and pink flowers. The most suitable for hedges. 1/9.

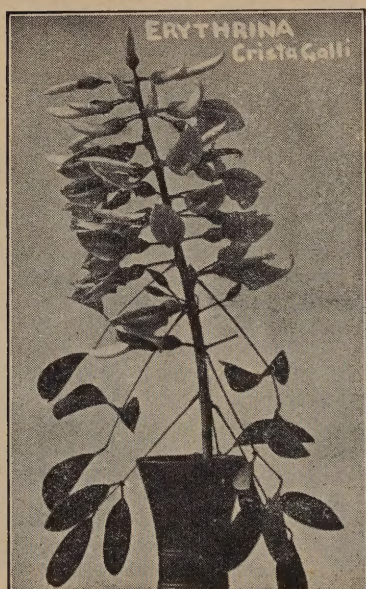
Macrantha, E.8.—Coral red. 1/9.

montevideensis, E.12.—White.

organensis, E.5.—Pink.

Slieve Donard, E.6.—Pendulous habit, long sprays of pink flowers.

EUCALYPTUS.—(Eu, well; calypto, covering; referring to the seal of



Where no climate is indicated, hardy everywhere.

**Eucalyptus citriodora.**

the calyx). The well known Gum Tree of Australia. Except where otherwise priced, 1/- each.

botryoides (botrys, a bunch of grapes; oides, like), E.60.—Mahogany. Best suited for coastal climates.

calophylla (calos, beautiful; phylla, a leaf), E.20.—Large heads of creamy white flowers.

calophylla rosea, E.20.—A variable pink flowered form of calophylla. Hardier than ficifolia but not so vivid in colouring. 1/6.

cinerea (cineris, ashes; really ashy gray), E.20.—A dwarf growing species with silvery leaves.

citriodora (lemon scented), E.60.—A beautiful tree with white bark; the leaves are lemon scented.

cornyocalyx, E.60.—The Sugar Gum. Very suitable for wind breaks inland. Now called E. cladocalyx.

ficifolia (fig leaved), E.15.—The Scarlet Gum of Western Australia. Where it grows well, this is a magnificent tree. Many failures are reported in Sydney, especially on heavy soils, the trees dying out when heavy rains fall. Also, will not stand too much frost. As the flowering gums are grown from seed only, the colour cannot be guaranteed. Very often the flowers are pink or white. 1/6.

globulus (globular), E.60.—The Tasmanian Blue Gum. Largely planted in other parts of the world in

marshy places to dry up the ground and prevent the breeding of mosquitoes.

gomphocephala, E.60.—The Tooart Gum. Very suitable for hot, dry districts.

maculata (spotted), E.50.—Spotted Gum. Grown in heavy soils on the coast.

melliodora (smelling like honey), E.50.—Yellow Box. An inland variety suitable for hard conditions.

microcorys, E.50.—Tallow-wood. A coastal variety. Timber used for flooring.

saligna, E.60.—Sydney Blue Gum. One of the finest varieties for heavy soil in coastal climates.

sideroxylon rosea, E.30.—The pink flowered iron bark. A graceful tree with pink flowers borne amongst the foliage, suitable for heavy soils where often other varieties fail. 1/6.

We can also supply the following varieties:—*cornuta*, *haemastoma*, *regnans* and *rostrata*. 1/6 each.

EUGENIA.—(After Prince Eugene of Savoy). Beautiful trees with Myrtle-like foliage. Mostly suitable for coastal climates except *Smithii*, which is much harder. Liable to wax scale on the coast, which is their greatest disadvantage. A.B.M.-P.R.S. 2/- each.

Luehmanni, E.10.—A beautiful tall shrub, the best of the *Eugenias*. The

**Eucalyptus ficifolia.**

young leaves are most attractive; fruit bright cherry. Will not stand heavy frost.

myrtifolia (Myrtle leaved), E.20.—Stiffer in growth than *Luehmanni* and the fruit is reddish purple.

pendula, E.15.—Rich red foliage when young, and masses of large, purple-red berries.

Smithii, E.20.—The Native Lillipilly. Upright growth, with berries varying from white to blue in different plants. Seedlings only available of unknown colours.

Ugni, E.3.—A dwarf growing variety from Chile. Sometimes called *Myrtus Ugni*.

uniflora (one flowered), E.8.—The Brazil Cherry. A beautiful shrub with glossy, green leaves and red fruits the size of small plums.

Ventenatii, E.40.—Weeping Lillipilly. An extra tall growing variety with drooping branches, giving quite a



Eugenia Smithii as a clipped specimen.

distinct appearance with its graceful foliage and habit.

EUONYMUS.—(Eu, good; onoma, a name; literally, of good repute). Hardy evergreen and deciduous shrubs, the evergreens grown for their foliage, and the deciduous for their autumn colourings. They require occasional spraying to keep clear from scale insects. 2/- each.

amurensis, D.6.—A slow growing shrub with corky ridges along the stems.

japonica, E.10.—A tall growing variety, bearing bunches of small red berries in autumn.

japonica aurea, E.6.—A golden form of the above.

latifolius albus, E.8.—A tall growing variety with variegated foliage.

ovatus aureus, E.4.—A compact growing sort, suitable for tub work.

EUPATORIUM.—(Mithridates Eupator, King of Pontus). Dwarf growing shrubs with large heads like an immense *Ageratum*. Flowers in spring and a good shrub to use in conjunction with *Azaleas*. B.R.S. 2/- each.

ianthinum, E.4.—Dark lilac.

megalophyllum, E.5.—Larger heads and lilac coloured blooms.

EUPHORBIA.—(Euphorbus, physician to the King of Mauritania). Milkwort. Hardy shrubs, suitable for very dry positions. B.R.S. 2/-.

splendens, E.3.—Crown of Thorns. Bright crimson flowers on a very prickly bush. Summer and autumn.

EXOCHORDA.—Beautiful shrubs from China, with white flowers in early spring. Commonly known as Pearl Bush. Everywhere except B. & R. 2/- each.

grandiflora, D.8.—White.

FAGUS.—(Phago, to eat; referring to the edible seeds). The well known Beech tree. Suitable for cool, moist climates only. H.Mts.

sylvatica (*silva*, a wood; literally, woods loving), D.30.—The common European Beech. 3/6.

sylvatica atropurpurea Riversii.—See Special Items.

sylvatica purpurea, D.20.—Purple Beech. Red leaves in spring, changing to deep purple in summer. 7/6.

FATSIA.—(From Fatsi, the Japanese name). A.H.M.Mts.P.S. 2/-.

japonica, E.6.—A handsome shrub, with bright, glossy green leaves.

FELJOA.—(After J. da Silva Feijo). Unique flowering and fruiting shrubs from South America, with red and white blooms in spring. A.B.M.-P.R.S.

Sellowiana, E.10.—The original species. 2/-.

Sellowiana Choiceana, E.10.—Larger flowers and fruit than the type. Needs another sort for pollinization. 3/-.

Sellowiana Superba, E.10.—Another improved variety with round fruit. Would do to pollinate *Choiceana*. 3/-.

FELICIA.—(Felix, happy; from their cheerful appearance). A small shrub from the Cape, with flowers like a small *Michaelmas Daisy*. A.M.P.S. 1/6.

angustifolia (narrow leaved), E.3.—Lilac coloured flowers in spring.

Double cherries for cold climates.



Ficus Hillii.

FICUS.—Valuable trees for planting near the sea, either on rocky foreshores, pure sand, or brackish swamps. Hillii is very suited for street planting, especially in light soil. The leaves and fruit are also used for stock feed in dry times. Young plants should be protected from frost for the first two or three winters. A.B.M.P.R.S.

bellingeri, E.40.—A large tree recommended for planting for stock feed. 2/-.

elastica, E.40.—One of the original rubber trees. B. & R. 3/6.

Hillii, E.30.—A small leaved variety. This is used extensively for street planting in Sydney. Also makes a good hedge. 2/-.

macrophylla, E.40.—Moreton Bay Fig. 2/-.

rubiginosa, E.40.—The Port Jackson Fig. 2/-.

rubiginosa variegata, E.10.—A golden form which only grows to shrub size. Suitable for small lawns. 3/6.

FIDDLEWOOD.—See Citharexylum.

FIG.—See Ficus.

FIJIAN FIRE PLANT.—See Acalypha.

FLAME TREE.—See Brachychiton.

FLOWERING CYPRESS.—See Tamarix.

FLOWERING FRUIT TREES.—See Amygdalus, Cerasus japonica, Cydonia, Prunus, Pyrus Malus and Ribes.

FORSYTHIA.—(After Wm. Forsyth, Royal gardener at Kensington). Deciduous shrubs flowering in early spring before the leaves appear. The flowers are produced in great profusion along the branches. A.H.M.Mts.P.S. 2/- each.

intermedia, D.8.—Yellow.

intermedia, var. spectabilis, D.8.—Golden yellow.

viridissima (very green), D.8.—Clear yellow.

FRANGIPANNI.—See Plumieria.

FRAXINUS.—(The Latin name for the Ash tree). Hardy deciduous trees, suitable for street planting or avenues. Require deep soil for best results, and like a cool climate. H.M.Mts. Except where otherwise priced, 2/- each.

americana, D.30.—Beautiful purple autumn foliage.

excelsior, D.30.—The English Ash.

excelsior aurea, D.30.—Golden leaves. A magnificent tree for lawn specimens. Requires regular moisture during summer months. 2/6.

nigra, D.40.—Good autumn foliage.

Ornus, D.30.—The Manna Ash. Golden autumn foliage.

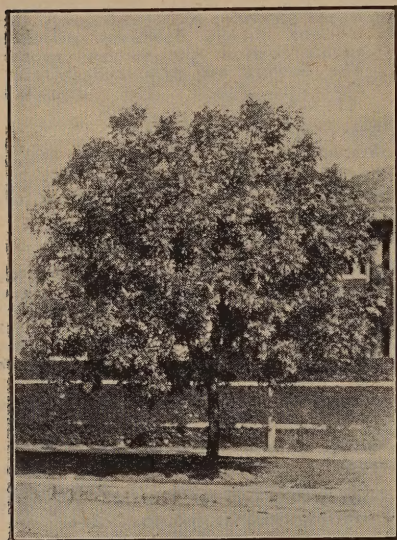
oxycarpa (oxy, sharp; and carpus, a fruit), D.30.—The Desert Ash. This variety will stand more dry weather than any other Ash. Recommended for street work in the cooler climates.

Raywoodii, D.30.—Called the Claret Ash on account of the wine colour



Fraxinus excelsior aurea

Our recommendations are the result of extensive investigation.

**Fraxinus oxycarpa**

of its leaves in autumn. Probably the finest looking tree of the family, it being most attractive in summer as well as autumn. A fast grower. 2/6.

velutina, D.40.—A variety from Arizona which should stand our dry climate districts better than other members of this family.

FUCHSIAS.—See Separate Section.

GALPHIMIA.—(Related to *Malpighia* and the same letters transposed give either name.) A.B.M.P.R.S. 2/-.

glauca, E.5.—An attractive, yellow flowered shrub from Mexico with bronzy leaves.

GARDENIA.—(Dr. Garden, an American). Sweet scented, white flowering shrubs from China and the Cape. Largely used by florists. Most of the varieties require sheltering from frost. A.B.M.P.R.S. Except where otherwise priced, 2/- each.

florida fl. pl., E.3.—The freest flowering of the dwarf types. Previously catalogued as *intermedia*.

globosa, E.10.—Single, bell-shaped flowers.

magnifica, E.4.—Larger leaves and flowers than *florida*, but not so free in bloom.

radicans, E.2.—A dwarf variety, suitable for rockeries.

Thunbergii, E.10.—Large, tubular, single flowers. Particularly slow growing. 2/6.

GARRYA.—(After M. Garry). 3/-. *elliptica*, E.8.—Hardy, evergreen shrubs, producing in winter, long pale green pendulous catkins which are unusual and ornamental. The male form is the better type.

GELJERA parviflora.—See Special Items.

GENISTA.—(Gen, a small bush. This was the emblem of the Plantagenets *Planta genista*). Hardy shrubs allied to *Cytisus* and *Spartium*. 2/- each.

aetnensis, E.6.—Mt. Etna Broom. A strong growing variety, with pendulous branches clustered with bright yellow flowers in November and December. A.H.M.Mt.P.S.

monosperma pendula, E.6.—The weeping white Broom. Spring. A.H.M.Mt.P.S.

tinctoria, E.3.—Bright golden yellow flowers in summer after other Brooms have finished.

GERALDTON WAX PLANT.—See *Chamaelaucium*.

GLEDITSCHIA.—(Gleditsch, a German botanist). Thorny, deciduous trees known as the Honey Locust. Spring. 1/6.

tricanthos (three spined), D.40.—White.

GOLDFUSSIA.—(Dr. Goldfuss, Professor at Bonn University). B.R.S. 1/9.

anisophylla, E.3.—A small, shrubby plant, with purple foliage and lavender bell flowers. Spring.

**Galphimia glauca.**

The colours of Flowering Gums cannot be guaranteed.

GORDONIA.—(Gordon, a London nurseryman). A tall shrub with flowers like a large, single Camellia. The plant is in bloom from April to September. 3/-.
anomala, E.10.—White.

GRAPTOPHYLLUM.—(Grapho, to write, and phyllon, a leaf; referring to the markings on the leaves of some of the species). A pretty summer flowering shrub from Queensland. 2/-.
Earlii, E.6.—Red.

GREVILLEA.—(Greville, a patron of Botany). Australian plants varying in growth from small shrubs to tall trees. The trees are suitable for street planting and the shrubs for garden work, but should be kept pruned to induce young growth each year. A.B.M.P.R.S. Unless otherwise priced, 2/- each.

Banksii Fosteri, E.8.—Rich crimson, flowering throughout the year.

punicus, E.5.—The crimson Spider Flower of N.S.W. Spring.

robusta, E.40.—The Silky Oak. Used for cabinet timber. Also a favourite avenue and specimen tree. Flowers orange, in Spring. 1/6.

GUAVA.—See *Psidium*.

GUELDER ROSE.—See *Viburnum opulus*.

HABROTHAMNUS.—(Habros, gay, and thamnus, a shrub). Allied to *Cestrum*. Gay flowering shrubs, which bloom over a long period. A.B.M.P.R.S. 1/9.

elegans, E.8.—Scarlet.



Habrothamnus elegans.



Hakea eucalyptoides.

HAKEA.—(Baron Hake, a German patron of Botany.) Native spring flowering shrubs and trees suitable for hard conditions. A.M.P.S. 1/6 each.

eucalyptoides (Eucalyptus-like), E.10.

—A West Australian shrub, having crimson flowers with cream anthers.

saligna (Willow-like), E.15.—A small tree with white flowers and beautiful bronzy young foliage.

HARPEPHYLLUM.—A name of unknown origin. 2/-.

cafrum, E.40.—A tall evergreen tree of noble appearance, which is of special value for planting on large lawns or for avenue purposes. In its native home it is known as Kaffir Plum, and reaches a height of 30 to 40 feet. An excellent specimen may be seen in the Sydney Botanic Gardens. Must be sheltered from frost in its young stages. A.B.P.-R.S.

HARPULLIA *pendula*. — See Special Items.

HAWTHORN.—See *Crataegus* and *Pyra-cantha*.

HELIOTROPIMUM.—(Helios, the sun, and trope, twining. It is generally considered that the flowers are always facing the sun). Dwarf, soft wooded shrubs, very sweetly scented. Sometimes called Cherry Pie. Must be protected from frost. Summer. A.B.M.P.R.S. 1/6 each.

Note the variability in colour of *Eucalyptus ficifolia*.

Aureum, E.3.—Golden leaves and pale blue flowers.

Lord Roberts, E.3.—Dark blue.

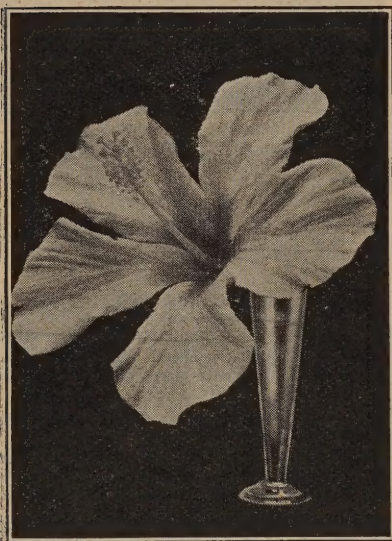
President Garfield, E.3.—Light mauve.

Swanley Giant, E.3.—Large flowers, dark blue.

HIBISCUS.—(Virgil's name for the Marsh Mallow, to which they are allied). A very varied section, comprising evergreen, deciduous and herbaceous types. The evergreen or *rosa sinensis* type is the main division, and includes many beautiful colours. These varieties are only suitable for warm frost free climates and require hard pruning each spring to renew the growth. This is a most important point as, if not pruned, they become very straggly. Spring to Autumn. B.R.S. 2/- each.

Rosa Sinensis Type.

Agnes Galt, E.8.—Cerise shading to old rose. The largest flowered evergreen variety.



Hibiscus Gloria.

Apple Blossom, E.10.—Medium sized pink blooms in great profusion.

Aureole, E.8.—Golden apricot suffused pink, rosy carmine eye.

Camdenii, E.8.—Red.

Conqueror, E.6.—Buff yellow, crimson base, tender.

General Courteses, E.8.—Large scarlet.

George Harwood, E.10.—Large pink, dark centre. Upright grower unlike other varieties.

Gloria, E.8.—Chinese orange suffused madder lake.

Island Empress, E.6.—Double, rich pink.

Julius Camfield, E.8.—Rich crimson, dark maroon eye.

Lambertii, E.8.—Double crimson. Tender.

Madeline Champion, E.8.—Rich apricot, strawberry red eye.

Peachblow, E.8.—Double salmon pink.

Rosy Morn, E.8.—Old rose, salmon old rose on reverse of petals.

Rose Scott, E.8.—Rose pink, with white bar on back of each petal.

Tango Queen, E.8.—Deep tango.

Wilder's White, E.8.—The nearest approach to a white Hibiscus. The flowers have a slight flush on the outside of the petals. When out it is a most striking shrub with its white flowers and crimson pistils projecting from the bloom.

SYRIACUS TYPE.

D.8.—These are deciduous and suitable for cold climates. They also do well in Sydney. The colours are not as vivid as the *rosa sinensis*, but they are very beautiful and flower for a long period in summer. A.H.M.Mts.P.S. 2/- each.

alba plena.—Double white, dark centre.

Amaranthus.—Double rosy violet.

Ardens.—Double violet rose.

Boule de Feu.—Fiery red, double.

Coelestis.—Single, azure blue.

de la Veuve.—Single, heliotrope.

Leopoldii.—Semi-double, deep carmine.

monstrosus.—Large, single white, red eye.

paeoniflorus.—Double, deep rose.

punicus plenus.—Semi-double, dark rose.

rubis.—Single, deep red.

totus albus.—Single, pure white.

MUTABILIS TYPE.

Deciduous varieties growing to about 10 ft. The flowers are large and double like a ball of ribbon. Autumn. 2/- each.

mutabilis (changeable).—The flowers are first white and turn to red as they age.

mutabilis alba.—White.

HOLLY.—See Ilex.

HOLMSKIOLDIA.—(T. Holmskiold, a Danish botanist). Autumn. B.R.S. 2/-.

sanguinea (blood red), E.8.—A tall shrub from India with tango coloured bract-like flowers.

HONEY LOCUST.—See Gleditschia.

HORSE CHESTNUT.—See Aesculus.

HOVENIA.—(David Hoven, a Dutch senator). A.B.M.P.R.S. 2/-.

dulcis (sweet), D.20.—A beautiful foliage tree, which produces the peculiar fruit called Chinese Raisin.

Lime for pink, Aluminium for blue hydrangeas.



Holmskioldia sanguinea

HYDRANGEA.—(Hydor, water; angeion, a vessel; referring to the shape of the seed vessel.) For many years hybridists have been increasing the number of Hydrangeas and we think the time has now come to reduce the list in the interests of all concerned. It can honestly be said that all the new varieties are an advance on the old sorts, but the varieties listed below have so far proved good with us in whatever colour. T= Tall; M=Medium growth. A.B. M.P.R.S. Summer 2/-.

Fringed.

Caroline (T).
Highland's Glory (T).
Odin (M).
Parsifal (M) and Elmar (M)
(practically identical).

Not Fringed.

Deutschland (M).
Gertrude Glahn (T).
Giselher (M).
Le Cygne (T).
Liebling (M).
Mrs. Baardse (M).
Nixe (M).
Rochambeau (M).
Rouget de Lisle (M).
Rubis (T).
Sensation (T).

Five recent importations are listed under Special Items.

COLOUR.

The anthocyan pigment in the petals has the peculiar property of producing pink, red, mauve or blue

colours under different conditions. These colours are frequently seen on one plant at the same time, and the futility of giving any variety a fixed colour description is quite obvious.

To produce pink or red blooms, the plant must be grown in a soil free from iron or aluminium, or else in which these salts are rendered insoluble by lime. A good potting mixture would be one-third each of sand, leaf mould, and well rotted cow manure. Any lime used should be raw ground limestone, as an excess of other forms causes chlorosis or yellowing of the leaves and unhealthy plants.

To produce blue, lime must be rigidly excluded from the potting mixture and a natural ironstone soil used instead. To this should be added a dessertspoonful of aluminium sulphate to each barrowload of soil. If grown in the open ground the same amount to a square yard of soil is sufficient. Recent correspondence with research workers shows that while iron does influence the colour, aluminium is much quicker in its results. It must be understood that even under the most careful treatment there is no permanence of Hydrangea colour, and the results must be considered as a horticultural gamble.

HYDRANGEA *paniculata grandiflora*, D.6.—Totally different to the ordinary Hydrangea, being a deciduous,



Hypericum patulum Henryii.

Never plant without removing the paper pot.

hardy shrub with large heads of white flowers. 2/-.

HYMENOSPORUM.—(Hymen, a membrane, and sporos, a seed). A native tree allied to the Pittosporum. Spring. A.B.M.P.S. 2/-.

flavum (yellow), E.20

HYPERICUM.—(The Yperikon of Dioscorides. Yper, on account of; vere, like, heath; from its growing in similar places to the Heath). Small shrubs, some suitable for rockeries, but all needing to be well pruned each winter to encourage young growth. Spring. 2/- each.

Moserianum, E.3.—Yellow.

Moserianum tricolor, E.3.—Variegated leaves.

patulum Henryii, E.4.—Rich yellow.

IBOZA.—See Moschosma.

ILEX.—(From the resemblance of the leaves to the Ilex of Virgil, Quercus ilex). Holly. Beautiful evergreen shrubs, with dark green or variegated foliage. Hollies are particularly valued for their berries, and the failure of some plants to set seed is a matter of some concern. It should be mentioned that some specimens produce male flowers only, some female blooms, while others produce both on the same plant. The first will never seed; the second only when a pollen-bearing plant is near enough for cross-fertilisation, while the third may always be depended on for a crop. We have limited numbers of grafted plants of the last named type, but except when specially ordered, seedlings of the ordinary green variety are supplied, which may be any one of the above types.

aquifolium, E.15.—The common English Holly. Raised from seed. 2/-.

aquifolium alba marginata, E.10.—Silver variegated leaves. Grafted. 3/6.

aquifolium aurea variegata, E.10.—Golden leaves. Grafted. 3/6.

aquifolium J. C. van Tol, E.15.—A fine type of the green leaved variety, producing heavy crops of berries. Grafted. 3/6.

cornuta (horned), E.15.—Chinese Holly. This variety is struck from cuttings and will always berry. The berries are not so fine as the English variety, but it is the most suitable sort for Sydney climate. 2/6.

ILLAWARRA FLAME TREE.—See Brachychiton acerifolia.

IMPATIENS.—(The name means "impatient," referring to the irritable nature of the seed pods, which discharge their seeds when touched). Soft wooded plants producing

blooms over a long period in summer. They are very useful in cool situations, planted in conjunction with Fuchsias and Begonias. B.R.S. 1/- each.

Roylei, E.4.—Soft pink.

INDIAN HAWTHORN.—See Rhapsodolopis.

INGA.—(Its native name in South America). Beautiful shrubs, with leaves like the sensitive plant. They need regular pruning to keep them shapely, and when covered with their small tassel flowers are a very attractive sight. Spring. A.B.M.P.R.S. 2/- each.

portoricensis (Porto Rico), E.8.—White.

pulcherrima (most beautiful), E.6.—Red.

IOCHROMA.—(Ion, violet; chroma, a colour). Quick growing shrubs, making a very beautiful sight when in flower. They require pruning to encourage young growth. Summer. B.R.S. 2/- each.

grandiflora, E.8.—Light blue.

tubulosa, E.8.—Deep violet blue.

W. V. Seymour, E.8.—Royal purple.

JACARANDA.—(The Brazilian name). Spring. A.B.M.P.R.S. 1/9.

mimosifolia (mimosa leaved), D.30.—This well known tree is one of the most suitable for avenues or general planting. The foliage is most attractive, and when in flower it is a glorious sight. Susceptible to frost in its young stages, and should be planted when frosts are over and protected for the first winter or two.

JAPONICA.—See Cydonia.

JASMINUM.—(Ysmy, the Arabic name). In this section we are describing the shrubby types only. The climbing varieties will be in that chapter. Mostly hardy shrubs, which require pruning to keep shapely. 2/- each.

fruticans (bushy), E.10.—Yellow. sweetly scented. Spring.

grandiflorum (large flowered), E.10.—White and very fragrant. May also be used as a climber. Spring.

primulinum (primula like), E.6.—Semi-double yellow. Spring.

sambac, E.6.—Large white. Suitable for B.R.S. only. Summer.

JUDAS TREE.—See Cercis.

JUSTICIA.—(J. Justice, a Scottish horticulturist). Small, soft-wooded shrubs with curiously shaped flowers on the top of the plant. Prune well after each flowering. Spring. B.R.S. 1/6 each.

carnea, E.4.—Light pink.

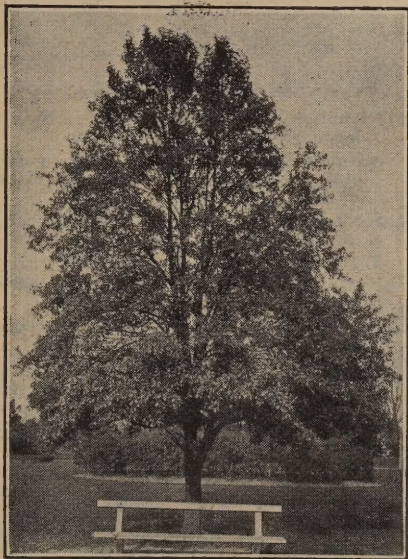
magnifica, E.4.—Dark pink.

KAFFIR APPLE.—See Aberia.

KALMIA.—(Peter Kalm, a Swedish botanist). This is the American

Hibiscus. Unexcelled for warm coastal climates.

- Mountain Laurel, and is allied to the *Rhododendron* family, and requires similar treatment. H.Mts. 2/6.
- latifolia*, E.6.—Dainty rose-pink flowers in bunches. Spring.
- KERRIA**.—(M. Kerr, superintendent, Botanic Gardens, Ceylon). Hardy deciduous shrubs with yellow flowers in spring. A.H.M.Mts.P.S. 1/9 each.
- japonica*, D.4.—Single.
- japonica*, fl. pl., D.4.—Double.
- KOELREUTERIA**.—(Koelreuter, a celebrated German botanist, the father of plant hybridisation). A graceful, deciduous tree. The traditional Willow of the Willow Pattern design. Summer. A.H.M.Mts.P.S. 2/-.
paniculata, D.20.—Yellow.
- KOWHAI**.—See *Edwardsia*.
- KURRAJONG**.—See *Brachychiton diversifolia*.
- LABURNUM**.—See *Cytisus laburnum*.
- LAGERSTROEMIA**.—(M. Lagerstroem, a friend of Linnaeus). Deciduous shrubs bearing large panicles of flowers with crinkled petals, hence the common name, "Crepe Myrtle." These plants will thrive in any except the coldest climates. They require hard pruning each winter to encourage strong growth and consequent flowering. Summer. A.B.M.P.R.S. Except where otherwise priced, 2/- each.
- Eavesii*, D.8.—Large trusses, pale mauve.
- Flos-reginae*, D.12.—Bright pink.
- Heliotrope Beauty*, D.12.—Resembles *Eavesii*, but several shades darker in colour. Recommended as a very fine variety. 3/-.
indica alba, D.12.—White.
- indica rubra*, D.12.—Bright red.
- LAGUNARIA**.—(From its resemblance to *Lagunae*, an allied genus). One of the most suitable trees for planting on the sea coast in exposed positions. Commonly called the Norfolk Island Hibiscus or White Oak. Summer. A.B.M.P.R.S. 2/-.
- Patersonii*, E.30.—Pink.
- LANTANA**.—(An ancient name for *Viburnum*). Dwarf shrubs which bloom for most of the year. Suitable for hot and dry positions, although they like a certain amount of water for best results. The common variety is a proclaimed weed, but the garden types do not seed except in B. & R., and there is no danger of their becoming a pest. Require hard pruning each winter to ensure bushiness. Shelter from frost until established. A.M.P.S. 1/- each.
- Chelsea Gem*, E.4.—Orange and red.
- Drap d'Or*, E.4.—Yellow.
- Sellowiana*, E.4.—Mauve.
- Snowflake*, E.4.—White.
- LASIANDRA**.—(*Lasios*, woolly, and *aner*, an anther). Beautiful shrubs flowering in summer and autumn. They require pruning to keep them shapely and should be given a sheltered position and protected from frosts. The family name is often given as *Pleroma* or *Tibouchina*. A.B.M.P.R.S. 2/- each.
- Edwardsii*, E.8.—The best garden variety. Purple.
- heteromala*, E.4.—Very large leaves and small purple flowers.
- macrantha*, E.10.—Medium sized blooms produced on rather spreading growth.
- macrantha grandiflora*, E.6.—By far the finest variety, with extra large, purple flowers which require shelter from wind to prevent damage. The growth is dwarf and compact. Almost everblooming.
- microphylla*, E.4.—A small leaved, low growing type, with rosy purple blooms.
- rosea*, E.6.—Really a native shrub correctly known as *Melastoma Malabathricum*. The growth is rather dwarf and compact with mauve-pink flowers.
- LAUREL**.—See *Cinnamomum* and *Cerasus lauro-cerasus*.
- LAURUS**.—(From the Celtic *Laur*, green). A.H.M.Mts.P.S. 2/-.



Lagunaria Patersonii.

The dwarf Grevilleas are beautiful shrubs.

nobilis, E.10.—Sweet Bay. The *Daphne* of the ancient Greeks and consecrated by them to priests and heroes. The young shoots provided the Crown of Laurels. An upright, compact growing shrub in Europe used for trimming into various designs. The leaves are also used in cooking for flavouring.

LAURUSTINUS.—See *Viburnum tinus*.

LAVANDULA.—(Lavo, to wash; referring to Lavender Water). Dwarf, herb-like shrubs with silvery leaves and grey blue flowers, often used for small hedges and borders. Will thrive in any open situation. Summer. A.M.Mts.P.S. 1/- each.

dentata (tooth leaved), E.3.—French Lavender. The best variety for a hedge.

spica (spike), E.2.—English Lavender.

spica, Bosisto's variety, E.2.—An improved type and much superior to *spica*, having larger heads and bluer flowers.

LAVENDER.—See *Lavandula*.

LEONOTIS.—(Leon, a lion, and ous, an ear; some resemblance in the flower). Summer. A.B.M.P.R.S. 1/6.

leonurus (Leon, lion, and oura, a tail), E.6.—Lion's Tail. A dwarf evergreen shrub from South Africa, bearing spikes of dark orange flowers.

LEPTOSPERMUM.—(Leptos, slender, and sperma, a seed). Native Tea Tree. These comprise some of our most useful and beautiful shrubs. *Alba plena* and *Sandersii* flower for months in the winter. A.B.H.M.-Mts.P.S. 2/- each.

alba fl. pl., E.6.—Double white. A very fine variety. Winter.

Nichollsii magnifica, E.4.—Rather larger flowers than the type.

rotundifolium, E.6.—Very large, single pink flowers. A very beautiful variety. Spring.

Sandersii, E.6.—Pink flowers with deeper centre. Winter.

Walkerii, E.4.—Flowers vary from white to deep pink on the same plant.

LEUCADENDRON.—(From leukos, white, and dendron, a tree). 3/6.

argenteum, E.15.—The silver Tree of Capetown. It requires good rich soil with even moisture and protection from hot winds and heavy frosts.

LEYCESTERIA.—(After W. Leysser). A small shrub from India. Autumn. H.M.Mts.S. 2/-.

formosa, D.4.—Purplish flowers surrounded by reddish bracts.

LIBONIA.—(After M. Libon). Dwarf, free flowering shrub from Brazil. Autumn and winter. A.M.P.S. 1/6.

floribunda, E.2.—Scarlet and yellow.

LIGUSTRUM.—(Ligulare, to tie; referring to the use made of the flexible shoots). Commonly known as Privet. There are many types of this plant. They are mostly used for hedges, but are also very beautiful as single specimens.

chinensis (Chinese), E.12.—Large spikes of sweet scented blooms. 1/6.

ionandrum, E.4.—A dwarf, compact, shiny leaved form, suitable for tubs and rockeries. May be trimmed to any desired shape. 2/-.

lucidum (shiny), E.15.—Japanese privet for tall hedges. 3d. each, 2/6 doz.

lucidum variegata, E.8.—A variegated form suitable for lawn specimens. 2/6.

ovalifolium aureum elegantissimum, E.6.—Golden privet. Requires regular clipping to maintain the bright yellow colour. Pot grown plants, 1/- each.

pubescens (downy), E.8.—Small leaved privet. Mostly used for hedges. 3d. each, 2/6 dozen.

LILAC.—See *Syringa*.

LILLY PILLY.—See *Eugenia*.

LILY OF THE VALLEY TREE.—See *Clethra* and *Eleocarpus*.

LIME OR LINDEN.—See *Tilia*.

LINUM.—(Linon, flax). A.B.M.P.S. 1/9.



Liquidambar styraciflua.

The best, like Cream, must come to the top.

trigynum (three styles), E.4.—A soft-wooded shrub, covered with yellow, bell-shaped flowers in winter. Needs cutting back hard after flowering. Very showy.

LION'S TAIL.—See *Leonotis*.

LIPPIA.—(After Augustus Lippi, a French traveller in Abyssinia). 1/6.

citriodora, D.8.—Lemon Scented Verbena. The plant requires to be pruned every winter in order to be kept bushy. Summer.

LIQUIDAMBAR.—(Really, liquid and amber; referring to the gum produced by some species). Beautiful deciduous trees, suitable for all climates except B. & R. The autumn colourings are superb. 2/-.

styraciflua (storax flowering), D.30.—**styraciflua**, variety *Festeri*.—See Special Items.

LIRIODENDRON.—Lirion, a lily, and dendron, a tree). A deciduous flowering tree from North America allied to *Magnolia*. Spring. H.M.-Mts.S. 2/-.

tulipiferum (tulip-bearing), D.30.—Greenish yellow flowers and bright yellow leaves in autumn.

LONICERA.—(Adam Lonicer, a German Botanist). Hardy shrubs for all climates except R. Unless otherwise priced, 2/- each.

caprifolium, D.6.—When trained as a shrub, this Honeysuckle makes a rounded bush which in spring is covered with fragrant flowers which shade from yellow to pink.

fragrantissima (very fragrant), E.8.—Winter. Pale yellow.

nitida (shining), E.4.—Suitable for dwarf hedges except in sandy soil. Flowers small, white. 1/-.

LOPHOSTEMON.—See *Tristania*.

LUCULIA.—(Luculi Swa, the native name in India). M.S. 2/-.

gratissima (most pleasing), E.8.—One of the most beautiful shrubs in the garden, with large heads of very sweetly scented pink *Bouvardia*-like flowers in winter. It is also the most exasperating, being very hard to establish, and also liable to die out when several years old, without any apparent reason. Still, it is a quick grower and is worth persevering with. Plant in an easterly position and use lime on the soil. Careful watering in the hot weather is also essential, while it must be protected from frosts.

MACADAMIA.—(John Macadam, M.D., a prominent Victorian). Valuable edible nuts. The young foliage is very attractive, and as an ornamental tree, they are worth a place in any garden. The Queensland Nut. A.B.M.P.R.S. 2/- each.

integrifolia (entire foliage), E.20.—Said to bear two crops a year.

ternifolia (arranged in threes), E.20.—This variety is planted in large numbers as a commercial orchard proposition in coastal districts. The product is in constant demand, as it is generally conceded to be the sweetest flavoured of all nuts.

MACKAYA.—(Dr. J. F. Mackay, keeper of the Dublin University and Botanic Gardens). Spring. B.R.S. 2/-.

bella (pretty), E.6.—A beautiful shrub with lilac coloured flowers.

MACLURA.—(W. MacLure, a North American Geologist). 1/6.



Liriodendron tulipiferum

aurantiaca (orange coloured; referring to the colour of the fruit), D.20.—Commonly known as Osage Orange. A deciduous shrub, often used for tall hedges.

MAGNOLIA.—Professor Magnol of Montpellier). There are many varieties of *Magnolias*, both deciduous and evergreen; some are trees and others shrubs. Hardy everywhere except B. & R.

DECIDUOUS TYPES.

These are very beautiful flowering shrubs. The blooms appear in early spring before the leaves, and are a truly magnificent sight.

Kobus, D.20.—Small white. 3/6.

Lennei, D.15.—Rosy purple outside, white inside. 5/-.

obovata, D.10.—Large purple. 3/6.

obovata discolor, D.10.—Deeper than *obovata*. 3/6.

Jacarandas in bloom are beautiful.

obovata purpurea, D.10.—Deep purple. 3/6.

parviflora, D.15.—White, with rosy crimson stamens. 5/-.

Soulangeana, D.15.—Pink outside, white inside. 5/-.

Soulangeana nigra, D.15.—The darkest of all the Magnolias, the outside of the petals being a deep vinous purple. 5/-.

stellata, D.6.—White starry flowers. 5/-.

stellata rosea, D.6.—Pink starry flowers. 7/6.

EVERGREEN TYPES.

anonaefolia (leaves like a Custard Apple), E.4.—A dwarf growing Port Wine, with very fragrant yellow flowers. Spring. 2/6.

fuscata (brown stalked), E.8.—The Port Wine Magnolia. Small purple flowers, very strongly scented. Spring. 2/-.

grandiflora (large flowered), E.20.—White. Summer. 2/-.

MAHONIA.—See *Berberis*.

MALUS.—See *Pyrus Malus*.

MAPLE.—See *Acer*.

MAY.—See *Spirea* and *Crataegus*.

MELALEUCA.—(*Melas*, black, and *Leucos*, white; referring to the colours of the old and young bark). Commonly known as Tea Trees. These plants are very hardy, and some of them will grow in brackish water. 1/6 each.

armillaris (adorned with an armilla or collar), E.8.—A dark green leaved



Melaleuca styphelioides.

variety. Useful for hedges, and will grow in the poorest sandy soils.

hypericifolia (*hypericum* leaved), E.8.—Flowers like a light red *Callistemon*. Will grow in exposed positions on the sea coast. Spring.

leucadendron (*leucos*, white, and *dendron*, a tree), E.30.—A tree with leaves like a *Callistemon*. Suitable for swampy places.

styphelioides (from the likeness of its leaves to *Styphelia*), E.25.—One of the paper bark tea trees, suitable for brackish or swampy places.

MELIA.—(*Melia*, the Manna Ash; referring to the resemblance of the leaves). Hardy, deciduous tree, suitable for all Australian climates. The berries have been proved poisonous to stock. Spring. 2/-.

Azedarach, D.20.—Lilac flowers.

MENZIESIA.—See Separate Section.

METROSIDEROS.—(*Metra*, heartwood, and *sideros*, iron; referring to the hardness of the wood). Beautiful flowering trees from New Zealand. Will grow at the edge of the sea. Summer. B. & S. 2/-.

tomentosa (covered with hairs), E.20.—The New Zealand Xmas Bush or Pohutukawa. Blood red.

MILLETTIA.—(After J. A. Millet). B.R.S. 2/6.

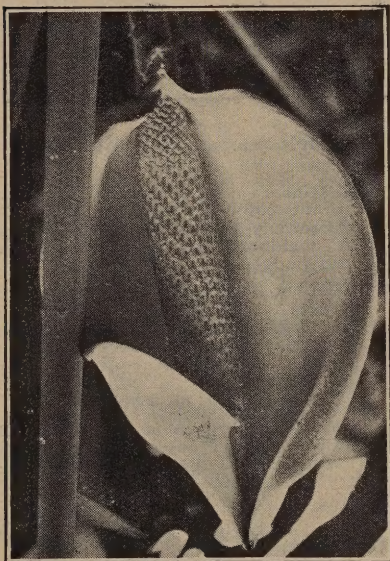
caffra, E.12.—Spikes of rosy purple pea-shaped flowers in Spring.

MICHAELMAS DAISIES.—See Herbaceous Section under *Aster*.

MOCK ORANGE.—See *Philadelphus*.

MONSTERA.—(Probably from *monstrum*, an unnatural object). B.R.S. 3/-.

deliciosa, E.8.—Really a climbing plant, but takes a long time before



Monstera deliciosa.

Lilacs should be more extensively planted.

it shows this habit. Large perforated leaves and creamy flowers shaped like a boat. Often called Fruit Salad plant on account of the distinctive flavour of the fruit. Does best in shade.

MONTANO.—(Montano, a Mexican politician). A.B.P.S. 2/-.

grandiflora (large flowered), E.10.—A tall shrub producing in winter large bunches of white flowers like a Marguerite.

MORETON BAY CHESTNUT.—See *Castanospermum*.

MORETON BAY FIG.—See *Ficus macrophylla*.

MOSCHOSMA.—(Moschos, musk, and osme, a smell). Syn. *Iboza*. 1/9.

riparia (frequenting river banks), E.4.—A soft-wooded plant from South Africa, producing in winter masses of feathery mauve blooms. If sheltered from heavy frosts will grow in A.B.P.S.

MOUNTAIN ASH.—See *Pyrus*.

MURRAYA.—(Professor Murray, Editor of Linnaeus' works). Summer. B.R.S. 2/-.

exotica (introduced from a foreign country), E.6.—A beautiful white flowered shrub from the East Indies. Sweet scented. Good for a specimen or hedge.

MUSA.—(Antonius Musa, a physician). B.R.S. 2/6.

Arnoldiana, E.12.—An imposing foliage plant suitable for frost free, sheltered positions. This ornamental Banana grows very quickly, but dies after it has fruited, when it is necessary to replant.

MUSSAENDA.—(The native name in Ceylon). Summer. B.R.S. 2/-.

frondosa (leafy), E.6.—A beautiful shrub with orange flowers backed by a white bract which persists after the blooms have fallen.

MYOPORUM.—(Myo, to shut, and poros, a pore; referring to the transparent spots on the leaves. A.B.M.P.S. 2/-.

laetum (cheerful), E.10.—Specially suited for exposed sea coast conditions.

MYRTLE.—See *Myrtus*.

MYRTUS.—(Myron, perfume). Compact, dwarf growing shrubs, suitable for all climates except B. & R. Spring. 2/- each.

communis (common), E.4.—Myrtle. This shrub was considered sacred to Venus, but was awarded to bloodless victors and used as a symbol of authority for magistrates.

obcordata, E.4.—A native of New Zealand, with thin, erect branches, and small grey-green leaves.

pedunculatus (stalked), E.6.—Small bronzy leaves and white flowers.



Moschosma riparia.

Ralphii purpurea, E.6.—A dwarf variety from New Zealand. Bronze foliage. H.Mts.S.

NANDINA.—(Nandin, the Japanese name). Spring. 2/-.

domestica, E.8.—The sacred Bamboo of Japan. A graceful foliaged shrub with spikes of white flowers. When several specimens raised from seed are growing in a clump, each plant produces bunches of beautiful red berries in autumn. Isolated specimens fruit sparsely.

NEILLIA.—(After Patrick Neill). 1/6.

opulifolia aurea, D.4.—Golden yellow foliage which makes a fine contrast to the ordinary green of the shrubbery. This variety was previously catalogued under the name of *Spirea*.

NERIUM.—(Neros, moist; referring to their native places of growth). Hardy shrubs, suitable for all except the coldest climates. They will grow in swamps or in dry districts, and are especially suited to seaside situations. There is quite a range of colours available, and the plants bloom over a long period from spring to autumn. Commonly known as Oleanders. Unless otherwise priced. 1/9 each.

alba, E.10.—Single white.

Dr. Golfin, E.8.—Deep cerise, single.

luteum plenum, E.8.—Semi-double, cream.

Pink or blue colour in Hydrangeas is determined by soil.

- Madame Charles Baltet, E.8.—Semi-double, soft pink.
 Madonna grandiflora, E.8. — Semi-double, white.
 Mrs. F. Roeding, E.6.—Semi-double, salmon.
 Monsieur Belaguer, E.8.—Single, light pink.
 Professor Martin, E.8.—Single, bright red.
 Souvenir de August Roger, E.8.—Single, pale pink.
 Souvenir de Cazalis Allut, E.8.—Single crimson.
 splendens, E.10.—Large, double pink.
 splendens variegata, E.6.—Variegated leaves. 3/-.
- NEW ZEALAND CHRISTMAS BUSH.**—See *Metrosideros*.
- NEW ZEALAND FLAX.**—See *Phormium*.
- NEW ZEALAND GLORY PEA.**—See *Clianthus*.
- OAK.**—See *Quercus*.
- OCHNA.**—(*Ochne*, the wild pear tree; from the resemblance of the leaves). A.B.M.P.R.S. 2/-.
- multiflora* (many flowered), E.6.—Yellow flowers in spring, followed by black berries with a scarlet bract.



Olea europaea as a street tree

OLEA.—(*Elaia*, the Olive). Hardy trees suitable for hedges, street planting or single specimens. They will stand drought and cold, and are one of the most suitable subjects for a hedge inland. The fruiting varieties

are also beautiful ornamental trees, and the fruit is valuable for oil or pickling.

europaea (European), E.20.—Common Olive. 1/-.

Fruiting varieties.—2/6 each.

Black Italian.—Pickling.

Large Fruited.—Pickling.

Lucca.—Pickling and oil.

Picholene.—Oil.

OLEANDER.—See *Nerium*.

OLEARIA. — (*Olea*, an Olive tree). H.M.Mts.S. 2/-.

Forsteri, E.10.—A distinct shrub with golden green foliage, which has beautifully waved margins.

OLIVE.—See *Olea*.

OSAGE ORANGE.—See *Maclura*.

OSMANTHUS.—(*Osme*, perfume, and *anthos*, a flower). Hardy shrubs grown for their sweet scented flowers or ornamental foliage. Autumn and winter. A.H.M.Mts.P.S. 2/- each.

aquifolium (holly leaved), E.6. — White.

aquifolium purpureus, E.6.—Purplish tinted foliage.

aquifolium variegata, E.6.

Delavayii, E.4.—White.

fragrans, E.6.—Tiny white flowers with scent like apricots.

PAEONY.—See Separate Section.

PARROTIA.—(Named after M. Parrot.) H.M.Mts.S. 2/6.

persica, D.15.—A very rare shrub grown for its beautiful autumn foliage effects in which yellow, red and pink are the usual colours. Rather slow growing in the young stages.

PAULOWNIA.—(After a Princess of the Netherlands). Spring. H.M.Mts.S. 2/6.

imperialis, D.20.—A deciduous flowering tree with light blue, bell shaped flowers like a Jacaranda, followed by very large leaves. The young plants frequently die down to the root until well established, when they form a permanent trunk.

PEACH Flowering.—See *Amygdalus*.

PEARL BUSH.—See *Exochorda*.

PENTAPTERYGIIUM. — (*Pente*, five; *pterygion*, a small wing.) B.R.S. 2/-.

serpens, E.3.—A beautiful shrub bearing pendulous, tubular, crimson flowers from its arching branches. Prefers a shady position free from lime.

PEPPER TREE.—See *Schinus*.

PERSOONIA.—(After C. H. Persoon, a distinguished botanist). Spring. 2/-.

pinifolia, E.10.—Geebung. A graceful

Follow planting instructions carefully.

AZALEA INDICA.



For Key for Varieties, see page 132

KURUME AZALEAS.



Osaraku.
Suiyohi
Waka Kayede
Bouquet Rose

Seikai
Yayehiryu
Kinjo no Tama
Fairy Queen

Esmeralda
Debutante
Xmas Cheer
Kurai no Himo

native shrub with yellow blooms. The feathery foliage is suitable for mixing with cut flowers. A.M.P.S.

PHILADELPHUS.—(The Greek name). Mock Orange or Syringa. The last name is confusing, as it is the botanical name for Lilac. Hardy, deciduous shrubs with white flowers, very sweetly scented. Spring. A.H.M.Mts.P.S. 1/9 each.

Belle Etoile, D.4.—White, purple eye. *speciosa* (showy), D.8.—Single. *Virginal*, D.6.—Largest white, semi-double.

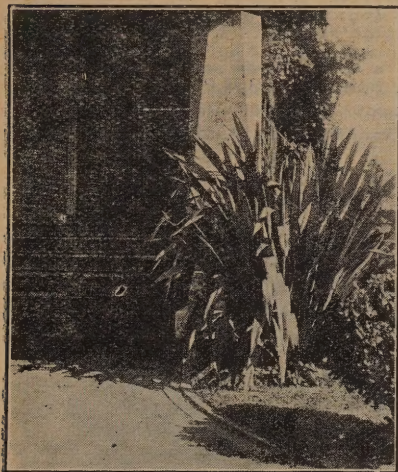
PHLOX (Perennial).—See Separate Section.

PHORMIUM.—(Phormos, a basket; one of the uses made of the fibre). Useful plants for clump-like effects. Can be grown in the garden or in swampy ground.

tenax (tough), E.8.—New Zealand Flax. 1/6.

tenax purpurea, E.6.—Purple leaved form. 2/.

tenax variegata, E.8.—Yellow and green, variegated form. 2/.



Phormium tenax purpurea

PHOTINIA.—(Phteinos, shining). 1/9 each.

glabra rubens, E.10.—A beautiful shrub, the main attraction being in its young leaves, which are brilliant red. These gradually turn green, but at each new growth the red foliage makes a vivid display. There seems to be difficulty to grow it in dry inland climates, but it does well in H.Mts.S.

serrulata (serrated), E.15.—A hardy shrub for all climates except B. &

R. Large heads of white flowers, followed by bunches of red berries.

PHYGELIUS.—(Perhaps from phyge, shunning; from its having escaped the attention of botanists for a long time). Summer. A.M.P.S. 1/6.

capensis, E.4.—A dwarf, soft wooded plant with scarlet flowers.

PITHECOLOBIUM grandiflorum. — See Special Items.

PITTOSPORUM. — (Pitte, pitch, and sporus, a seed. They are covered with a resinous pulp). Hardy foliage shrubs or small trees, mostly from New Zealand. A.H.M.Mts.P.S. 2/- each.

crassifolium (thick leaved), E.10.—Very suitable for sea coast.

eugenioides (Eugenia-like), E.15.

eugenioides variegata, E.15.—Silver variegated leaves.

rhombifolium (rhomboid leaved), E.15. Covered in autumn with clusters of bright orange berries. A.B.M.P.R.S.

undulatum (wavy), E.20.—The native Daphne. Fills the whole garden with perfume at night. Shelter from frost when young. A.B.M.P.R.S.

PLANE.—See Platanus.

PLATANUS.—(Platys, broad; referring to the spreading habit of growth). Large, deciduous trees, suitable for street planting or specimens. Require a fair amount of water for best development. A.H.M.Mts.P.S. 2/-.

orientalis (eastern), D.40.—The Plane Tree.

PLECTRANTHUS. — (Plektron, spur; anthos, a flower.) Soft wooded shrubs producing flowers in autumn and suitable for planting in partial shade. A.B.M.P.R.S. 1/6 each.

saccatus (baggy), E.2.—Lavender blue.

Ecklonii, E.4.—Blue.

PLUM (Flowering).—See Prunus.

PLUMBAGO. — (Plumbum, lead. This plant was always prescribed for an eye disease of this name). Dwarf shrubs from South Africa, used for hedges or single shrubs. All the better for regular pruning. Summer. A.B.M.P.R.S. 1/6 each.

capensis, E.6.—Blue.

capensis alba, E.6.—White.

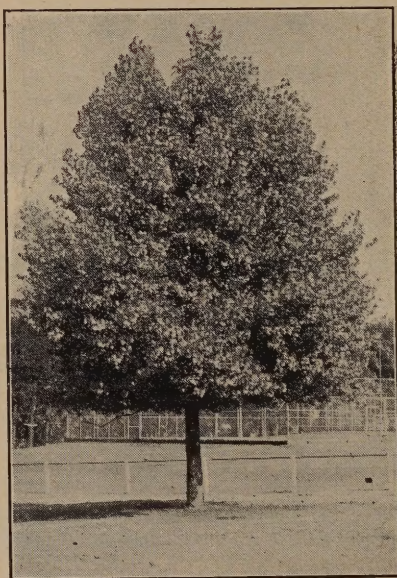
PLUMIERIA.—(Plumier, a celebrated French botanist). Sweet scented shrubs known as Frangipanni. Suitable for warm, frost free climates only. Summer. B.R.S. 2/- e ch.

acutifolia (sharply pointed), D.12.—White.

rubra, D.10.—Pink.

PODALYRIA.—(Podalirius, son of Aesculapius). Silvery leaved shrubs, with pea shaped flowers from South Africa. Spring. A.B.M.P.R.S. 2/-.

- grandiflora** (large flowered), E.8.—Mauve-pink.
- POINCIANA**.—(Mons. de Poinci, Governor of Antilles). A semi-deciduous shrub with mimosa-like foliage and striking flowers. Spring. A.B.M.-P.R.S. 2/-.
- Gilliesii**, E.6.—Yellow and red. Known as Bird of Paradise flower.
- POINSETTIA**.—(Mons. Poinsette its discoverer). A.B.P.R.S. 1/9.
- pulcherrima** (most beautiful), D.10.—A deciduous shrub prized for its enormous scarlet bracts in winter. The true flower is inconspicuous. Very susceptible to frost injury.
- POLYGALA**.—(Poly, much, and gala, milk; abundance of milky juice). Hardy flowering shrubs with pea-shaped blooms. Summer. A.B.H.-M.P.S.
- grandis** (large), E.6.—Rich purple. 2/-.
- oppositifolia**.—See Special Items.
- virgata**, E.8.—Rosy purple. 2/6.
- POMADERIS**.—(From poma, a lid; and derris, a skin). A.B.H.M.P.S. 2/-.
- elliptica**, E.8.—A native shrub of spreading habit. The young growths are covered with rusty coloured down, and the yellow flowers are produced in bunches in early spring.
- POMEGRANATE**.—See Punica.
- POPLAR**.—See Populus.
- POPULUS**.—(The Romans planted this tree extensively in their cities, whence it was called "Arbor populi," the tree of the poplance). Deciduous trees of various types, some narrow and some broad growing. Largely used for avenues and parks, especially in cooler climates, and deep moist soils. Unless otherwise priced, 2/- each.
- Bolleana**, D.40.—An upright silver Poplar.
- deltoides**, D.40.—One of the Cottonwoods of North America. Large leaves, with a distinct red mid-rib. Very spreading growth. 2/6.
- dilatata**, D.50.—Lombardy Poplar. This is the upright type mostly used for avenues. Larger plants are usually available during the winter months at varying prices up to 25/- each according to size and age. These advanced plants require a little attention as to watering after planting until thoroughly established. When properly cared for they offer an opportunity for creating a quick effect in a very brief time.
- monilifera aurea**, D.25.—Golden Poplar. A smaller growing, spreading variety, with golden green leaves.
- yunnanense**, D.30.—A particularly fast growing, broad spreading variety, with a distinct red veining in the large handsome leaves.
- PORT WINE MAGNOLIA**.—See *Magnolia fuscata*.
- PORTUGAL LAUREL**.—See *Cerasus lusitanica*.
- POSOQUERIA**.—(The native name). Summer. B.R.S. 2/6.
- multiflora**, E.4.—A choice shrub for warm, frost-free climates. It forms a dense bush with dark green foliage and bunches of long, fragrant, white flowers.
- PRIVET**.—See *Ligustrum*.
- PROSTANTHERA**.—(Prostheke, appendage, and anthera, anther). Free flowering, native shrubs, with strongly scented foliage. Commonly known as Mint Bush. Spring. A.M.P.S. 2/- each.
- incisa**.—See Special Items.
- nivea**, E.6.—White.
- ovalifolia**, E.8.—Rich purple covering the plant at flowering time, and always commanding attention in the spring months.
- Sieberi**, E.4.—Light violet blooms, and dwarf, bushy growth.
- violacea**.—See Special Items.
- PROTEA**.—(Proteus, the versatile sea god; in allusion to the diversity of the species). A shrub of the same natural order as our Waratah. Likes a well drained soil for best results. Spring. A.B.M.P.R.S.
- compacta**, E.10.—Rose-red. 3/6.
- grandiceps**, E.10.—Pink flowers with



Populus monilifera aurea.

Rhododendrons are killed by lime.

grey beards and handsome foliage. 3/6.

mellifera (honey bearing), E.8.—Cape Honeysuckle. Creamy pink, cone shaped flowers. 2/6.

nerifolia, E.10. — Greyish red and brown. 3/6.

PRUNUS.—(*Prunum*, a plum). This section comprises some of the most beautiful of garden subjects. The flowering varieties in early spring make a most delightful effect, while the purple foliaged sorts make a contrast with the ordinary green of other plants which is most striking. Everywhere except B. & R. Unless otherwise priced, 2/- each.

Blireiana fl. pl., D.10.—Double rose pink blooms, light purple foliage.

japonica, D.4.—Single pink flowers, followed by small cherry-like fruits.

Moserii fl. pl., D.10.—Lighter in colour than *Blireiana*, but equally as floriferous. Light purple foliage.

Mume, D.10. — Japanese Apricot. Richly fragrant blooms very early in spring. Available in double white, and double pink. 2/6 each.

Pissardi nigra, D.15.—Pink, single flowers, and deep bronzy leaves.

sinensis alba, fl. pl., D.4.—Small growing with double white flowers.

sinensis rosea, fl. pl., D.4.—Double pink. These two varieties are sometimes grown by cutting level with the ground each spring after flowering. As a result, a crop of straight rods about 4 ft. high appears, making a very pleasing effect when in flower.

Vesuvius, D.12.—Large leaves of purple bronze.

PSIDIUM.—(A Greek name originally applied to the Pomegranate). Usually known as the Guava. A fruiting, ornamental shrub. A.B.M.P.R.S. 2/- each.

Cattleianum, E.8.—Purple Guava.

luteum, E.8.—A yellow form of *Cattleianum*.

PUNICA.—(*Puniceus*, scarlet). Pomegranate. Some varieties are grown for their flowers, others for their fruit. Both types are beautiful ornamental shrubs. Everywhere except B. & R. Early summer. 1/9 each.

granatum, D.10.—The Common Pomegranate.

granatum, fl. pl., D.8.—Double scarlet.

granatum Andre Leroy, D.5.—Double reddish salmon, white margin.

nana, D.2.—A dwarf and slow growing form of the ordinary Pomegranate, with miniature flowers and fruit. Suitable for small hedges and rockeries where low growth is desirable.

PYRACANTHA.—(*Pyr*, fire, and *acantha*, a thorn; literally, firethorn). Under this heading are listed all the ever-

greens usually catalogued under Hawthorn. Hardy berry-bearing shrubs of great beauty. All are white flowered, and the colours mentioned are those of the berries, which are at their best during Autumn and Winter. A.H.M.Mts. P.S. 1/9 each.

angustifolia, E.10.—Orange.

coccinea, E.6.—Orange.

coccinea Lalandei, E.6.—Yellowish red or orange.

crenulata, E.8.—Red.

Gibbsii, E.15. — White flowers, succeeded by large crops of scarlet berries in Autumn. A hardy evergreen small tree.

Hodginsii, E.10.—Orange red. Very hardy.

Rogersiana, E.10.—Red. Very hardy.

Rogersiana flava, E.10.—Golden yellow. Early.

yunnanensis, E.8. — Red. Spreading grower.

PYRUS.—(*Pirus*, the pear). Beautiful small trees with bunches of red berries in autumn.

Aria lutescens.—See Special Items.

aucuparia, D.20.—Mountain Ash or Rowan. Very useful for street trees in cool climates. Foliage colours beautifully in autumn. 2/-.

sambucifolia, D.20. — The American Mountain Ash. A very ornamental



Pyracantha angustifolia.

Lonicera nitida makes an excellent hedge.

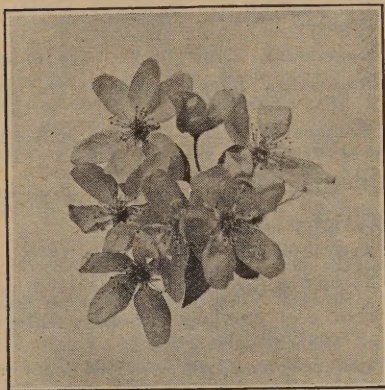
tree with rich foliage and fruit during the autumn months. 2/6.

Sorbus, D.30.—The true Service Tree, often listed under the name of *P. domestica*. The fruit is very astringent, while the leaves colour intensely in the autumn. 2/6.

PYRUS MALUS.—The Flowering Apples and Crabs. Single or double flowers in spring. Some of the sorts have reddish bronze foliage. A.H.M. Mts.P.S. 2/6 each.

alba plena, D.10. — White flowers, double.

aldenhamensis, D.12.—Rich bronze foliage. Red flowers and fruit.



Pyrus Malus aldenhamensis.

Currant, D.10.—Clusters of small red and yellow fruits like currants.

floribunda, D.10.—Carmine buds, opening to white flowers with pink on the reverse of the petals.

Parkmannii, D.6.—Flower buds rich carmine, flowers rosy pink, semi-double.

rosea plena, D.10.—Double pink.

spectabilis, D.10.—Dense masses of red buds, opening to semi-double pink flowers, followed by red fruit in the autumn.

QUEENSLAND FIRE TREE.—See *Stenocarpus*.

QUEENSLAND NUT.—See *Macadamia*.

QUERCUS.—(From the Celtic *quer*, fine, and *cuez*, a tree). The Oak. Hardy evergreen and deciduous trees for the cooler climates. Slow growers, but long lived, especially the evergreen types. H.M.Mts.S. 2/6 each.

Aegilops, E. or D.30.—*Valonia* Oak. The acorns are used for tanning.

Cerris, D.30.—Turkey Oak. A quick growing and beautiful tree.

coccinea (scarlet), D.30.—One of the

best of the red leaved Oaks. The true variety is somewhat scarce.

Ilex, E.30.—The Holm Oak. A rather slow growing, but long lived tree. The habit of growth and foliage varies enormously, but at any time this is a particularly fine variety.

macranthera, D.30.—Particularly large leaved species from Persia. The individual leaves are 12in. long and four to five inches broad. They often colour beautifully during the autumn months, and finally turn brown and remain on the branches till pushed off by the new foliage.

palustris (marsh loving), D.40.—Pin Oak. One of the finest of the red leaved varieties.

robur, D.40.—English Oak.

rubra, D.40.—Red foliage in autumn.

RHAPHIOLEPIS.—(*Rhaphis*, a needle; *lepis*, a scale). Hardy shrubs with clusters of white flowers, followed by black berries. Will stand any climate, and especially suitable for seaside planting. Indian Hawthorn. Spring. 2/- each.

Fergusonii, E.3.—A very dwarf type. Makes an ideal low shrub suitable for tub work.

indica, E.8.—Makes a good hedge, which requires very little pruning. The young leaves are brown-red and very attractive.

ovata, E.4.—An ideal dwarf shrub, as it can be trimmed if required.

RHODODENDRONS.—See Separate Section.



Quercus Ilex.

Oleanders are specially suited for dry climates.

- RHUS.**—(Rhudd, red; the colour of the fruit of the original variety). Sumach. The Rhus family contains some of the most beautiful of our autumn leaved shrubs. There is one objection, however. Some of the varieties have poisonous properties and some people contract a painful eczema through handling them. A.M.P.S.
- cotinus**, D.10.—Smoke Bush. In late spring covered with large, fluffy panicles, which suggest the common name. 2/-.
- succedanea** (a substitute), D.12.—This variety has the most wonderful colourings, but it is one of the worst for causing eczema. 2/-.
- RIBES.**—(The Arabic name of a plant). Flowering Currant. Requires a cool climate and moist conditions. H.M.Mts. 2/-.
- sanguineum** (red), D.5.—Sprays of deep pink flowers in early spring.
- ROCK ROSE.**—See *Cistus*.
- RONDELETIA.**—(W. Rondelet, a Frenchman).
- amoena** (pleasing), E.8.—This shrub is most suitable for warm coastal climates. Salmon pink flowers like a beautiful *Laurustinus* carried well above handsome foliage. Spring. B.R.S. 2/-.
- strigosa** (lean; referring to the stems), E.5.—Quite distinct from *amoena*, throwing up long arching canes which bear bunches of bright crimson flowers in spring and summer. Everywhere except H.Mts. 2/-.
- ROSMARINUS.**—(Ros, dew and marinus, the sea). "There's Rosemary, that's for Remembrance," is perhaps the most popular reason why this plant is grown. It makes a very useful low hedge or border.
- officinalis**, E.4.—Rosemary. 1/-.
- prostratus**, E.1.—A dwarf form suitable for rockeries. 1/6.
- ROWAN.**—See *Pyrus aucuparia*.
- RUELLIA.**—(J. Ruelle, a French botanist). Dwarf, soft wooded shrubs, suitable for the front of a border. Autumn. B.R.S. 1/6 each.
- coccinea** (red), E.2.—Bright red.
- macrantha** (large flowered), E.3.—Rosy purple, bell shaped flowers.
- RUSSELLIA.**—(Dr. Russel, author of a "Natural History of Aleppo"). A.B.M.P.R.S. 1/9.
- juncea** (*Juncus*, a rush), E.4.—A dwarf shrub with weeping habit and scarlet tubular flowers which are produced from spring to autumn.
- sarmentosa.**—See Special Items.
- SALIX.**—(Sal, near; and lis, water, from the Celtic). Deciduous trees suitable for any climate but do best near water. Very useful for stock feed in drought times and also to stop erosion along river banks. 1/6 each.
- babylonica**, D.30.—The Weeping Willow.
- caprea** (capre, a goat), D.20.—Goat Willow or Pussy Willow, so called on account of the silky catkins preceding the leaves.
- coerulea** (blue), D.50.—Cricket Bat Willow. An upright growing tree.
- multinervis** (multi, many; nervis, nerves or veins), D.10.—A dwarf variety of Pussy Willow but with smaller catkins. Useful for small gardens where the ordinary variety is too large.
- Salamonii**, D.30.—A vigorous growing variety of semi-pendulous habit.
- vitellina aurea** (vitellinus, yellow; and aurea, gold; referring to the colour of the bark and leaves), D.20.—Golden Basket Willow.
- vitellina aurea pendula**, D.20.—Weeping form of the Golden Basket Willow.
- SAMBUCUS.**—(Sambuke, a musical instrument made from Elder wood). Commonly known as Elderberry. Deciduous shrubs of which the golden variety is the most attractive. H.M.Mts.S. 1/6 each.
- nigra** (black), D.12.—Elderberry. The fruit is used for making Elderberry wine.
- nigra aurea**, D.12.—A golden leaved form.
- SAPIUM.**—(An old Latin name). A.B.M.P.S. 2/-.
- sebiferum** (wax bearing), D.20.—A handsome, deciduous tree from China, valued for its beautiful autumn foliage.
- SASSAFRAS.**—See *Doryphora*.
- SCENTED VERBENA.**—See *Lippia*.
- SCHINUS.**—(Schinos, a Greek name). A.B.M.P.R.S. 1/9.
- molle**, E.20.—Pepper Tree (*Peru*). A fast growing shade tree. Will thrive in the hottest and driest climate but will do in any except the coldest parts. The staminate or male flowers are usually produced on one tree and the pistillate blooms on another. This accounts for some trees failing to fruit.
- SCOLOPIA Brownii.**—See Special Items.
- SENECIO.**—(Senex, an old man; referring to the white hair-like calyx). Handsome shrubs with large leaves. Winter. B.R.S. 2/- each.
- grandifolius** (large leaved), E.8.—
- petasites**, E.6.—
- SESBANIA.**—(Sesban, the Arabic name). Summer. A.B.M.P.S. 2/-.
- Tripettii**, D.10.—The Brazilian Glory Pea. Rich tango coloured pea flowers in long racemes. Requires regular pruning.

SHE OAK.—See Casuarina.

SILKY OAK.—See Grevillea.

SNOWBALL TREE.—See Viburnum opulus.

SNOWBERRY.—See Symphoricarpus.

SOPHORA.—(From the Arabic name. Sophero, of a leguminous tree). Summer. A.H.M.Mts.P.S. 2/-.

japonica, D.30.—The Pagoda Tree. A handsome variety producing panicles of creamy white pea-shaped flowers on aged trees.

SPARMANNIA.—(Dr. A. Sparmann, a Swedish botanist). A.B.M.P.R.S. 2/-.

africana fl. pl., E.10.—Quick growing, large leaved shrub producing double white flowers in spring.

SPARTIUM.—(Spartor, cordage; a reference to the flexible shoots). Free flowering shrubs, particularly valuable for early spring display. Prune (after flowering) to keep in good condition. A.B.M.Mts.P.S. 1/6 each.

junceum (rush-like), E.8.—Spanish Broom. Yellow, pea flowers.

multiflorum album (many flowered white), E.8.—White.

SPATHODEA.—(Spatheo, a sheath; referring to the form of the calyx). Spring and Summer. B.R.S. 2/6.

campanulata (bell-shaped), E.30.—The West African Tulip Tree. Suitable only to warm, frost free climates where its orange-scarlet flowers make it a most conspicuous tree.

SPEAR LILY.—See Doryanthes.

SPIRAEA.—(Speira, to wind; alluding to its fitness for winding into wreaths). Hardy deciduous shrubs covered with long sprays of flowers in spring. A.B.H.M.Mts.P.S. 1/6 each.

Anthony Waterer, D.4.—Crimson.

Reevesiana, D.6.—Single white.

Reevesiana fl. pl., D.6.—Double white.

STENOCARPUS.—(Stenos, narrow and carpos, a fruit). Summer. A.B.P.R.S. 2/-.

sinuatus (wavy), E.30.—Queensland Fire Tree. Curious scarlet flowers rayed like a wheel.

STERCULIA. (Sterculius, a heathen god.) This name is retained for the Asiatic species only. Australian varieties will be found under Brachychiton.

platanifolia, D.40.—Tall trees with smooth green trunks and handsome foliage. The flowers are small, yellow, borne on a long branched panicle. 2/-.

STEWARTIA.—(After John Stewart, the Earl of Bute). Often spelt Stuartia.

sinensis, D.12.—A rare shrub from China. White flowers up to 2in.

across. Good Autumn foliage. H.M.Mts. 2/6.

ST. JOHN'S BREAD.—See Ceratonia.

STRANVAESIA.—(After Hon. W. F. Strangway). Handsome, semi-deciduous shrubs, colouring in autumn and with bunches of red berries. Everywhere except B. & R. Spring. 2/- each.

Davidiana, S.D.8.—White.

salicifolia (willow leaved), S.D.6.—White.

STRAWBERRY TREE.—See Arbutus.

STRELITZIA.—(After the wife of George III, Charlotte of Mecklenberg Strelitz). Birds Tongue Flower. Unique flowering plants from South Africa. Spring. A.B.M.P.R.S.

farinacea (mealy), E.4.—Purple and yellow. 3/6.

regina (queens), E.4.—Blue and gold. 2/6.

regina parvifolia (small leaved), E.4.—Blue and gold. 5/-.

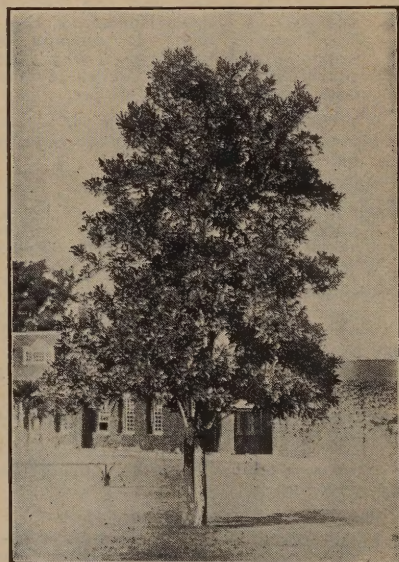
STYRAX Wilsonii.—See Special Items.

SWEET BAY.—See Laurus.

SYMPHORICARPUS.—(Symphoreo, to bear together, and karpos, fruit; in allusion to the clusters of berries). Deciduous shrubs grown for their berries. A.M.Mts.P.S. 1/6 each.

orbiculatus, D.4.—Red berries.

racemosus, D.4.—Snowberry.



Stenocarpus sinuatus

Bougainvillea Mrs. Butt is a gem for frost-free climates.

SYNCARPIA.—(Syn, together; karpos, fruits; several of which are united in one head). B.R.S. 2/-.

aurioliola, E.60.—Turpentine Tree. A fine subject for street planting.

SYRINGA.—(Syringos, a pipe). Commonly known as Lilacs, these beautiful, deciduous flowering shrubs are great favourites. Suitable for the cooler climates. If planted out in the open, budded plants will flower much quicker than suckers. Spring. H.M.Mts. D.10. 2/- each.

DOUBLE.

Abel Carriere.—One of the best dark blues.

Belle de Nancy.—Satin pink.

Charles Sargent.—Clear lilac, large trusses.

Condorcet.—Light blue, large dense truss.

Le Notre.—Deep red buds, opening to extra large heliotrope flowers.

Madame Abel Chatenay.—Best double white.

Marechal de Bassompierre.—Dark carmine rose.

Maurice de Vilmorin.—Light lilac, large head.

Paul Thirion.—Carmine buds, opening to rosy claret flowers.

President Fallieres.—Bud reddish lilac, opening to lilac mauve. Large heads and very free flowering.

Thunberg.—Bright blue flowers in large trusses.

Vauban.—Dark buds, opening to soft mauve. Large heads and free flowering.

SINGLE.

chinensis.—A hybrid between Persian and English types, resembling the former. The trusses are larger and a deeper lilac colour. Recommended.

Jan van Tol.—Largest of all the single whites.

Laplace.—Deep red buds, opening to reddish violet.

Monge.—Violet red.

Negro.—Dark purple, opening to heliotrope red.

Souv. de Louis Spath.—Blackish red. Best of its colour.

Wolfii.—See Special Items.

TALLOW TREE CHINESE.—See Sapium.

TAMARIX.—(Tamaris, the name of a river where it grows in profusion). Deciduous, tall shrubs, suitable for moist situations. Also very suitable for exposed positions on the sea coast in sandy soils. Requires regular cutting back each winter, and a watch should be kept for borers. Commonly called Tamarisk or Flowering Cypress. Summer. 1/9 each.

gallica (French), D.12.—Pink.

japonica plumosa (Japanese feathery), D.12.—Plume-like foliage, pale pink.

TEA PLANT.—See Thea.

TEA TREE.—See Leptospermum and Melaleuca.

TECOMA.—(A contraction of its Mexican name). Tall flowering shrubs with bell shaped flowers. Should be well pruned regularly to keep them bushy. Summer. A.B.M.P.R.S.

capensis, E.10.—Orange red. Frequently used as a hedge. 1/9.

Smithii, E.10.—Orange yellow. 2/-.

velutina (velvety), E.12.—Yellow. 2/-.

TELOPEA.—(Telopas, seen at a distance). Waratah. When kept well pruned and properly shaped, this plant makes a beautiful garden shrub. A single plant has been known to have as many as 400 blooms on it at one time. Young plants when first put out should be shaded from the strong sun, as they are liable to sunburn. Once established they are extremely hardy. Spring. 2/-.

speciosissima (most beautiful), E.10.—Red.

THEA.—(The Chinese word for tea is tchea). This plant belongs to the Camellia family, and produces the tea of commerce. A.B.M.P.R.S. 2/-.

bohea, E.6.—White.

TILIA.—(The old name for the lime



Tristania conferta.

Do not hesitate to write if further help required.

used by Virgil). Lime or Linden. A beautiful tree in cool, moist climates. H.Mts. 2/6.

europaea (European), D.40.

TOXICOPHLAEA.—(Toxicon, poison, and phloios, bark; in allusion to its poisonous nature.) A.B.P.R.S. 2/-.

spectabilis (showy), E.8. — White, sweetly scented. Must be sheltered from frost in its young stages.

TREE TOMATO.—See *Cyphomandra*.

TRISTANIA.—(J. M. C. Tristan, a French botanist). Brushbox. A.B.M.-P.R.S. 1/6.

conferta (clustered), E.40.—Largely used for street planting in Sydney, while the timber is favoured for bridge decking. A handsome, quick growing, ornamental tree. Must be protected from frost for a year or two, and should be planted after frosts are over.

TULIP TREE.—See *Liriodendron*.

ULEX.—(From a Celtic word meaning point, in reference to the prickly branches). Furze or Gorse. 2/-.

europaeus, fl. pl., E.4.—A double flowered form of the common Gorse. A very beautiful shrub producing yellow flowers all through the winter months.

ULMUS.—(The Celtic name). Handsome deciduous trees, suitable only for cool climates and in good deep soil. H.M.Mts.

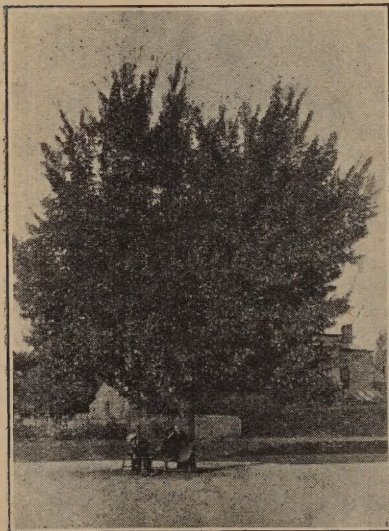
campestris (field loving), D.50.—English Elm. 2/-.



Ulmus chinensis as a street tree

chinensis (Chinese), E.25.—Weeping Elm. A.H.M.Mts.P.S. 2/-.

medio argentea variegata, D.40.—A variegated form of English Elm. 2/6.



Ulmus campestris.



Viburnum tomentosum.

Wistarias are most beautiful for spring blooming.

montana, D.60.—The Wych or Scotch Elm. This variety does not sucker readily like the other sorts. 2/-.
montana lutescens, D.30.—Golden leaves. This variety was previously catalogued in error as *americana aurea*. 2/6.

VERONICA.—(Origin doubtful.) Small shrubs flowering over the greater part of the year. Suitable for coastal planting. A.M.P.S. 1/9 each.

Andersonii, E.4.—Blue.

Blue Gem, E.3.—Lavender Blue.

elliptica, Autumn Glory.—See Special Items.

gracilis, E.4.—White.

imperialis, E.4.—Crimson shading to majenta.

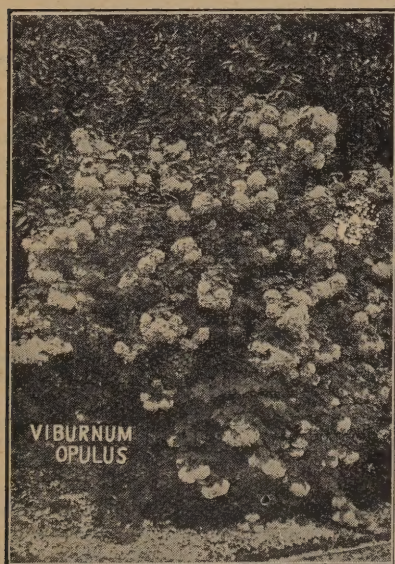
La Seduisante, E.3.—Crimson.

We can supply the following varieties, which are suitable for rock work and which range in height from 6 inches to 1 foot:—*Albicans*, *Bidwillii*, *Cataracte*, *divaricata*, *cupressiformis*, *Dorrien Smithii*, *Hailiana*, *Hunteri*, *Lyallii*, *Lyallii pink*, *Perpescanta*, *rigidula*, *suaveolens* and *Vernicosa*. 1/9 each.

VIBURNUM.—(The old Latin name used by Virgil). Hardy evergreen or deciduous spring flowering shrubs, suitable everywhere except B. & R. Unless otherwise priced, 2/- each.

Buddleifolium, D.6.—Long downy leaves and heads of white flowers, followed by black berries.

Burkwoodii.—See Special Items.



Carlesii, D.6.—Pale pink to white, very sweetly scented. 3/6.

Davidii, E.2.—A very dwarf type, with white flowers and blue berries. 2/6.

macrocephalum, D.8.—The Giant Snowball Tree. Large heads of white flowers not unlike a *Hydrangea*. 3/6.

opulus, D.8.—The Guelder Rose or Snowball Tree. White blooms like a *Hydrangea*.

punctatum, E.8.—A distinct kind with small leaves and bearing a profusion of white flowers.

rhytidophyllum, E.8.—An unusually large leaved variety, dark green above, rusty colour beneath. Creamy white flowers, followed by red berries.

Seiboldtii, E.6.—Dense, bushy habit, with dark green foliage. The creamy white flowers are followed by red berries, which finally become black.

sinensis (Chinese), E.8.—White flowers and red berries.

suspensum, E.6.—White, sweetly scented.

Tinus, E.6.—*Laurustinus*. White. 1/9.

Tinus lucidum, E.8.—White.

tomentosum (covered with matted hair), **D.6.**—White. Red berries.

tomentosum plicatum, D.8.—White. Japanese Guelder Rose.

VIOLETS.—See Separate Section.

VIRGILIA.—(After the poet Virgil). Everywhere except the coldest climates. 2/-.

capensis, E.15.—Rosy purple, pea shaped flowers in spring. Prune after flowering to keep bushy. A quick growing, small tree with beautiful foliage.

WATER LILIES.—See Separate Section.

WATSONIA Lesley Carson.—See Special Items.

WATTLE.—See *Acacia*.

WEDDING BELLS.—See *Deutzia*.

WEIGELA.—See *Diervilla*.

WESTRINGIA.—(Dr. J. P. Westring, physician to the King of Sweden). A hardy shrub, which will grow in the most exposed positions and in the poorest soil. A.B.M.P.R.S. 2/-.

rosmariniformis, E.4.—White, faintly tinted lilac. Summer.

WHITE CEDAR.—See *Melia*.

WILLOW.—See *Salix*.

ZELKOVA.—(Its native name.) H.M.Mts.S. 2/6.

acuminata, D.50.—A graceful, spreading tree related to the Elm family. The foliage colours beautifully in the autumn.

Hedge Plants

Hedges are an essential part of any garden. The main qualifications are that the plants must be bushy to ensure privacy, hardy to stand the constant clipping, deep rooting to avoid undue robbing of the surface soil, and pleasing to the eye by reason of beautiful foliage or flowers. Nine times out of ten we are asked for a quick-growing hedge plant, but planters always overlook the fact that these require very much more clipping to keep attractive than the slower-growing sorts, which take somewhat longer to furnish. A privet hedge at certain times requires clipping twice a month: others look well if done two or three times a year. Unless otherwise stated all hedges are best not trimmed on the top until the full height desired is reached. Regular cutting on the sides encourages density and height.

The dozen prices apply to 6 or more plants taken in one consignment, while 50 or more of each sort must be taken at one time to qualify for the hundred rate. Freight is additional to all prices mentioned.

BOUGAINVILLEA magnifica Trailli. The best purple Bougainvillea. Plant 4 feet apart. 18/- doz.

CERASUS lauro cerasus.—The English Laurel.—Particularly adapted to cold climates where it makes a very fine, dense, evergreen hedge. H.M.Mt. Plant 3 feet apart. 12/- per doz.

CERATOPETALUM gummiferum.—Where a tall informal hedge is desired, this is one of the very best varieties in fairly frost free climates. They do not like continual cutting as applied to many hedges but with a hard pruning back immediately after each flowering, they make a tall bushy hedge or breakwind with graceful foliage and outline. B.R.S. Plant 4 to 6 feet apart. 18/- doz.

COMMON OLIVE.—See *Olea europea*.

COPROSMA Baueriana.—For sea fronts, or hot, dry situations, this is a very fine variety as it withstands heat admirably. Large, light green, shiny leaves. The flowers are insignificant. Plant 3 feet apart. Hardy everywhere. Cut back when 2 feet high on top as well as sides to develop low branching habit when required. 12/- doz.

COTONEASTER.—This family is closely related to the evergreen Hawthorns (*Pyracanthas*) except that they are quite thornless. They are hardy in the coldest climates and their bushy growth, evergreen foliage (for most of the varieties) and the profusion of berries produced in the Autumn months, make them ideal hedge plants. A.H.M.Mts.P.S. Plant 4 feet apart. 16/- doz.

Franchetii.—Orange berries and a somewhat pendulous habit of growth.

pannosa.—Silvery foliage with many clusters of red berries.

serotina.—Pendulous branches which are laden with masses of beautiful red berries.

CRATAEGUS (EVERGREEN).—See *Pyracantha*.

CUPRESSUS arizonica.—A dense growing sort and its grey-green foliage makes a distinct note. See also Conifer section. A.H.M.Mts. Plant 4 feet apart. Seedlings 18/- doz.

CUPRESSUS Lambertiana horizontalis.—A particularly fine subject for all climates except B.R.S. where it is attacked by borers. Stands clipping well and may be grown up to a tall windbreak. Plant 6 to 8 feet apart. 33/- doz.

CUPRESSUS Lambertiana horizontalis aurea.—A golden form of the above and equally suitable as a tall hedge in the cooler districts. Plant 6 to 8 feet apart. 45/- per doz.

CUPRESSUS torulosa.—When raised from seed this plant shows a great variety of shapes and shades of colour which spoil the hedge effect. We offer plants struck from cuttings of a proved type which are all uniform and which make a splendid, slender hedge. Plant 2 to 3 feet apart. 33/- doz.

DURANTA Plumieri.—A favourite subject in Sydney. When properly looked after it makes a very fine hedge. Struck from cuttings to ensure uniformity. Plant 3 feet apart. Treat as recommended for *Coprosma* when dense bushiness is required. A.B.M.P.R.S., 12/- doz.

ESCALLONIA macrantha.—A very hardy variety for all except the very coldest climates. Plant 2 feet apart. 16/- doz.

ESCALLONIA macrantha Ingrami rosea.—An improvement on the above, with bright green foliage and spikes of deep pink flowers. Plant 3 feet apart. 16/- doz.

For late planting book early.

- EUGENIA Luehmanni.**—The small leaved Lillipilly. One of the very best varieties and grown for the delightful colours of the young foliage which is quite as beautiful as any flower. The leaves are pale pink, brown, purple, and later green. Plant 4 to 6 feet apart. B.R.S., 18/- doz.
- EUONYMUS OVATUS AUREUS.**—A hardy, evergreen shrub, grown for its golden variegated foliage. Hardy in the coldest climates, and the natural, bushy growth makes it ideal for hedge purposes. E. Plant 3 feet apart. 18/- doz.
- FICUS HILLII.**—A rather tall growing subject suitable for evergreen hedges in mild climates where only light frosts prevail. They may be kept to any desired height and stand cutting particularly well. This tree is ideal for deep sandy soils once the plants become properly established. A.B.M.P.R.S. Plant 4 to 6 feet apart. 18/- doz.
- GARDENIA.**—Low growing evergreens which require a mild, fairly frost free climate for best results. They bloom for a long period, while the dark green foliage and richly scented white flowers make an attractive hedge. The varieties suitable for this purpose are *G. florida* fl. pl. and *G. magnifica*. B.R.S. Plant 2 feet apart. 20/- doz.
- HIBISCUS.**—Nearly all the varieties are suitable for hedges, but we recommend that only one sort be used for each hedge, as varying height and habit make uniformity impossible if the kinds are mixed. Plant 4 feet apart. B.R.S. 18/- doz.
- HYDRANGEAS.**—These plants have been included as a subject for hedges and where there is room for them to spread they are ideal for this purpose. It is not advisable to mix varieties as the best results are obtained by planting all of one kind. E. Plant 4 feet apart. 18/- doz.
- HYPERICUM PATULUM HENRYII.**—A hardy, dwarf subject making a dense hedge covered with yellow flowers during the summer months, while in autumn there is quite a nice coloured foliage effect. E. Plant 2 feet apart. 18/- doz.
- LIGUSTRUM Privet.**—These are quite the commonest subjects for hedges, but cannot be recommended unless particularly well kept. They are fast growers, surface rooters, have flowers with an objectionable perfume and produce black berries which do not add to the beauty of the hedge. Hardy everywhere. Plant 2 feet apart. May be trimmed in any manner desired. 2/6 doz.; 15/- per 100.
- LIGUSTRUM New Golden.**—This is quite an exception to the above rule and provides the best variegated hedge possible. Hardy everywhere. Plant 2 feet apart. In pots, 10/- doz.
- LANTANA.**—The varieties *Drap d'Or* and *Chelsea Gem* are excellent for a dwarf hedge, and are constantly in bloom. *L. Sellowiana*, if given a little support at first, will quickly make a neat, low hedge. Plant 2 feet apart. A.M.P.R.S., 10/- doz.
- LONICERA nitida.**—An extremely bushy and dwarf variety of Honeysuckle, bearing small foliage and creamy white fragrant flowers in summer. The habit of growth makes it an ideal subject for a low hedge, and at 2 feet apart it will soon make a dense compact wall of green. It should be trimmed early on top and sides to encourage dense growth. Hardy everywhere. 10/- doz.
- MURRAYA exotica.**—For a dwarf hedge this is one of the really choice varieties. Slow growing and reaching maturity about 4 feet, it is beautiful alike in its dark green foliage and sweet scented white flowers similar to orange blossom. Plant 3 feet apart. B.R.S. 18/- doz.
- NERIUMS.**—Nearly all the Oleanders make first-class hedges, but owing to varying heights it is not advisable to mix varieties unless certain of uniformity. They are very free flowering shrubs and where a close clipped hedge is not required are well worth consideration. Hardy almost everywhere. Plant 4 feet apart. 18/- doz.
- OLEA europea.**—A very hardy evergreen which withstands heat and drought to a much greater extent than any other variety. It does not transplant well except from pots and we offer only plants grown in this way which, although more expensive at first sight, do away with the trouble and disappointment of replanting the gaps when the cheaper lines from open ground are used. Hardy everywhere. Trim early on top and sides to encourage dense growth. Plant 3 feet apart. 10/- doz.
- PLUMBAGO capensis.**—Suitable for a low hedge, either planted with all blue, or blue and white alternately. It suckers badly from the roots which is an objection in certain positions. Plant 3 feet apart. A.B.M.P.R.S. 12/- doz.
- PHOTINIA glabra rubens.**—A hardy evergreen hedge plant producing vividly coloured young foliage of a deep glistening red at each new growth. It will stand

A quick hedge effect is obtained by close planting.

the coldest climates and when in new growth is a brilliant sight. Plant 3 feet apart. 16/- doz.

PYRACANTHA or evergreen Hawthorns are splendid subjects for forming a hedge quickly and have the added attraction of white flowers in spring and bright berries of various shades in autumn. The following sorts are all recommended and should be planted 4 feet apart. A.H.M.Mts.P.S.

coccinea Lalandei.—Yellowish red or orange berries borne in great profusion in autumn. 16/- doz.

Hodginsii.—Orange red berries in early autumn. 16/- doz.

Rogersiana.—Red berries in early autumn. 16/- doz.

yunnanensis.—Bright red berries in late autumn. 16/- doz.

RETINOSPORA OBTUSA CRIPPSII.—For a position in full sunlight, this makes a very fine, tall, golden hedge. It may be planted 3 to 4 feet apart and does not require an undue amount of trimming to keep it shapely. Probably the richest of all the yellow foliaged varieties. 33/- doz.

RONDELETIA amoena.—Where a tall, bushy hedge of six to eight feet is required, this is one of the best subjects in mild winter climates where frosts are light or absent. The large foliage and the bunches of salmon pink flowers combine to make a very unusual and attractive border for the flower garden or shrubbery. B.R.S. Plant 3 to 4 feet apart. 18/- doz.

TECOMA capensis.—An orange-red flowering shrub greatly used in New Zealand and some of our own suburbs. It is very hardy and quick growing. Plant 4 feet apart. 15/- doz.

VIBURNUM tinus.—The Laurustinus particularly suited to cold climates where its pink buds in spring open to white blooms dear to the English heart. Leaves are liable to attacks from red spider. Plant 2 to 3 feet apart. 16/- doz.

Other subjects.—Japanese Maple (seedlings), Acalypha, Azaleas, Choisya, Magnolia fuscata, Purple Guava, Spiræas and Veronicas.

Key to Colour-plate opposite Page 120

AZALEA INDICA.

Charmer	Bouquet of Roses	Louis van Houtte
Comte Chas. de Kerchove	Exquisite	Madame A. d'Haene
Charles de Buck	Theodorus	Bernhardt Andreas
Empress of India	Bernhardt A. alba	Vervaeneana
President R. de Smit	Splendens	Countess of Flanders

I must congratulate your packing staff on the excellent way in which they prepare plants for a journey. Everything arrived in splendid condition and all the plants are doing well.—J.H.S., Brisbane, Q'ld. 18/7/38.

The parcel of Roses arrived in perfect condition and I am very pleased with them. I have followed up Rose growing for the past twenty years and I have no hesitation in recommending Hazlewood Bros.' Roses.—K.Mcl., Brisbane, Q'ld. 20/5/38.

Trees are available for all climates and conditions.

Climbing Plants

No garden is complete without Climbing Plants. Trellises and arches always beautify any grounds, whilst fences, old trees, or stumps look much better when covered with some of the handsome varieties listed in this section.

When not specified, the variety may be considered as hardy in all Australian climates. Where seasons are mentioned they refer to flowering periods.



Bignonia venusta.

AKEBIA.—(Its Japanese name). 2/-.
quinata (five leaved), D.—Peculiar purple flowers in spring.

AMPELOPSIS.—(Ampelos, a vine, and ops, like).—Deciduous creepers grown for their beautiful summer foliage and autumn colourings. 2/- each.

Henryana, D.—The leaves have silver veinings.

Lowii, D.—Small growing type, suitable for a pillar or hanging basket.

Veitchii, D.—The Virginian Creeper. Often called Boston Ivy. Will cling naturally to unpainted wood, stone or unfaced brickwork.

ANTIGONON.— (Anti, opposite, and gonia, an angle). A beautiful summer flowering creeper, suitable for the warmer climates. The blooms are largely used for cut flower work and make a beautiful decoration. The young plants die down the first year, but shoot up again in the spring. For best results, should be planted in December. 1/6.

leptopus (slender stemmed), D.—Pink.

ARISTOLOCHIA.—(From Aristos and locheia referring to its supposed medicinal character.) Birthwort. 2/-.

Elegans, E.—Reddish purple flowers curiously shaped like a Dutchman's pipe. B.R.S.

BAUHINIA.—(After twin brothers John and Caspar Bauhin. A glance at the leaves will show the appropriateness of the name.)

scandens (Scandere, to climb). E.—Very pale pink, almost white flowers which are faintly striped with red and show red stamens. The young leaves are bronzy red and are equally as beautiful as the blossom. It is in full bloom for three months in Summer, and has occasional sprays through the year. Should only be planted during the hot weather as it is difficult to establish. B.R.S. 2/-.

BEAUMONTIA.—(After Mrs. Beaumont, of Bretton Hall, Yorkshire). B.R.S. 2/6.

grandiflora (large flowered), E.—A magnificent climber, with large,

Plants with thorny branches are a liability as front hedges.

**Bauhinia scandens.**

creamy white, trumpet shaped flowers in spring.

BIGNONIA.—(Abbe Bignon, librarian to Louis XIV.). Deciduous and evergreen climbers, which constitute some of the most beautiful garden creepers. Unless otherwise priced, 2/- each.

australis, E.—Wonga Wonga Vine. Cream and brown. Spring. A.B.M.-P.R.S.

Cherere, E.—Large crimson. A self clinging variety. Summer. A.B.M.-P.R.S.

excelsa, D.—Cream with orange blotch. Summer.

exoleta, E.—Yellow, after the style of Tweediana. Spring.

grandiflora, D.—Orange. Summer. 2/6.

Guilfoylei, D.—Reddish orange. Summer.

jasminoides alba, E.—White. Spring. A.B.M.P.R.S.

jasminoides amabilis, E.—Spring. Pink. A.B.M.P.R.S.

Lindleyana, E.—Lilac. Summer. A.B.M.P.R.S.

Mackenii, D.—Pink. May be treated as a shrub. Summer.

rosea, D.—Pink. Very vigorous. Summer.

Tweediana, E.—Chicken's Claw. Yellow, self clinging. Spring. A.B.M.-P.R.S.

venusta, E.—The best of all this family. As the orange flowers are produced in the winter months, the plant should be given a sheltered position where the blooms will not be spoilt by frost. A.B.P.R.S.

BOUGAINVILLEA.—(After Bougainville, the French navigator). Gorgeous climbing plants, whose beauty is in the coloured bracts which surround the rather insignificant flowers. They require a warm climate and should always be planted in a sunny position, as otherwise they do not flower well. The following are the best varieties:—

glabra Sanderiana, E.—Magenta, Free flowering. Summer A.B.M.P.R.S. 2/-.

lateritia (brick. red), E.—Spring. B.R.S. 2/6.

Louis Wathen.—See Special Items.

magnifica Traillii, E.—Bright purple. Spring and summer. A.B.M.P.R.S. 2/-.

Mrs. Butt, E.—Carmine crimson, with a slight purple tinge. A beautiful, very free flowering variety, but not as hardy against cold as the older sorts. B.R.S. 3/-.

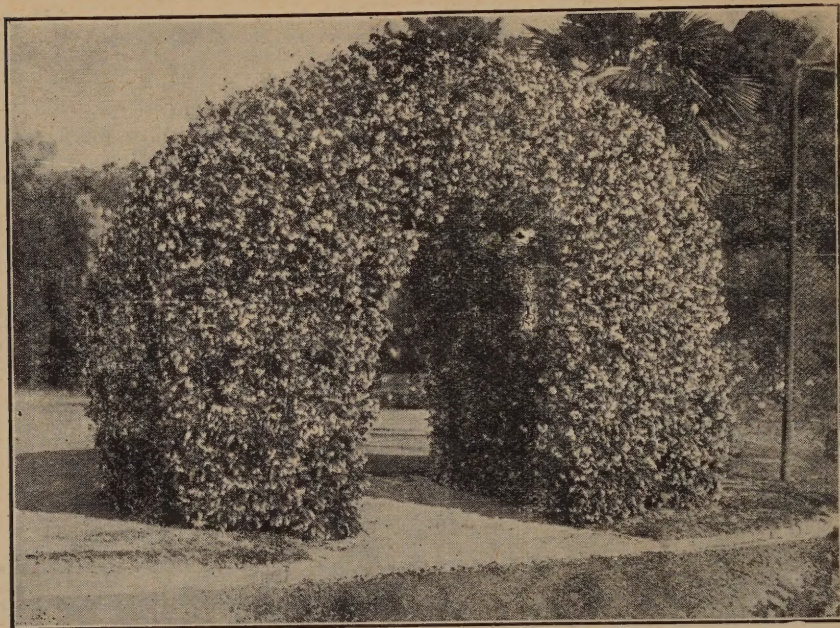
rosea, E.—Strawberry pink. Probably the showiest of all. To get the best results, should be pruned hard back after flowering. Late winter and spring. B.R.S. 2/6.

Thomasii.—The name "rosea" is known by in Queensland.

Carefully select according to climate.

- Traillii Improved.**—See Special Items.
Turley's Special.—See Special Items.
- CAROLINA JASMINE.**—See Gelsemium.
- CLEMATIS.**—(Klema, a vine branch). Deciduous flowering climbers of great beauty. The montana types are very hardy, and although the flowers are smaller, are probably the most satisfactory climbers. The large flowered types have magnificent flowers, but are more difficult to grow. Spring. H.M.Mts.S. 2/- each.
- aristata, E.**—Small, starry white flowers.
- montana rubens, D.**—Pink.
- montana superba, D.**—White.
- We can supply several varieties of the large flowered type at 5/- each. See note in Special Items.
- COBEA.**—(Named after B. Cobo, a Spanish botanist). Spring. 1/6.
- Scandens, E.**—Handsome purple-lilac bell-shaped flowers.
- COMBRETUM.**—(An old name adopted from Pliny.)
- Loefflingii, E.**—Curious orange flowers resembling a brush. B.R.S. 2/6.
- DOLICHOS.**—(Dolikos, long; in reference to the length of the twining stems). Free growing climbers, useful for quick covering. Summer. A.B.M.-P.R.S. 2/- each.
- lignosus (woody), E.**—Pink.
- lignosus alba, E.**—White.
- FICUS (Fig).**—Self clinging vines, after the style of Ivy.
- minima (smaller), E.**—Dwarf growing and small leaves. 2/-.
- repens variegata, E.**—A variegated form, often used in hanging baskets. 2/-.
- stipulata, E.**—Climbing Fig. To keep the leaves small, it must be clipped close to the wall. 1/6.
- GELSEMIUM.**—(Gelsemino, an Italian name of the Jasmine). A sweet scented climber reminiscent of the Jasmine. Hardy in all except the very coldest climates. 2/-.
- sempervirens, E.**—Yellow. Winter.
- HARDENBERGIA.**—(After the Countess of Hardenberg). Hardy, native creepers. 2/-.
- monophylla (one leaved), E.**—False Sarsparilla. Purple. Spring.
- HERERA.**—(Hedra, Celtic for cord; alluding to the Ivy's stems). Self clinging, climbing plants, mainly used to cover stone walls. A.H.M.-Mts.P.S. 2/- each.
- helix (spiral), E.**—English Ivy.
- maderiensis variegata, E.**—Silver variegated leaves.
- palmata aurea, E.**—Golden variegated leaves.
- HONEYSUCKLE.**—See Lonicera.
- HOPS.**—See Humulus.
- HOYA.**—(After Thomas Hoy, gardener to the Duke of Northumberland.)
- carnea, E.** Wax Flower.—Pale flesh. Summer. B.R.S. 2/6.
- HUMULUS.**—(Humus, the ground; the plants are prostrate if not supported). 2/-.
- lupulus, D.**—English Hop.
- IPOMEA.**—(Ipo, bindweed; omoios, similar). Strong growing creepers useful for covering rocks and unsightly sheds. Summer. A.B.M.P.R.S. 2/- each.
- alba grandiflora (large flowered white), D.**—Often called Moon Flower.
- Learii, E.**—Blue Morning Glory.
- tuberculata, D.**—Pink.
- IVY.**—See Hedera.
- JASMINE.**—See Jasminum.
- JASMINUM.**—(Ysmyn, its Arabic name). Beautiful creepers mostly sweetly scented. A.B.M.P.R.S. Unless otherwise priced, 2/- each.
- grandiflorum (large flowered), E.**—Spring. White.
- multipartitum (many divisions), E.**—White. Spring.
- poicoicum, E.**—Extra large, star shaped white flowers. Makes a good pillar. Summer. 2/6.
- stephanense, E.**—Pink. Hardy. Spring.
- LATHYRUS.**—(Lathuros, the old Greek name for the Pea). Perennial Pea. Spring. 1/6 each.
- latifolius, E.**—Red.
- latifolius, E.**—Pink.
- latifolius, E.**—White.
- pubescens (downy), E.**—Blue Pea.
- LONICERA.**—(Adam Lonicer, a German botanist).—Honeysuckle. Strongly scented climbers suitable to any climate. Spring. 2/- each.
- aurea reticulata (golden veined), E.**—Yellow.
- caprifolium (Goat's leaf), E.**—Yellow and pink.
- Halleana, E.**—White.
- Heckrottii, E.**—Carmine red with yellow and buff markings.
- multiflora (many flowered), E.**—Yellow.
- Periclymenum belgica, E.**—The Dutch Honeysuckle. Pink and yellow.
- sinensis, E.**—White and red.
- MANDEVILLA.**—(H. J. Mandeville, British Minister at Buenos Ayres). 2/-.
- suaveolens (sweet scented), D.**—White. Summer.
- MANETTIA.**—(Xavier Manetti, of the Botanic Gardens, Florence). Winter

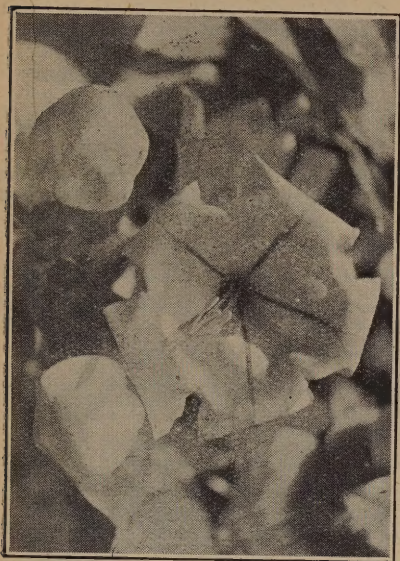
Antigonon should not be planted in cold weather.



Rhynchospermum jasminoides

- and summer. A.B.M.P.R.S. A dwarf climber suitable for pillars. 2/-.
- bicolor (two coloured), E.—Yellow and red.
- MEDEOLA.**—(Medea, the ancient sorceress), Smilax. 2/-.
- asparagoides (asparagus-like), D.—A charming foliage creeper dying to the roots each winter.
- MIKANIA.**—(J. Mikan, Professor of Botany at Prague). Japanese Ivy. 2/-.
- scandens (climbing), E.—A strong climber with a profusion of yellow flowers in winter. B.R.S.
- PASSIFLORA.**—(Passio, suffering, and flos, a flower; a name given by the early missionaries in South America in allusion to a fancied resemblance to the implements of the Crucifixion. The corona represents a crown of thorns, the stamens and pistils, the nails of the cross, while the five sepals and five petals stood for the unfaithful apostles). Summer. A.B.M.P.R.S. Unless otherwise priced, 2/- each.
- edulis (edible), E.—Fruiting Passion Fruit. 9d.
- Empress Eugenie, E.—Blue and white.
- Eynsford Gem, E.—Red, shading to brown.
- sanguinolenta (blood red), E.—Small, reddish violet.
- PERENNIAL PEA.**—See Lathyrus.
- PHASEOLUS.**—(Phaselus, a little boat; referring to the seed pods). Snail Creeper. Summer. A.B.M.P.R.S. 2/-.
- caracalla, E.—Blue and white.
- POTATO FLOWER.**—See Solanum Wendlandii.
- QUISQUALIS.**—(Quis, who, and qualis, what kind; it was uncertain when the name was given, to what class or order the genus belonged). Summer. B.R.S. 2/6.
- indica, E.—Rangoon Creeper. Red, orange and pink in the same bunch. Very strong scent. Requires a warm situation.
- RHYNCHOSPERMUM.**—(Rhynchos, a beak, and sperma, a seed). Sweet scented climbers, suitable for all except the very coldest climates. Spring. 2/- each.
- jasminoides (jasmine-like), E.—White.
- jasminoides variegata, E.—Variegated leaves.
- repens variegata, E.—A small type, with marbled foliage.
- SMILAX.**—See Medeola.
- SNAIL CREEPER.**—See Phaseolus.
- SOLANDRA.**—(Dr. Solander, a Swedish botanist, who travelled with Captain Cook.) B.R.S. 2/-.
- nitida (shining), E.—Deep yellow flowers fully one foot in length, opening to a wide mouth six to

Bougainvilleas vary in hardiness and colour.

*Solandra nitida*

eight inches across, from which the popular name of Golden Cup is taken. Very susceptible to frost injury. Summer.

SOLANUM.—(Solor, to comfort; soothing, narcotic effect). Strong climbers of the potato family. Summer. 2/- each.

jasminoides, E.—White.

Seafortianum, E.—Blue flowers and red berries. A.B.P.R.S.

Wendlandii, E.—Lavender blue. Very liable to frost injury. A.B.P.R.S.

SOLLYA.—(After Naturalist R.H. Solly.)

heterophylla.—An evergreen climbing plant from Western Australia, producing small bell shaped flowers of a rich dark blue, followed by berries which turn purple in Winter. Spring. 2/-.

STIGMAPHYLLON.—(Stigma, a mark, and phyllon, a leaf). A very beautiful and unusual climber. Summer. A.B.P.R.S. 2/-.

ciliatum (furnished with hairs), E.—Yellow.

TACSONIA.—(Tacso, the Peruvian name). Very strong growing climbers, related to the Passion Fruit. A.B.M.P.R.S. 2/- each.

manicata (collared), E.—Scarlet. Summer.

*Wistaria sinensis*.

Wistarias are hardy everywhere.

mollissima (very soft), E.—Pink.
Fruit edible. Spring.

Mortii, E.—Red. Summer.

THUNBERGIA.—(C. P. Thunberg, a celebrated botanist). Some of the most beautiful climbers for semi-tropical climates are included in this section. Spring. B.R.S. 2/- each.

coccinea (scarlet), E.—Red, in long sprays.

Gibsonii, E. — Golden Glory Vine.
Orange flowers most of the year.

grandiflora (large flowered), E.—Light blue, bell flowers.

grandiflora alba, E.—White.

laurifolia (laurel leaved), E.—Pale blue with yellow throat. Spring.

WISTARIA.—(C. Wistar, an American

Professor). Wistarias do best where plenty of water is available, but will grow under any garden conditions.

The plants we offer are all layers. Seedlings are often offered at a cheaper rate, but are very disappointing, as they will not flower for many years. Spring. Unless otherwise priced, 2/- each.

multijuga, D.—Medium sized, purplish blue flowers produced in extra long racemes. 3/-.

multijuga alba, D.—White.

multijuga rosea, D.—Light pink.

sinensis (Chinese), D.—Lavender. The best of all.

sinensis alba, D.—White.

sinensis, fl. pl., D.—Double blue.

The Roses and hedge plants you sent opened up in excellent order and we must congratulate you on the packing as they were over a week reaching here and looked as though they had only been about half an hour.—Mrs. J.C., Blackall, Q'ld. 23/5/38.

I also wish to advise you that the Rose trees supplied by you at various times to me personally and to the — Bowling Club are all doing remarkably well and are true to name. — T.T., Hamilton. 20/6/38.

The Roses which I have had from you previously have given great satisfaction.—H.A.D.C., Tinamba, Vic. 13/6/38.

I have had some bitter experiences in the past, especially buying novelty roses, but if I had had your catalogue many years ago (I have since become wiser), I could have saved myself much disappointment and considerable sums of money. — A.C.A., Millswood, S.A. 8/3/38.

The roses I got from you in November are all doing very well and I have not lost one in spite of the very dry weather.—Mrs. T.C.F., Walcha. 17/3/38.

My father-in-law, Mr. G.F., of Goulburn, has advised me to get Hazlewood's Roses as they are true to name. He wins plenty of prizes with your Roses.—G.P., Wollongong. 23/3/38.

May I take this opportunity of complimenting you on the excellent Roses which you sent me last week. Although they were not planted until Sunday and Monday last, all were in good order and the plants themselves were the best I have ever seen.—L.J.M., Sydney. 19/4/38.

Plant several of one kind together for best effect.

CONIFERS and TAXADS

THE CONE BEARING & YEW-LIKE TREES

When not specified the variety may be considered as hardy in all Australian climates.



Conifers and Water Lilies, Adelaide Botanic Gardens.

ARAUCARIA.—(The Araucanos are a native tribe living in the district in Chile where *A. imbricata* was discovered). Handsome trees suitable for avenues or parks. A.B.M.P.R.S. Except where otherwise priced, 2/- each.

Bidwillii, E.50.—The Bunya Bunya Pine.

Cookii, E.50.—Somewhat resembling the Norfolk Island Pine, but with a narrow, upright growth. 2/6.

Cunninghamii, E.50.—The Queensland Hoop Pine. A valuable timber tree and suitable for exposed positions.

excelsa (lofty), E.80.—The Norfolk Island Pine. Very suitable for sea-side planting.

CALLITRIS.—(Kallistos, most beautiful; referring to the beauty of the tree). The Australian Cypress. Should be more largely grown, as they resist drought and borer. Unless otherwise priced, 2/- each.

columellaris, E.40.—A narrow, upright growing native Cypress, specially valuable where height without breadth is concerned. As it is a native of the coast, its hardiness in the colder climates is doubtful. 4/-.



Araucaria excelsa.

Golden Cypress are very distinctive.

cupressiformis (cypress-like), E.30.—The Port Jackson Pine. Will grow on rocky hillsides near the sea as well as in the ordinary gardens.

Muelleri, E.30.—A beautiful variety from the North Coast.

CEDRUS.—(Cedrus, the name of a coniferous tree since the time of Homer). In the cooler climates the Cedrus contribute some of the most beautiful trees grown. H.M.Mts. and hills in S. Unless otherwise priced, 2/- each.

atlantica, E.60.—The Atlantic Cedar, from the Atlas Mountains. A beautiful tree, but stiffer in growth than *deodara*.

atlantica glauca, E.30.—A silvery green form, which should be planted against a dark background to obtain the best colour effect. 4/-.

deodara (its Indian name), E.40.—Indian or Himalayan Cedar. This is the variety usually seen, and is a beautiful tree for specimens or avenues.

deodara aurea.—See Special Items.

CRYPTOMERIA.—(Kryptos, hidden, and meris, a part; the structure of all the parts of the flower being hidden). Handsome trees from Japan suitable for cool climates only. 2/- each.

elegans (elegant), E.40.—The foliage turns brown in autumn.

elegans plumosa (plumy), E.40.—A feathery type of *elegans*.

japonica, E.50.—Japanese Cedar. The famous avenue to Nikko is planted with this tree.

japonica nana compacta.—See Special Items.

CUPRESSUS.—(Kuo, to produce, and parisos, equal; a reference to the symmetrical growth of *C. sempervirens*). Handsome trees, but more suitable to cool, moist climates. In Sydney they are very subject to the attacks of borers, and are liable to die out in consequence. In the cooler climates they are largely used for hedges and breakwinds, and where there are no borers a better subject could not be found. A.B.H.-M.Mts.P.S. Unless otherwise priced, 2/- each.

arizonica (Arizona), E.20.—Grey green foliage. Likes a dry climate.

Conybeare aurea, E.25.—A particularly fine and bushy type of weeping golden Cypress, and a great improvement on any previously distributed. To produce the best results the top should be kept cut back. 4/-.

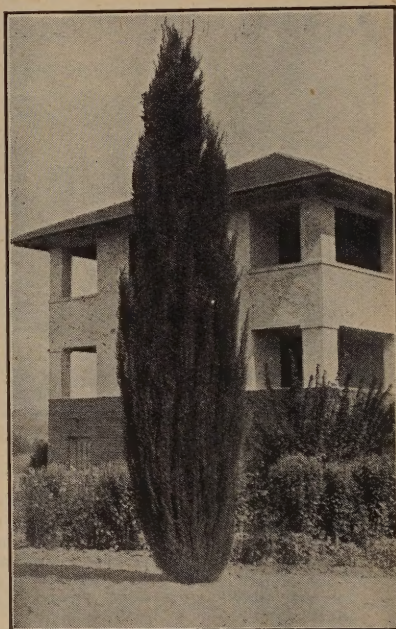
funeris (funeral), E.40.—Weeping habit.

Knightii, E.80.—Hardier in warmer climates.

Lambertiana erecta aurea, E.12.—A distinct and beautiful golden Cypress which originated in our own nursery. The habit is upright, and the colour richer than any other sort. It is recommended that this variety be not allowed to grow higher than 10 or 12 feet. 4/-.

Lambertiana horizontalis, E.50.—The type used for hedges and breakwinds. 3/-.

Lambertiana horizontalis aurea, E.30.—The Golden Cypress. 4/-.

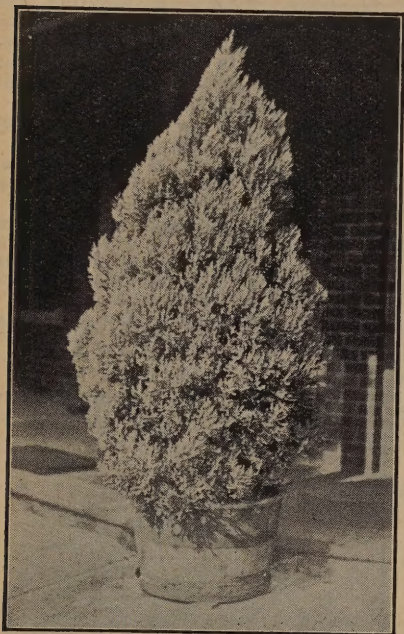


Cupressus sempervirens

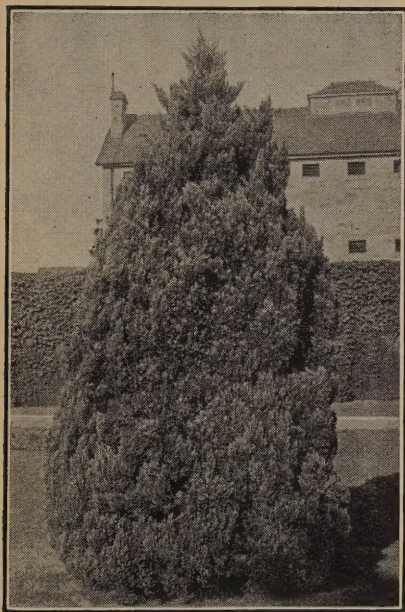
sempervirens (evergreen), E.50.—The Italian Cypress. Largely used for planting round the Spanish type of house. When raised from seed there is always some variation in growth which spoils the effect where strict uniformity is desired. In order to overcome this as far as possible, we have propagated by cuttings a number of plants from a selected type, but no guarantee can be given that absolute uniformity will be obtained by this method. Seedlings 2/- each, plants struck from cuttings 2/6 each.

torulosus (twisted), E.30.—Used for hedges and specimens in Sydney where this type grows tall and slender. In the mountains it is a spreading tree. 3/-.

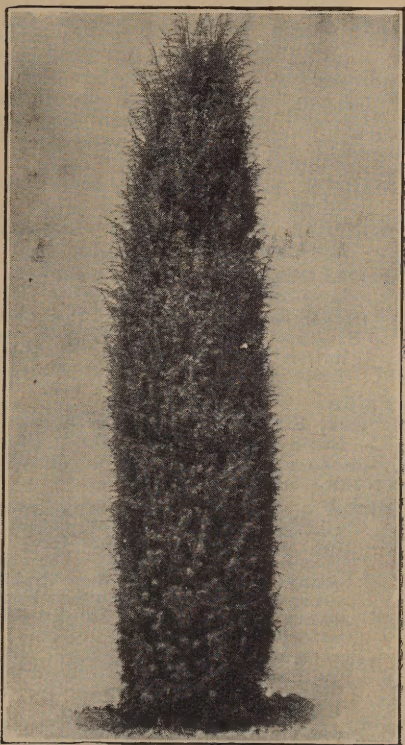
Norfolk Island Pines for sea coasts.



Juniperus africana as a tub specimen



Juniperus chinensis albo variegata.



Juniperus hibernica.

We can also supply the following varieties:—*Benthamii*, *Goveniana*, *Lawsoniana* and *torulosus* seedlings. 2/- each.

DACRYDIUM.—(*Dakrudon*, a diminutive of *dakru*, a tear; referring to the resinous gum exuded). A distinct type of pine with pendulous habit. Suitable for cool, moist climates only 2/- each.

cupressinum (cypress-like), E.30.—The New Zealand *Rimu* Pine.

Franklinii, E.40.—The *Huon* Pine.

GINKGO.—The Japanese name. This is a relic of a very ancient flora. Together with a number of other trees, it would have become extinct but for the intervention of Buddhist priests, who treated it as a sacred tree and always associated it with shrines and temples. H.M.Mts.S. 2/-.

biloba (two lobed), D.30.—The *Maiden Hair* Tree. The leaves are like a giant *Maiden Hair*.

JUNIPERUS.—(The Celtic name meaning rough). Hardy trees, usually very compact and rather slow in their growth. Very suitable for tubs and where formality is required. Everywhere except B. & R. Unless otherwise priced, 2/- each.

The quick growing Hedge often requires more attention.

- africana*, E.8.—A dwarf, globular type.
bermudiana, E.30.—Pencil Cedar. This term does not refer to the shape of the plant, but rather indicates the use to which the wood was put.
chinensis aurea, E.8.—An extremely slow growing golden form with the same habit as the parent. 3/6.
chinensis albo variegata, E.12.—A beautiful type with splashes of white variegation.
hibernica, E.12.—This variety grows like a column, and is valued where that effect is desired.
japonica aurea, E.5.—A very slow growing variety inclined to horizontal rather than upright habit.
prostrata aurea, E.2.—Somewhat prostrate growth, suitable for rockery work.
sabina, E.5.—A prostrate type.
squamata Meyeriana, E.3.—Grey-blue foliage. 3/-.

LARIX.—(The ancient name for the Larch). Deciduous trees thriving best in cool, moist climates. 2/6.

europaea, D.40.—The English Larch.

LIBOCEDRUS.—(Libanos, incense, and cedrus, the Cedar).

decurrens, E.50.—The incense Cedar from California. It is of tall columnar habit and rather slow growing. 2/-.

Doniana, E.20.—A rare and distinct type from New Zealand, with narrow, upright growth and crinkled leaves. H.M.Mts.S. 5/-.

MAIDEN HAIR TREE.—See *Ginkgo biloba*.

NORFOLK ISLAND PINE.—See *Araucaria excelsa*.

PHYLLOCLADUS.—(From phyllon, a leaf, and klados, a branch.)

trichomanoides, E.30.—The Celery Topped Pine. A tall, graceful tree, native of New Zealand. H.M.Mts. 2/6.

PICEA.—(From pix, pitch.)

alba, E.50.—The White Spruce of North America. H.M.Mts. 2/6.

punpens glauca, Koster's variety.—See Special Items.

PINUS.—(Probably from prix, pitch; alluding to the resinous nature of the wood). Handsome trees for avenues or windbreaks. They also constitute one of the greatest sources of soft wood timber. Everywhere except B. & R. Unless otherwise priced, 2/- each.

canariensis, E.40.—Canary Pine. Suitable for comparatively dry or limestone soils in the cooler districts.

insignis (remarkable), E.50.—The type which is most used in Australia, and also seems to do best. Now usually listed as *P. radiata*. 1/6.

longifolia, E.6.0.—A beautiful long leaved Pine from the Himalayas, somewhat resembling *P. canariensis*.

maritima, E.40.—This variety will grow in pure sand, and is very suitable for reclaiming sand dunes.

pinex, E.30.—Stone Pine or Umbrella Pine. Suitable for the seaside.

strobus, E.40.—The Weymouth Pine.
sylvestris (sylvan), E.40.—Scotch Pine.

PODOCARPUS.—(Podos, a foot, and karpas, a fruit; the fruits are foot stalked). Handsome trees, very suitable for street planting or specimens. 2/- each.

elata (high), E.30.—Illawarra Plum. The seed is outside the fruit. A.B.M.P.S.



Podocarpus elatus

ferrugineus, E.30.—A slow growing, hardy tree with narrow, rounded outline and greyish brown bark and leaves.

PRUMNOPITYS.—(Prumnos, the last, and pitys, a pine). A hardy tree similar to *Podocarpus*. This tree is not planted as much as it should be. It grows into a dense, shady tree, and will thrive in most situations. 2/-.

elegans, E.25.—Plum Fir.

RETINOSPORA.—(Retine, resin, and spora, a seed). This species is sometimes classified with *Chamaecyparis*, but as they are so different from a garden point of view, we have adhered to the old naming. So far we have not known of a plant being attacked by borers, which is

Do not buy Wistarias raised from seed.

**Prumnopitys elegans**

more than can be said of *Cupressus*. Dwarf trees of great beauty. H.M.-Mts.S. Unless otherwise priced, 2/- each.

ericoides, E.6.—A heath-like sort with compact, rounded shape. The foliage is green in summer but turns brown during the winter months.

filifera, E.8. — Drooping, thread-like green foliage.

filifera compacta, E.3.—Compact form with slender, drooping branchlets. 3/6.

leptoclada (slender branchleted), E.10. —Rather narrow, upright growth and greyish foliage.

obtusa, E.15.—Heavy, dark green foliage.

obtusa Crippsii, E.10.—The finest of all the golden Cypress where a large tree is not wanted. 3/.

obtusa nana aurea, E.6.—A very dwarf type from Japan. Very slow growing, but well worth waiting for. 4/-.

obtusa tetragona aurea, E.4.—Compact growth with golden foliage on young shoots. Dwarf and slow growing. 3/-.

pisifera aurea, E.10.—A golden foliaged variety with a somewhat narrow pyramidal habit of growth.

plumosa (plumed), E.12.—Feathery foliage and quick grower.

plumosa aurea, E.10.—A fine golden form of *plumosa*.

plumosa argentea variegata, E.10.—Silver variegated leaves.

squarrosa, E.10.—Fine silvery foliage. Mts. only.

squarrosa sulphurea, E.10.—A variety

with sulphur yellow tips when the growth is young. Mts. only.

SALISBURIA.—See Ginkgo.

SEQUIOIA.—(The native name.) The Mammoth Trees of California.

sempervirens, E.100.—Californian Redwood. A faster growing and hardier variety than *S. gigantea*, with a wider climatic range. Where conditions suit, this is a magnificent tree and a valuable timber. A.H.M.Mts.P.S. 2/6.

TAXODIUM.—(*Taxus*, yew; *oides*, like). 2/-.

distichum (in two rows), D.40.—The deciduous Cypress of Southern United States. A beautiful tree for a moist position. Suitable for any climate. The autumn colouring is a rich golden brown.

TAXUS.—(From *taxon*, a bow). The Yew. H.M.Mts. 2/6.

baccata, E.30.—A very slow growing, long lived tree.

THUYA.—(Thyon, sacrifice; the resin was used for incense). Hardy shrubs or small trees, valued for their formal shape, particularly in the dwarf types. A.B.H.M.Mts.P.S. Unless otherwise priced, 2/- each.

Lobbi, E.30.—A handsome tree from California.

occidentalis (western), E.30. — The American Arbor vitae.

occidentalis compacta aurea, E.15.—One of the most beautiful of all the Thuyas. Pyramidal in shape, with golden tipped leaves. The yellow colour varies according to climate and position and plants in full sunlight generally colour best. 2/6.

Berries are just as attractive as flowers.

- occidentalis Froebelli*, E.3.—A dwarf, rounded type, with green foliage. Suitable for tub work. 2/6.
- occidentalis*, Little Gem, E.3.—Compact, dark green form of fairly wide growth. 2/6.
- occidentalis pyramidalis*, E.15. — A dark green pyramidal form quite distinct from *T. orientalis pyramidalis*. 2/6.
- occidentalis Wareana*, E.3.—A dwarf, slow growing variety with conical habit and therefore ideal for tubs or small rockeries. 2/6.
- orientalis*, E.20.—The Chinese Arbor vitae. When grown from seed the plants vary considerably in height and bushiness. Commonly called Book Leaf Cypress.
- orientalis nana aurea*, E.6.—A dwarf, golden type. 3/6.
- orientalis pyramidalis*, E.8.—A tall, green pyramidal form. 2/6.
- orientalis semperaeurescens*, E.6.—A bright golden form of the above with a rather dwarf, rounded head. 2/6.
- recurva Rheingold*, E.3.—Dwarf and compact habit, the golden foliage tinted with bronze during the winter months. 2/6.
- THUYOPSIS.—(From Thuya and opsis, resemblance.) H.M.Mts.S.
- dolobrata nana*, E.3.—Compact form with upright branches, resembling some of the Selaginellas. 2/-.
- dolobrata variegata*.—30ft. A bushy variegated rather coarse leaved variety. 2/-.
- WELLINGTONIA.—See Sequoia.

The Rose plants I got from you in December last never even drooped their foliage when planted out.—E.T.C., South Grafton. 22/3/38.

The Roses I had last season are standing the drought splendidly although our garden water supply has failed.—Mrs. M.P., Grenfell. 15/4/38.

Nearly fifteen years ago when at West Wallsend I got some Roses from you and they are still doing very well. — F.W.G., Waratah. 20/4/38.

They were all beautiful plants, in fact the best I have ever handled, so I'm looking forward to a fine show of Roses.—Mrs. J.S., Tamworth. 2/5/38.

Two years ago when I lived at Tallimba I had a number of Roses from you. The blooms were magnificent; although a very hot, dry district in summer, the bushes were very healthy and strong.—Mrs. W.B.H., Billimari. 3/5/38.

The Roses you sent us last year have all done very well and we have had very nice blooms from them. The success which attended the planting of our last order from you has encouraged us to send for the additional Roses mentioned above.—I.G.T., Ulmarra. 4/5/38.

The attached order for more of your plants suggests of course that I am very well satisfied with the purchase I made about this time last year. The Roses have all done wonderfully well and if my present purchase is as good as my last, I shall have every reason to be satisfied.—J.W.L., Auburn. 4/5/38.

Low growers are usually slow growers.

Out Door Palms

One of the most important objects in laying out a garden is to avoid monotony of foliage and to guard against this the use of hardy palms is not only advisable but lifts any planting scheme on to a very much higher plane.

Although most palms belong to tropical climates those mentioned here are all hardy in their particular divisions and their use is strongly recommended to all planters. They possess a gracefulness of outline peculiar to themselves and are invaluable for lawn specimens.



Cocos plumosa

BRAHEA.—(Tycho Brahe; a celebrated astronomer). Also called Pritchardia or Washingtonia. A.B.M.P.R.S.

robusta.—Cotton Palm. From 2/-. The large fan shaped leaves bear curious, white threads from which it also derives its name of Cotton Palm. It is a very fast growing subject running up quickly to a tall stem and requires a large garden to set it off properly.

CHAMAEROPS.—(Chamai, dwarf; ropos, a twig. Inferring that this variety is a low twig in comparison with tropical giants.) This variety is now classed by botanists under the name of Trachycarpus.

excelsa.—Fan palm. From 2/-. Very hardy palms, specially suited for the cooler parts where they grow into magnificent specimens. They will stand several degrees of frost. Hardy everywhere.

COCOS.—(Coco, a monkey. The end of

a cocoanut is thought to resemble a monkey's head.)

plumosa (plumed).—A tall-growing graceful palm suitable for warm moist climates like B.R.S. From 2/-.

Yatay (Wine Palm).—A very beautiful variety, hardy everywhere. Stands cold well. It is a beautiful dwarf growing palm with lovely silvery green leaves. One of the best for small gardens. From 2/-.

LIVISTONA.—(After Livingston, near Edinburgh.)

chinensis.—Beautiful fan-leaved palm; native of China and Japan. This variety was previously catalogued as *Latania borbonica*. A.B.M.P.R.S. 2/-.

PHOENIX.—(The Greek name.)

canariensis.—The Canary Island Date Palm so extensively used in our streets and parks. A.B.M.P.R.S. From 2/-.

reclinata (reclining).—Referring to the curved trunk. A.B.M.P.R.S. From 2/6.

Roebelini.—An extremely graceful dwarf variety, suitable for house decoration or positions where limited space will not allow room for larger sorts. A.B.M.P.R.S. Requires shelter from frost till established. From 2/6.

sylvestris.—A.B.M.P.R.S. 2/6.

SEAFORTHIA.—(In honour of Lord Seaforth.)

elegans.—N.S.W. Bangalow Palm. 2/-. Suitable for outdoor culture in B.R.S. Now usually listed under *Archontophoenix Cunninghamii*.

We have been growing Roses for approximately ten years and your latest consignment appears to comprise the best plants we have received from any nursery in Australia.—T.A.F., Wynnum, Q'ld. 9/5/38.

I have purchased small parcels of Roses from you for the past four years and have much pleasure in informing you that I have had wonderful results from all of them. Quite a lot of the blooms have, in my opinion, been as near to perfect as it would be possible to get, especially Cathrine Kordes from which I have not had one bad flower.—K.E.B., Mayfield. 16/5/38.

The Roses arrived in perfect condition. They were beautifully healthy and should do well.—Mrs. W.B.E., Boggabri. 14/5/38.

I am indeed pleased with the condition of the plants which I consider are just splendid, well rooted, good seasoned plants.—J.B.N., Brisbane, Q'ld. 14/5/38.

I have had another good season winning five Blue Ribbons for Champion Roses and three Medals, all from your plants that I got from you some years ago.—L.V.E., East Brunswick, Vic. 17/5/38.

I received the parcel of Roses by post yesterday. They are the best plants I have ever seen and I am very pleased with them.—Mrs. M.C., Orbost, Vic. 17/7/38.

For some time now I have intended getting some of your Roses for I've seen such good results from your nursery.—Mrs. J.A.K., Shepparton, Vic. 26/7/38.

I must say that the plants were as good as any I have ever received.—G.H., Cessnock. 26/7/38.

The packing was an eyeopener, everything was in tip-top order and opened up perfectly. N.D.W., Kingaroy. 18/7/38.

Azaleas—one of the beauties of Spring.

Azaleas

The name comes from Azaleos, dry; although a reference to the original situation the plants were found in, must not be taken as a guide for their cultivation. They require similar treatment to Rhododendrons and dislike artificial manures, lime and dry soil. Like Rhododendrons they are mainly shade loving plants, and flower in winter and spring.

In order to insure correct planting the varieties are marked according to the habit of growth. The tallest should go in the back row and in time will require 6 to 8 feet spread. Medium should be planted in the middle row about 4 feet apart, while the dwarf kinds suit front positions 3 feet apart.

S.—Single; S.D.—Semi-Double; D.—Double. 4in. pots 2/- each; 5in., 2/6 each.



Azalea as a tub specimen.

- | | |
|---|--|
| A. de Vervaene, D. —Deep rose. Medium. | Charmer, S. —Bright Amaranth. Medium. |
| Alba Magna, S. —Large white. Occasionally striped. Tall. | Cocarde Orange, D. —Red. Dwarf to medium. |
| Alphonse Anderson, S. —Pink with darker throat. Tall. | Coloris Nova, S. —Bright amaranth. Medium. |
| Arlequin, S. —White, red stripes. Medium. | Comte Charles de Kerchove, S. —Deep pink shading to white, dark centre. Crimped petals. Medium. |
| Balsaminaeflora, D. —Salmon pink. Dwarf. | Comte de Chambord, S. —White with broad red stripes. Tall. |
| Baron de Rothschild, D. —Purplish violet. Dwarf. | Comte de la Torre, S. —Pink bordered white. Medium. |
| Bernhardt Andreas, D. —Deep rose. Compact. Medium. | Concinna, S. —Richer shade than Magnifica. Tall. |
| Bernhardt Andreas alba, S.D. —Pure white. Medium. | Cordon Bleu, S. —Purple. Dwarf. |
| Bouquet des Roses, D. —Pink. Dwarf. | Countess of Flanders, S. —Large clear pink, crimped. Medium. |
| Charles de Buck, D. —Cerise lake. Medium. | |

Azaleas resent lime and artificial manures.

- Dame Melanie, S.**—Soft pink margined with white, dark blotch. Medium.
- Daphne, D.**—White, faintly striped pink. Medium.
- Deutsche Perle, D.**—Pure white. Dwarf to medium.
- de Wittiana, S.**—White. Medium.
- Dr. Moore, S.D.**—Rosy cerise. Medium.
- Duc de Nassau, S.**—Deep rose. Medium.
- Empress of India, S.D.**—Rosy salmon, carmine blotch on upper petal. Medium.
- Eugene Mazel, S.**—Brick red. A shade darker than *Roi de Hollande*. Tall.
- Exquisite, S.**—Light pink with darker markings. Tall.
- Helene Thelemann, D.**—Pink. Medium.
- Indica Alba, S.**—Pure white. Tall.
- Indica macrantha, S.D.**—Pink. Late flowering. A distinct type from *Indica Alba*. Medium.
- Joseph Baumann, D.**—Rich crimson cerise. Medium.
- Konigin Cleopatra, S.**—White, striped and speckled carmine-rose. Medium.
- Konigin Cleopatra, Red Sport, S.**—Light salmon red, crimped petals. Medium.
- Lady Poltimore, S.**—White. Tall.
- Louis van Houtte, S.D.**—Rosy cerise. Medium.
- Madame A. d'Haene, S.D.**—Pink, bordered with white. Medium.
- Madame Herman Siedel, S.D.**—Pure white occasionally striped. Medium.
- Madame Iris Lefebvre, D.**—Reddish salmon. Medium.
- Madame John Haerens, S.D.**—Bright Rose. Medium.
- Magnifica, S.**—Rosy violet, large and free. Tall.
- Marquis of Lorne, S.**—Salmon red, dark blotch. Medium.
- Matushima, S.**—Salmon red shading to a white centre. A distinct low growing, late flowering type.
- Mdlle. Marie Lefebvre, S.**—White. Late flowering. Medium.
- Mortii, S.**—White. Tall.
- Murasaki Riukiu Rosea, S.**—Very early, extra fine, bright clear pink. Tall.
- Oberst von Kustzinski, S.**—Crimson. Dwarf.
- Orange Brilliant, S.**—Light scarlet. Tall.
- Pauline Mardner, S.D.**—Light rose. Medium.
- Phoebus, S.D.**—Salmon red. One of the best. Dwarf to medium.
- Phoenixium, S.**—Deeper than *Magnifica*, and in our opinion the best of this colour. Tall.
- President Oswald de Kerchove, D.**—Salmon pink, bordered white. Medium.
- President Raphael de Smit, D.**—Deep rose. Medium.
- Refulgens, S.**—Salmon red, free flowering. Tall.
- Roi de Hollande, S.**—Brick red. Tall.
- Schryderii, S.**—Large white flowers with lilac spotted centre. Tall.
- Schryveriana, D.**—Salmon rose edged white. Dwarf.
- Sigismund Rucker, D.**—Rosy pink. Medium.
- Sir Charles Napier, S.**—Salmon rose. Medium.
- Souv. de Monsieur Low, D.**—Crimson suffused violet, free flowering. Dwarf.
- Souv. de Prince Albert, S.**—Salmon rose with broad white margin. Medium.
- Splendens, S.**—Rosy salmon. Tall.
- Splendide, D.**—Rich dark rosy crimson. Medium.
- Stella, S.**—Light salmon red, purple blotch. Medium.
- Sylvie de Moore, S.D.**—Pink edged white. Medium.
- Theodorus, S.**—Brick red. Medium.
- Vervaeana, D.**—Soft pink bordered white, dark blotch. Dwarf.
- Victoria, S.**—Reddish salmon. Extra tall.
- William Selkirk, S.**—Pink edged white. Medium.

All Roses bought from you in the past two or three years are doing splendidly. My Roses are undoubtedly the best in the district.—L.F.K., Gladstone, Q'ld. 27/7/38.

All trees and plants arrived in excellent condition. I congratulate you upon the packing.—J.T., Perth, W.A. 26/7/38.

I purchased Roses from you last year and they are splendid plants. Have advised others to buy from you with confidence.—E.W.A., Leeton. 1/8/38.

Keep roots cool and moist in summer by mulching.

Kurume Azaleas

These are named after a district in Japan, and may be called the "Tom Thumb" Azaleas. They are mostly moderate growing shrubs, producing small flowers in the greatest profusion, so that the plants are frequently covered with bloom. They are specially suitable for bedding purposes, and, as a cut flower, last splendidly in water. Many of the varieties show hose in hose double form, and some very gay and dainty colours are available. We recommend these with the greatest confidence as very fine novelties. The late Prof. E. H. Wilson considered this type as the gem of all Azaleas. 4in. pots 2/- each. 5in. pots 2/6 each.

- | | |
|--|--|
| Aioi. —Almond blossom colour, semi-double. | Kirin. —Deep rose shading to silvery rose, semi-double. |
| Asagasumi. —Salmon, light centre, semi-double. | Kirishima. —Brick red like Roi de Hollande. Tall. |
| Aya Kammuri. —Rose. | Kumo No Uye. —Deep salmon pink. |
| Azuma Kagami. —Beautiful pink with light salmon toning. | Kurai No Himo. —Rosy carmine, semi-double. |
| Benifude. —Salmon. | Oino Mezame. —Rose pink. |
| Beni Giri. —Light rosy red. | Omoine. —Lavender. |
| Blood Red. —Semi-double. | Orange Red. |
| Bouquet Rose. —Rose pink, semi-double. | Osaraku. —White, suffused and margined lavender. |
| Cherry Blossom. Semi-double, soft pink deepening with age. | Otome. —Blush pink. |
| Congalo. —Deep rose. | Sakata Blush. —Pale blush pink. |
| Debutante. —Deep salmon, paling towards the centre. | Sakata Pink. —Rose pink. |
| Esmeralda. —Light pink, single. | Sakura Tsukasa. —Rosy mauve. |
| Fairy Queen. —Soft, clear pink. | Saotome. —Silvery rose. |
| Flame. —Flame red. | Shin Seikai. —Creamy white, semi-double. |
| Fudesute Yama. —Salmon red. | Shintoki No Hagasane. —Silvery rose, semi-double. |
| Hachika Tsugi. —White suffused lavender. | Shin Utena. —Pale salmon. |
| Hatsu Giri (Amoena). —Bright purple. Flowers earlier and for longer periods than other varieties. | Suetsumu. —Crimson cerise. |
| Hinodegiri. —Cerise crimson. Dwarf. | Suga No Ito. Pure pink. |
| Hinode No Taka. —Light crimson. | Suiyohi. —Blush edged salmon. |
| Hoo. —Pink with deeper splashes. | Takasago. —Pale pink, the colour of apple blossoms. |
| Irohayama. —White margined with pale lavender. | Tancho. —Pale blush pink, semi-double. |
| Kasane Kagaribi. —Salmon red. | Ukamuse. —Red with a suggestion of vieux rose. |
| Katsura No Hana. —Vieux rose. | Waka Kayede. —Bright cerise crimson. Tall. |
| Kimagayo. —Soft rose. | Xmas Cheer. —Light carmine red, semi-double. |
| Kinjo-no-tama. —Salmon, semi-double. | Yayehiryu. —Bright scarlet, semi-double. |

The other Roses sent previously are blooming and they are really beautiful. I purchased a few more from another nursery when ordering trees. They do not compare with your plants, just like slips. —F.E.D., Muttaborra, Q'ld.

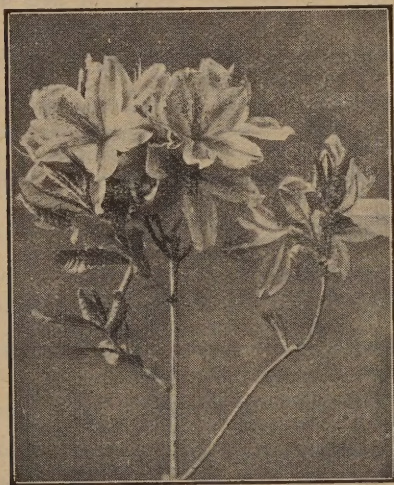
I was very pleased with the Roses (50). They were better than any I have ever received from other nurseries.—Mrs. W.G.K., Harden. 21/7/38.

The Kurume Azaleas make good hedges.

Azalea Mollis

The ordinary evergreen Azaleas give a wonderful range of colour from white, through pinks to deep reds. In the Mollis and Mollis hybrids a further range of colour is provided. These comprise a number of shades from yellow and salmon to orange-red, pink, and red tones. Although not evergreen, the plants are most effective in early spring when covered with their sweetly scented flowers which in an established plant completely cover the bush. The plants require the same treatment regarding manuring and soil as other Azaleas and may be grown in partial shade if desired. Suitable for H.M.Mts. and selected positions in S.

7/6 each.



Azalea Mollis.

MOLLIS.

Comte de Papadoli.—Red.
 Consul Ceresole.—Red.
 Hugo Hardijzer.—Red.
 J. C. van Tol.—Red.
 M. Koster.—Carmine.
 William III.—Claret.

MOLLIS X SINENSIS.

Anthony Koster.—Deep yellow.
 Dr. Reichenbach.—Salmon buff.
 Emile Liebig.—Salmon shaded.
 F. van der Bomm. Salmon.
 Hortulanus Witte.—Golden salmon.
 Hugo Koster.—Salmon red.
 Mrs. A. E. Endtz.—Deep yellow.
 Nic. Beets.—Orange yellow.
 T. J. Siedel.—Salmon orange.

Ghent Azaleas

Another type of deciduous Azaleas. These are smaller in growth and the flowers smaller than Mollis, but are usually of colours which are not obtainable in the other deciduous types. 7/6 each.

Admiral de Ruyter.—Dark red.
 Beaute Celeste.—Rose.
 Bouquet de Flore.—Salmon pink.
 Coccinea speciosa.—Orange red.
 Gloria Mundi.—Vermilion.

Nancy Waterer.—Bright yellow.
 Narcissiflora.—Sulphur yellow, double.
 Pallas.—Red yellow.
 Unique.—Deep yellow.

I gave one of your books to some friends from Melbourne who are now living at Northmead. They think it is wonderful and rightly too. Your catalogue has taught me how to prune and how to have a lovely garden, combined of course with the splendid Rose trees you have supplied me with, nearly 200 now and never a failure.—Mrs. M.F.B., Rooty Hill. 7/8/38.

I have always found my Rose plants from your nurseries most satisfactory.—Mrs. R.R.G., Launceston, Tas. 23/7/38.

Deciduous Azaleas provide yellow and orange shades.

Bouvardias

A beautiful class of plants, one of the most charming perennials, flowering all through the summer, almost to the middle of winter. The young plants should be protected from the frost, but when once established, are rarely affected. Water and well mulch during hot summer months and cut back in the early spring. B. & S. and, if sheltered from frost, in A.M.P. Plant in December.

Alfred Neuner.—Double; petals waxy white.

Beauty of Brisbane.—Pure white, robust habit.



BOUVARDIAS.

1/- each; 10/- per dozen.

Bocchii.—Bright pink, white throat; very fine.

Dazzler.—Light scarlet.

Duchess of York.—Dainty blush pink.

Enid Oliver.—A distinct variety of a pale pink shade; the individual flowers are formed by six or even more petals; strong grower.

Ethel Kerslake.—Flowers large, pure white.

Federal Queen.—A cross between President Cleveland and King of Scarlets. Vivid red.

Flavescens Improved.—Large single yellow.

Hogarthii Fl. Pl.—Dark scarlet, double

Humboldtii Corymbiflora.—Imp., snow white, large. Fragrant perfume.

King of Scarlets.—Immense blooms of deep scarlet. Freely produced.

Mabel Porter.—Dark crimson, large.

Miss Ida Cheeseman.—A very distinct variety, with large flowers of a delicate pink colour, the tube and reverse of petals being a deeper shade.

Mrs. McCulloch.—Immense trusses of reddish salmon flowers.

President Cleveland.—Brilliant scarlet.

President Garfield.—Double pale pink.

Priory Beauty.—Pale rose; fine; large trusses.

Your stuff arrived in magnificent condition and we have only once before in all our years of nursery business seen stuff packed and grown like yours. Would it be too much to ask you to let us have another copy of your catalogue?—D.A.E. & Co., Pietermaritzburg, South Africa. 10/8/38.

We are very pleased with the Roses just received. They were in excellent condition and lovely sturdy plants.—J.R.R., Lockyer, Qld. 8/8/38.

You can look forward to further orders in 1939 as the quality of your plants is outstanding and this has been well advertised amongst the Rosarists here.—C.L., Townsville. 23/8/38.

Avoid failure. Plant Bouvardias in December.

Ericas (The Heath)

2/- each.

Ericas are a very pretty class of plants and very free-flowering. Anyone possessing a small collection may have flowers throughout the entire year; in fact, some of the varieties are scarcely ever out of bloom.

The most suitable soil for Heaths is sandy peat, but they will do very well in any ordinary sandy ground; when the soil is naturally heavy, a mixture of about one-half or more of river sand will grow Heaths very well, but no manure of any kind should be used unless it is thoroughly decomposed, and then it should only be applied as a top-dressing or mulching during summer. On no account should lime be used near the plants. They must be kept well watered and not disturbed by digging. In the Sydney climate it is recommended to place a drain pipe sunk in the ground alongside each plant and water down the pipe. This ensures the necessary moisture near the roots. H.M.Mt.S.

Arborea.—Small white fragrant flowers. Tall growing.

Autumnalis.—Deep rose, small bell flowers.

baccans.—Pink, large bells.

Bowieana.—Pure white, tubular flowers, silvery foliage.

Carnea. King George.—Carmine.

Charsleyana.—Pale pink.

Cruenta.—Orange red, long spiked blooms.

Darleyensis.—Rich rosy pink.

grandinosa.—White, bell shaped flowers. Very fine.

Hentyana.—Delicate pink, base of tube white.

hybrida.—Red.

Intermedia.—Pure white.

Jubilee.—Deep rose pink.

Linnaeoides.—Pink.

mammosa.—Rosy crimson. Long tubes.

Melanthera.—Lavender purple with deep eye.

multiflora.—Masses of tiny mauve-pink bells. Very decorative.

regerminans.—Tiny silvery-mauve bells in great profusion.

vulgaris.—The Purple Scotch Heather.

vulgaris alba.—White Heather of Scotland.

vulgaris Allportii.—Deep crimson.

Webbleyana.—Pink.

Webbleyana alba. White.

Wilmoreaana.—Pink and white.

Menziesia (Irish Heath)

MENZIESIA (After A. Menzies).—Irish Heath. Summer and Autumn.

polifolia, E.2.—Drooping bell shaped purple flowers belonging to the

Erica family and requiring the same cultivation. H.M.Mts. 2/-.

polifolia alba, E.2.—A white flowered form of the above. 2/-.

The Roses, etc., arrived safely and in perfect condition. They were one and all beautiful plants.—Miss J.M.H., Charters Towers, Q'ld. 18/7/38.

Our trees and plants arrived in excellent condition. Your packing is exceptional. All have been planted and I shall be surprised if we lose any.—Mrs. L.W., Walcha. 1/9/38.

Many thanks for the shrubs which arrived on Saturday afternoon. The packing was marvellous. They might have just been taken out of the ground for they were so fresh and damp.—Mrs. G.W., Alice Springs, S.A. 22/8/38.

Never allow Heaths to get dry at the roots.

Fuchsias

These flowering shrubs are very popular, both for bush house and garden. They do best in partial shade, and should be sheltered from frost and strong wind. 1/- each.



Doubles.

- Ballet Girl.**—Sepals scarlet. Pure white corolla. Semi-double.
- Countess of Hopetoun.**—Syn. with White Jubilee.
- De Cherville.**—Sepals red, corolla purple.
- Dollar Princess.**—Tube and sepals crimson. Corolla purple.
- Edward de Perrodit.**—Red sepals, plum corolla striped red.
- Engelmanni.**—Pale pink, red veins.
- Enfant Prodigy.**—Small flowers, in quite large clusters. Red sepals, plum corolla.
- Jubilee.**—Crimson sepals; rosy mauve corolla.
- Molesworth.**—Red sepals, large white corolla. One of the freest blooming white varieties.
- Mrs. E. G. Hill.**—Red sepals, white corolla.
- Mrs. Gyder-Brown.**—Red sepals, plum corolla.
- Phenomenal.**—Red sepals, corolla azure violet flaked red.
- Professor Rontgen.**—Red sepals, corolla plum splashed pink.
- Victor Hugo.**—Large red sepals, corolla violet purple, streaked red

Single.

- Beauty of Exeter.**—Bright pink.
- Crinoline.**—Deep rose, spreading petals.
- Dainty Lady.**—Sepals deep carmine red, white corolla.
- Julius.**—Bright red sepals. Rosy lilac corolla.

Pink Pearl.—Sepals and corolla bright pink.

Rose of Castile.—White sepals. Violet corolla.

Rose of Denmark.—Sepals bluish pink, corolla, bright pink, very dainty.

R. U. Nicholls.—White sepals, red corolla.

HYBRIDS AND SPECIES.

Arborea.—Clusters of rosy purple flowers. Makes a tall shrub.

Carter's Meteor.—Distinctive foliage, green, yellow and crimson.

Coralie.—Long tubes, coral.

Corymbiflora.—Long tubular red flowers produced in large corymbs.

Corymbiflora alba.—Similar to the above. White tube and rosy sepals.

Crimson Bedder.—Edges of leaves and young growths bright red. Rather trailing habit.

Earl of Beaconsfield.—Sepals light rosy carmine. Corolla deeper in colour.

Gartenmeister Bonstedt.—Crimson flowers; foliage bronze green.

Gracilis.—Flowers small but profuse. Crimson.

Gracilis rubens.—Small leaves flushed and edged with pink.

Gracilis variegata.—Green leaves margined white.

Mary.—Crimson.

Souv. de Henry Henkel.—Long tubular pink flowers produced in clusters.

Tom Thumb.—A dense growing bush with small leaves and flowers which have bright crimson sepals and dark purple corolla. Very dwarf.



Phlox, when translated, means "flame."

Paeonia Officinalis

HERBACEOUS PAEONY.

These cool climate favourites require little recommendation where they are known, but we consider them well worth a trial in the hill districts around Sydney, where they can be given a fairly cool position in partial shade and left undisturbed for a number of years. They die down to the roots each winter, shooting again in the spring, and are thus different from the tree Paeony. 2/6 each, 27/- dozen.

- | | |
|---|---|
| Albert Crousse.—Soft pink flecked carmine. | Koningin Wilhelmina.—Rose pink. |
| Bunker Hill.—Tyrian rose. | Lord Kitchener.—Brilliant red. |
| Charlemagne.—Lilac white. | Madame Jules Dessert. — Pure white, flushed pink. |
| Claire Dubois.—Clear satin pink. | Marie Crousse.—Salmon pink. |
| Clemenceau.—Carmine. | Princess Juliana.—Rose pink. |
| Denis Debatenes.—Purplish rose. | Sarah Bernhardt.—Rose pink. |
| Festiva Maxima.—Double snow white. | Souv. de Louis Bigot.—Bengal pink. |
| Germaine Bigot.—Large, shining, fleshy red. | Venus.—Shell pink. |
| | Victor Hugo.—Carmine red. |

Perennial Phlox

No class of plants produce a finer display of bloom than well grown Phlox. The flowers range from pure white to dark crimson-salmon and purple in many shades. They do best on an East or South border in deep rich soil, kept well watered in summer. They should not be disturbed after planting, as they do best when established a year or two. Unless otherwise priced, 9d. each.

- | | |
|--|--|
| Commander in Chief.—Crimson red with darker eye, brilliant colour. | Mrs. H. J. Jones.—Deep mauve with light zone surrounding a carmine eye. |
| Etna.—Deep coral red, maroon eye. | Mrs. Noorderwier.—Fine rosy salmon with white eye. Very effective. Tall. |
| Evangeline.—Clear rose pink with dark eye; tall. | Newbird.—Rosy crimson with crimson eye. |
| Geo. A. Strohlein.—Crimson red. | Paladin.—Large salmon-rose flowers. 1/6. |
| Giroflee.—Large mauve flowers. 1/6. | Reichsgraf Von Hockberg.—Brilliant amaranth. |
| Gruppenkonigen.—Satin rose with dark eye; tall. | Rheinlander.—Salmon pink with cherry red eye. |
| H. Hirth.—Clear rosy pink, rosy scarlet eye. | Saladin.—Orange scarlet. 1/6. |
| Iris.—Bluish violet with deeper eye. | Selma.—Pink with cherry-red eye. |
| Lord French.—Carmine red, large flowers and truss. 1/6. | Splendour.—Rose pink with deeper eye. Enormous truss. |
| Lottie Kohler.—White with rosy carmine eye. Very pretty. | Sweetheart.—Salmon with red eye. 1/6. |
| Marie S. Jacob.—Pale lilac, with white eye. | Thor.—Very bright salmon red with carmine centre. |
| Mia Ruys.—Pure spotless white, large flower. Dwarf. | W. Watson.—Pink with dark eye. |
| Mrs. Ada Ellis.—Rosy red. Semi-dwarf. | W. Kesselring.—Large dark violet with white eye. |
| Mrs. E. Pritchard.—Clear rosy mauve, large flower and truss; tall. | |

The Polyantha Roses you forwarded are growing beautifully and have leaves already. My rose garden is looking marvellous, thanks to your good quality plants.—Mrs. M.B., Townsville, Q'ld. 13/9/38.

The new Rhododendrons are better.

Rhododendrons

The name comes from Rhodon, a rose; and dendron, a tree; and where suitable conditions exist they are the elite of the spring flowering shrubs. They are primarily mountain or cool climate plants, and where these conditions are not naturally available, they should be provided by planting on the southern side of a wall or similar protection. A sandy loam is best, while lime and dryness at the roots must be avoided at all costs. After flowering, the plants should be heavily mulched with well decayed leaves or animal manure, to ensure cool and moist conditions for the roots during the summer months. The correct pronunciation of the first syllable is Rod, and not Road, as commonly used. One authority cleverly writes "if you spare the rod you spoil the word." H.M.Mts. and in select positions in S. Spring.

Some few years ago considerable work was done by plant collectors in China and neighbouring countries. Among their finds were a large number of distinct species of Rhododendrons and these were immediately turned to account by hybridists. The resulting crosses produced many fine kinds which were quite an advance on the old hybrids. The following sorts offer a splendid selection and we recommend them with every confidence, 8/6 each:—

Alice.—Rosy pink.
Armistice Day.—Brilliant orange red.
Bagshot Ruby.—Bright ruby red.
Britannia.—Scarlet crimson, large truss.
C. B. van Nes.—Dark waxy scarlet.
Corry Koster.—Fine pink, heavily spotted crimson.
Countess of Athlone.—Mauve.
Doncaster.—Deep red.

Hugh Koster.—Bright crimson.
Langley Park.—Brilliant, deep red.
Madame de Bruin.—Cerule red.
Pink Pearl.—Clear pink, early.
Prof. Hugo de Vries.—Deep pink.
Strategist.—Pink.
Unknown Warrior.—Bright red.
Van Nes Sensation.—Pale lilac, white centre.

We can also supply a collection of the older types, including the following, from 6/- each:—

Alarm.—Red, white centre.
Black Prince.—Crimson red.
Broughtonianum.—Rosy crimson.
Beauty of Sussex.—Light heliotrope.
Concessum.—Bright rose.
Congestum roseum.—Light rose, spotted.
Countess of Haddington.—White, flushed rose.
Duchess of Edinburgh.—Pink.
Elfrida.—Pale rose pink.
Elegans.—Rose.
Erectum.—Bright crimson.
Fastuosum.—Double mauve.
Florence.—Pink.
John Waterer.—Carmine.

Joseph Whitworth.—Dark purple lake.
Lady Grenville.—Deep purple.
Madame Masson.—White.
Mary Blane.—Crimson scarlet.
Michel Waterer.—Bright crimson.
Mrs. R. S. Holford.—Rosy salmon.
Nosegay.—Deep rosy pink.
R. W. Elliott.—Clear rose.
Sappho.—White, dark throat.
Sidney Herbert.—Lavender.
Sir Robert Peel.—Crimson.
Vesuvius.—Crimson.
Viscount Powerscourt.—Red, deeply spotted.
White Pearl.—Blush, changing to white.

Violets

Admiral Avellan.—Rich purple, dwarf, free flowering. 3d each.
Ascanius.—Purple. Long stems. 3d. each.
Count Brazza.—Large double white. 6d. each.
King of the Doubles.—Blue. 6d. each.

Princess Mary.—Large, deep purple. Strong grower. 6d. each.
Princess of Wales.—Rich dark blue. Recommended. 3d. each.
Rosine.—Single. Bright rose pink. Vigorous. 3d. each.

Water Lilies

These beautiful aquatics are quite the fashion and we are preparing large stocks for September delivery which is the best planting time. Where ponds are not already provided much may be done by sinking half a 40-gallon petrol drum to soil level. In the bottom of the drum there should be 6 to 8 inches of rich

Nymphaea gigantea requires a warm, frostless climate.



Water Lily Lake, Sydney Botanic Gardens.

sweet potting soil. After planting the lilies in this, three inches of clean sand should be added as a top layer and the drum then filled with water. Fish may be introduced to keep down mosquitoes, while the soil should be renewed every two years at least.

Those varieties marked "A" require the water at least 2ft. deep, and when fully grown will cover an area of 6ft., "B" water 1ft. 6in. deep to cover 4ft., and "C" 1ft. deep to cover 1ft. 6in. to 2ft.

Arc en Ciel, A.—Light green foliage and flowers rosy red, with long, narrow petals. 5/- each.

Arethusa, A.—Rich, rose-crimson, cup shaped flowers and deep green foliage. 5/- each.

Atropurpurea, A.—Dark crimson flowers, with golden yellow anthers. 7/6 each.

Comanche, B.—Centre light coppery red, outer petals pale yellow flushed copper. 5/- each.

Escarboucle, A. & B.—Bright crimson flowers, with conspicuous crimson stained anthers. 7/6 each.

Harrisiana, A. & B.—Flowers bright rosy red, outer petals paler. 5/- each.

Leydeckeri fulgens, C.—Brilliant crimson flowers and attractive olive green foliage flecked reddish brown. 7/6 each.

Luciana, C.—Bright pink, star shaped flowers, paler on outer petals. 5/- each.

Lusitania, A.—Deep rose, paler on outside of petals, and deep reddish brown stamens. 5/- each.

Marliacea albidia, A.—Large, snow white flowers and dark, olive green foliage. 3/6 each.

Marliacea chromatella, A.—Large, soft yellow flowers and foliage dark green mottled reddish brown. 3/6 each.

Odorata rosea, B.—Pale flesh pink, fading to white flowers. 3/6 each.

Odorata sulphurea, B.—Bright yellow flowers, and dark, olive green foliage spotted bronze. 5/- each.

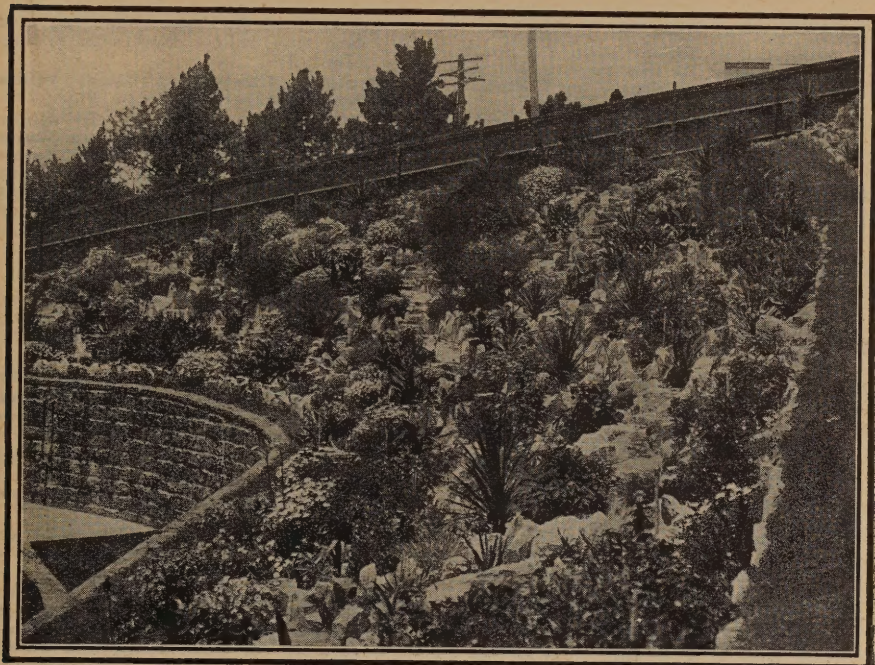
Stellata, C.—Flowers light blue, foliage light green faintly spotted bronze. This variety dies down each winter. 5/- each.

Suavissima, B.—Rich rose pink flowers and deep olive green foliage. 4/- each.

Sultan, A.—Flowers rosy maroon, outer petals paler. 5/- each.

Vesuve, B.—Brilliant red flowers, with bright red stamens. Very free flowering. 7/6 each.

Our Service Dept. will advise you on your gardening problems.



An Attractive Rock Garden, Rose Bay, Sydney.

Rock gardens are particularly suitable for steep banks where mowing is difficult. Out of the way corners and unsightly places may be made most attractive by this form of garden craft.

Herbaceous, Perennial and Rockery Plants

By way of explanation it should be noted that the names indicated in this heading are definite divisions or classes in the plant world. They are not "annuals" which flower and die in the one year, nor are they "biennials" which make their main growth the first season and produce their blooms and seed in the second before expiring. Taking them in order, the "Herbaceous" section is really one of plants having perennial roots and annual stems. Clients are asked to notice this fact particularly as frequently when a pot is received with no easily visible plant a hasty conclusion is formed quite overlooking the fact that the hidden crowns will produce vigorous shoots each season, which will die to the ground in the winter. Typical plants of this nature

are Michaelmas Daisies or Anemone Japonica.

The "Perennial" class still belongs to the Herb Section, but though the stems do not necessarily die each year, they never make a woody growth which would justify their inclusion amongst the "shrubs."

"Rockery" plants embrace several types, including many of the "Succulents," but the main qualification is suitability for Rock Garden culture. This comprises habit of growth and in many cases suitability to hot dry conditions found in such positions on the one hand, and a different list of those which thrive under extreme moisture.

If full particulars are forwarded with a statement of local conditions, special recommendations for gardens of this nature will be provided.

The herbaceous plants which die down to the roots (or bulbs) each winter are as follows:—Alstromeria, Anemone, Aster, Astilbe, Boltonia, Erigeron,

Helenium, Helianthus, Paeony, Physostegia, Platycodon, Polygonatum, Rudbeckia, Solidago, Stokesia, Thalictrum.

Turn waste places into Rock Gardens.

ACANTHUS.—(Akantha, a spine).

mollis.—Bold foliage plant for border. The leaves of this variety are said to have given rise to the Corinthian style of architecture. 1/-.
ACHILLEA.—(Achilles, pupil of Chiron, first used it in medicine). Milfoil. Low growing herbs producing flowers very suitable for cutting.

Cerise Queen.—Flat heads of cerise flowers. Strong grower. Summer, 2ft. 1/-.
ptarmica, fl. pl.—The Pearl. Double white. Summer. 2ft. 1/-.
tomentosa.—Greyish foliage and heads of bright yellow flowers. Spring, 8in. 1/-.
ADENOPHORA.—(From aden, a gland, and phoreo, to bear.) 2ft. 1/6.

verticillata.—Purple-blue, Campanula-like flowers and dark green foliage. May be grown in sun or shade.
AETHIONEMA.—(Aitho, to scorch, and nema, a filament, in reference to a burnt appearance in the stamens).
warleyensis.—Neat bushes of bluish-green foliage, covered in spring with heads of rosy flowers. 6in. 1/6.

AGAPANTHUS.—(From agape, love; anthos, flower). African Lily. 3ft.
umbellatus.—Blue. 1/-.
umbellatus alba.—White. 1/-.
 Hardy plants which give quantities of flowers in mid-summer. They revel in a moist situation, but can be grown anywhere in the garden.

AGATHEA.—(From agathos, excellent; referring to the beauty of the flowers).
coelestis.—A dwarf shrub bearing blue flowers with yellow centre. Cut back after flowering to promote new growth. 1/-.
AJUGA.—(A, not, and zugon, a yoke; the calyx being one leaved). 9in.

metallica.—Large bronzy red leaves and spikes of blue Salvia-like flowers. Very effective. Partial shade. Summer. 1/-.
reptans multicolor.—Bronze foliage, marbled pink and cream, and blue flowers. Summer. 1/-.
ALONSOA.—(After Z. Alonso.) Attractive dwarf perennial suitable for rockeries or low borders.

gracilis.—Scarlet. Compact growth. 9in. 1/6.
ALSTROMERIA.—(In honour of Baron Alstromer, a Swedish botanist.) Peruvian Lily. 1/- each.
aurantiaca.—Dark orange. 2ft.
psittacina.—Green and red. 2ft.
tricolor.—Green and red striped. 2ft.
violacea.—Purple red with green splashes. 1ft.
ALYSSUM.—(A, not, and lyssa, rage. The plant was supposed to allay anger).

rostratum.—A dense bush covered with tiny yellow flowers in Spring. 12in. 1/-.
saxatile.—Clusters of bright yellow flowers in early Spring. 9in. 1/6.

ANEMONE.—(From anemos, the wind.) Japanese Windflower. These plants do best in shade and are all forms of the Japanese Anemone often called in common with other plants "Japonica." Highly recommended for autumn display. 2 to 3ft. 1/- each.

elegantissima.—Satin pink, double.

Huopenhensis.—Carmine.

Kriemhilde.—Rose, double.

Lorely.—Lilac rose, semi-double.

Richard Ahrends.—Rose.

Whirlwind.—Large white, semi-double.

ANIGOZANTHOS.—(Anoigo, to expand, and anthos, a flower; describing the branching expansion of the flower stalk). 3ft.

Manglesii.—The well-known West Australian Kangaroo Paw. Red and green. Spring. 1/6.

ANTHERICUM.—(From anthos, a flower, and kerbos, a hedge; in reference to the tall flower stems.)

alba variegatum.—A band of white through the centre of the leaf. Showy variegated foliage plants suitable for bush-house and shady rockeries. 1/-.
ARABIS.—(Arabia, probably in reference to the dry positions where many of the species grow). 9in.



Alstromeria.

Japanese Anemones are recommended.

- Alpina.**—Low spreading plants covered with white flowers in Spring. 1/-.
- ARENARIA.**—(Arena, sand; a reference to the sandy soil in which the plant grows). 1in.
- balearica.**—A tiny moss-like plant for covering damp stones in shade. White flowers. 1/-.
- ARISTEA.**—(Arista, a point; drawing attention to the rigid points of the leaves). Iris-like plants with heads of lovely blue flowers. Spring.
- cyanea.**—9in. 1/-.
- ARMERIA.**—(The Latin name for the Sweet William). Thrift. Tufted plants with round heads of pink flowers on erect stems. Spring.
- gigantea.**—2ft. 1/6.
- Isobel Burdett.**—18in. 1/6.
- Vindictive.**—6in. 1/-.
- ARTEMISIA.**—(Artemis, one of the names of Diana).
- gnaphalioides.**—Ghost Bush. Grey foliage and silver white flowers in large heads which keep for months when cut. 1/6.
- lactiflora.**—Tall spikes of small creamy white flowers suitable for cutting. Summer. 1/6.
- ASTER, Perennial.**—(From aster, a star). Michaelmas Daisies. 2 to 3 feet. Hardy herbaceous plants flowering in Summer. 1/- each.
- Acme.**—Very large, pale lavender
- Blue Gem.**—Large semi-double flowers. Fine clear colour.
- Cordifolius Diana.**—Pretty erect habit, each stem covered with pale lavender flowers.
- Countess of Dudley.**—Clear pink. Dwarf.
- Daphne.**—Mauve pink. Dwarf.
- Herman Lons.**—Large, lavender blue.
- Lady H. Maddocks.**—Lavender. Dwarf.
- Little Boy Blue.**—Semi-double, bright blue flowers. Very dwarf.
- Maggie Perry.**—Large, soft mauve.
- Maid of Athens.**—Large, mauve pink. A very fine variety.
- Marjorie.**—Rose pink. Dwarf.
- Mons.**—Large, deep mauve pink.
- October Dawn.**—Bright lilac and mauve.
- Perry's Blue.**—One of the best of the blues. Very large heads of flower.
- Royal Blue.**—Large rich purple blue flowers, with golden yellow disc.
- Silver Spray.**—Small white flowers.
- St. Egwin.**—Clear pink
- Viminalis.**—White, an improvement on microphylla; splendid for cutting.
- White Climax.**—Best of the whites.
- ASTILBE.**—(From a, not; and stilbe, brightness.) Goat's Beard. Hardy, moisture loving plants, bearing upright plumes of flowers very like Tamarix. Summer. 2ft. 2/-.
- Fanal.**—Dark foliage. Best red.
- Gloria purpurea.**—Very dark pink.
- Granat.**—Deep carmine red.
- King Albert.**—Pure white growth to 6ft.
- Kriemhilde.**—Large salmon flowers.
- Mars.**—Brilliant dark leaves, red flowers.
- Rheinland.**—Clear carmine pink.
- AUBRIETIA.**—(Named after M. Aubriet.) Effective rockery plants for a cool climate or shady position. They flower in the early spring in dense masses. 6in. 1/- each.
- Bridesmaid.**—Mauve pink fading to pink.
- Crimson King.**—Rich purple flushed crimson.
- Mrs. Lloyd Edwards.**—Brilliant purple.
- rosea splendens.**—Soft pink.
- Souv. de W. Ingram.**—Rosy pink changing to pale blue.
- AUDIBERTIA.**—(Named after M. Audibert, a noted nurseryman). 3ft.
- incana.**—A Salvia-like bush producing blue flowers in late Autumn. 1/-.
- BILLBERGIA.**—(Billberg, a Swedish Botanist).
- nutans.**—Rockery plants, with peculiar coloured, yellowish, rosy blue flowers in spring. 1/-.
- BOLTONIA.**—(Named after J. B. Bolton, an English Professor of Botany). 5ft.
- glastifolia.**—White. 6d.
- rosea.** Pink. 1/-.



Aster Mons

Do not place shade-loving plants in hot situations.

Herbaceous plants bearing large heads of flowers like Michaelmas Daisies. Summer.

BRAVOA.—(Named after Bravo, a Mexican botanist). 18in.

geminiflora.—Pale salmon tubular flowers, deepening to reddish salmon. Summer. 1/6.

CALLA.—(From kalos, beautiful). Arum Lily.

ethiopica.—White Arum Lily. 1/-.

CAMPANULA.—(From campana, a bell). Bell flower. Low growing plants, requiring a shady, moist position. Unless otherwise priced, 1/-.

Boule de Nieve.—Double white. 36in. 1/6.

chrystocalyx.—Deep blue. Tall. 18in. 1/6.

coronata.—Large, double bright blue. Tall. 24in. 2/-.

garganica.—Blue. 6in.

grandis.—Large blue. Tall stems. 24in. 2/-.

striata.—Pale blue starry flowers. 9in. 2/-.

muralis.—Light blue. 9in. 2/-.

persicifolia alba.—White. 36in.

pulla.—Purple. 3in.

pulloides.—Large purple. 4in.

pusilla.—Blue. 12in.

pusilla alba.—White. 6in.

pusilla Miss Willmott.—Pale blue, 6in.

rotundifolia.—English Harebell. 12in.

CENTRANTHUS.—(Kenton, a spur, and anthos, a flower; referring to a spur-like process at the base of the flower). 3ft.

ruber.—An easily grown bushy plant nearly always in bloom. Bright red. 1/-.

CERASTIUM.—(From keras, a horn; from the form of the seed vessel).

tomentosum.—A trailing plant with silvery foliage and white flowers produced in spring and summer. Suitable for sunny rockeries. 1/-.

CHIERANTHUS.—(Chier, a hand, and anthos, a flower; in reference to the custom of carrying the wallflower in the hand for a nosegay). 1ft.

Allioni.—A dwarf orange Wallflower. Spring. 1/-.

CHRYSANthemum.—(From chrysos, gold; anthos, a flower). 3ft.

Chiffon.—Large white flowers with frilled petals. 6d.

Mayfield Giant.—White blooms 3 inches across, with a double row of petals and large yellow centre. 6d.

Snowstorm.—6d.

These are three of the Shasta Daisies flowering in spring and summer which are classed under *Chrysanthemum leucanthemum*.

CINERARIA.—(From cineres, ashes; in reference to the grey down covering the surfaces of the leaves).

maritima.—Yellow.

Used primarily for the silvery foliage which may be used for bordering or as a contrast for other colours. Dry, sunny position. From boxes, 6d. each.

CLIVEA.—(Named after the Duchess of Northumberland, a member of the Clive family). 2ft.

miniata.—Red and orange flowers somewhat resembling *Amaryllis*, but with larger clusters of blooms. Spring. B.R.S. 2/-.

COMMELINA.—(Named after J. and G. Commelin, Dutch Botanists). Spiderwort.

sellowiana.—Blue flowers produced over a long period, dwarf spreading habit, and suitable for dry sunny positions. Recommended. 1/-.

CONVOLVULUS.—(Convolvo, to entwine; which describes the twining habit of some species). 1ft.

cneorum.—A silvery leaved sub-shrub with pink buds opening to white flowers. Spring. 1/-.

mauritanicus.—A trailing rock plant with masses of blue flowers produced for months. 1/-.

COREOPSIS.—(Koris, a bug, and ops, like; a good description of the appearance of the seed).

grandiflora. Perry's variety.—Semi-double form of the well-known yellow perennial. Spring. 1/-.

COTULA.—

Haastii.—Prostrate plant with feathery, light green leaves. Suitable for crazy paving. 2in. 1/-.

CRUCIANELLA.—(From the diminutive of crux, a cross; referring to the way the leaves are arranged). 9in.

stylosa.—A low growing rock plant with pink flowers. Summer. 1/-.

DIANTHUS.—(From dios, divine, and anthos a flower). Pinks.

Adela.—Rose, with red eye, semi-double, fringed. Strong grower. 1/-.

alpinus.—Very dwarf with large rosy purple flowers. 3in. 1/-.

Amos.—Double pink with dark eye. One of the best. 1/-.

Beth.—Double rose pink. 1/-.

Brightness.—Single rosy red, dark eye. Dwarf and free flowering. 1/-.

cruentus.—Deep crimson flowers on long stalks. Very free flowering. 1/6.

deltoides. *Pride of Rockmore.*—Small crimson flowers with darker eye. Dark foliage and creeping habit. 1/-.

Ethel.—Fringed deep pink. Single. 1/-.

Ericas must not suffer from dryness.

- Jane Manning.—Deep red, double. 1/6.
- Mrs. E. Prichard.—Crimson, dark eye, double. 1/-..
- Pinkie. — Pale pink, semi-double, fringed. 1/-..
- Squarrosus.—Small tufts with white fringed flowers on 12in. stems. 1/-..
- Sternbergii.—Tufted grower with small pink, star shaped flowers. 12in. 1/-..
- DIASCIA.—(Diasco, to adorn; on account of pretty flowers.) 15in.
- Barberae.—A unique, salmon pink, flowering rock plant resembling *Nemesia* and blooming for many months. 1/-..
- DICENTRA.—(From dis, twice; and kentron, a spur; in allusion to the double spurred flowers.) Included in this family is the plant commonly known as Bleeding Heart, often wrongly written as *Diclytra* or *Dicylra*. Spring.
- formosum.—Bright red. 12in. 2/-..
- spectabilis.—The pink and white Bleeding Heart. 18in. 2/6.
- DIELYTRA.—See *Dicentra*.
- ECHIUM.—(From echis, a viper; seeds resembling a viper's head).
- candicans.—Deep blue, slightly shaded pink. Summer. 3ft. 1/6.
- FARFUGIUM.—
- grande.—Large, dark green, peltated leaves, with blotches of creamy-yellow. 12in. 1/6.
- FELICIA.—(Felix, happy).
- petiolata.—A semi-prostrate bush covered with pink flowers in early Spring. 9in. 1/-..
- FUCHSIA.—
- procumbens.—A low growing creeper, suitable for shady rockeries or bushhouse work; yellow and green flowers in spring, followed by red berries. 1/6.
- GAZANIA.—(From gaza, richness; in reference to the large gaudy flowers).
- Sorts. From 4d. each; 3/- per doz. Useful rock plants.
- GERANIUM.—(Gernaos, a crane; there is a beak-like torus, or projection, beyond the seeds). Spring.
- lancastriense.—Trailing habit. Flowers pink, with deeper veinings. 9in. 1/-..
- sanguineum.—Similar to above, with rosy purple flowers. 9in. 1/-..
- sanguineum compacta.—A compact, rosy purple form. 1/6.
- GEUM.—(From geyo, to stimulate). Some of the varieties were considered as valuable as Peruvian bark.
- Dolly North.—Chinese orange flowers, which are borne in great profusion for most of the year. 6d.
- GYPSOPHILA.—(Gypsos, chalk, and phileo, to love; a valuable suggestion as to the soil most suitable for them).
- paniculata.—Sprays of dainty white flowers, very suitable for cutting. Summer. 2ft. 1/-..
- repens rosea.—A prostrate rock plant with sprays of soft pink flowers. Summer. 6in. 1/-..
- HEERIA.—(In honour of Oswald Heer).
- elegans.—A trailing plant suitable for rockeries or hanging baskets; purple flowers are freely produced. Summer. 1/-..
- HELENIUM.—(Named after the beautiful Helen, the cause of the Trojan war). Sneezewort.
- autumnale rubrum.—Crimson brown. 4ft. 6d.
- Crimson Beauty.—Brownish crimson and orange. 2ft. 6d.
- July Sun.—Clear yellow flowers, with a darker centre and dark veinings. 1/-..
- Madame Canivet.—Large, pure golden yellow flowers, dwarf grower. 1/-..
- pumilum magnificum.—Yellow. 4ft. 6d.
- Riverton Beauty.—Pale yellow, purplish black centre. 4ft. 6d.
- Flowers are like miniature single chrysanthemums. Most uncommon and beautiful, well worth a place in any garden. Autumn.
- HELIANTHEMUM.—(From helios, the sun; anthemon, a flower). Sun Rose.
- Fire Ball.—Brilliant orange.
- Rose Queen.—Soft pink. Darker eye.
- Rubens.—Tango.
- Sudbury Gem.—Deep rose.
- sulphureum plenum.—Double, deep yellow. 1/6d.
- The Bride.—White.
- Venustum.—Maroon with orange scarlet eye.
- Venustum plenum.—Double form of above. 1/6.
- Low growing shrubby plants, suitable for rockwork or edgings for beds or borders. Spring. 1/- each.
- HELIANTHUS.—(From helios, the sun; anthos, a flower). Tall growing, single, perennial Sunflower. Late Summer.
- hybrida.—Golden yellow. 1/-..
- maximilianus.—Yellow. 1/-..
- HELICHRYSUM.—(From helios, the sun, and chrysos, gold; referring to the beauty of the flowers). 1ft.
- apiculatum.—A native plant with greyish foliage and heads of deep yellow flowers which are borne practically throughout the year. 1/-..
- HEMEROCALLIS.—(From hemero, a day; kallos, beauty). Day Lily. Summer.

Iris Germanica stand dry conditions well.



Helianthus (Perennial).

- Estmere.**—Single, apricot yellow with orange yellow reverse. 18in. 1/6.
flava.—Single orange yellow, very fragrant. Erect growth. 3ft. 1/-.
fulva flora plena.—Large double flowers of a rich coppery orange, borne in clusters of 3 or 4. 3ft. 1/-.
HERNIARIA.—

glabra.—Forms a dense mat of tiny, dark green leaves. Suitable for crazy paving. 2in. 1/-.
HETEROCENTRON.—(Heteros, variable; centron, a spur).—Soft wooded plants which are best cut down to the ground each year. The plants then shoot up many flowering stalks, which give a very fine effect. Autumn.

roseum.—Pink. 1/6.

HEUCHERA.—(Named after Professor Heucher, a German botanist). Low edging plants bearing profuse crops of bloom.

sanguinea.—Spikes of blood red flowers. Spring. 6d. each, 5/- doz.

HOLCUS.—(Holkos, the old Greek name of a grass).

bulbosa variegata.—Hardy grassy plant with silvery green leaves used for edging. 2/6 dozen.

HYPERICUM.—(An old Greek name).

coris.—A very dwarf variety with heath-like foliage and small golden flowers. Summer. 6in. 1/6.

cuneatum.—An upright growing sort with large yellow blooms. Summer. 1ft. 1/-.
pollyphyllum.—Compact bushes 6 ins.

high with golden flowers in spring and autumn. 1/6.

reptans.—A trailing sort, with yellow blooms. Summer. 6in. 1/-.
IBERIS.—(Iberia, the ancient name of Spain, where the species abounds). Candytuft.

gibraltarica.—An easily grown mauve flowered plant for sunny rockeries. Spring. 1ft. 1/-.
IRIS.—(From iris, the eye; referring to the variety and beauty of the flowers).

fulva.—A vigorous growing species producing typical flowers of a peculiar brown colour. 1/-.
Germanica type
Bearded Iris

Ambassadeur.—A strong grower, with large flowers. Standards reddish violet; falls dark violet. 1/3.
Anna Farr.—White margined blue. 9d.

Argynnis.—Standards yellow, falls violet carmine. 1/3.

Ballerine.—Standards light blue-violet; falls deeper in colour. Tall. 1/3.

Caterina.—Lavender. 9d.

Chester J. Hunt.—Deep blue. 9d.

Dalmatica.—Blue. Tall. 9d.

Duke of York.—Standards mauve-blue tinted bronze; falls soft mauve-blue. 1/3.

Ed. Michel.—A self coloured variety, deep reddish violet. 1/3.

Empress of India.—Large blue. 9d.

Fra Angelico.—Hazel blue and pastel shaded. 1/3.

Geo. Yeld.—Standards apricot yellow, falls wine red. 1/3.

Harpalion.—Lavender and blue shades. 1/3.

Ingeborg.—White. 9d.

Madame Cheri.—Violet, tinged pink and yellow. 1/3.

Madame Merveille.—White and light blue. 9d.

Mrs. Alan Gray.—Rosy pink. 9d.

Mrs. Reuthe.—White reticulated violet. 9d.

Oriflamme.—Blue and purple. Large. 9d.

Pioneer.—Large purple. 9d.

Purple King.—Large, crimson purple. 9d.

Royal.—Heliotrope pencilled purple. 9d.

Ruby Perry.—Dark rose. 1/3.

Soledad.—Yellow. 9d.

Souvenir de Madame Gaudichau.—Deep violet-purple self coloured. 1/3.

Monspur type.

Dorothy Foster.—Beautiful blue flowers like a large Spanish Iris. 1/-.
Rock gardening has unlimited possibilities.

Sibirica type.

Blue King.—Blue and orange. 9d.

Snow Queen.—A white form of the type. 9d.

W. Wallace.—Deep purple flowers which stand up well above the foliage. 1/6.

IRIS stylosa.—Lavender blue, flowers in Winter. 9d.

stylosa alba.—A white form with yellow markings on the throat. 9d.

IRIS tectorum.—Pale blue with deeper veining. 9d.

tectorum album.—A white form with gold crest. 9d.

ISOLOMA.—(Isos, equal, and loma, a border; lobes of the corolla equal). 1ft.

hirsuta.—Attractive velvety green leaves with red edges and orange red tubular flowers. Spring. Suitable for shady rockeries. B.R.S. 1/-.

KNIPHOFIA.—(Named after Johann Kniphof). (Syn. *Tritoma*). Red Hot Poker. An interesting group of Lily-like plants which has been enormously improved by hybridists. Many new colours are now available, while the habits of growth vary from dwarf, medium to tall.

Baby Joy.—Free flowering, orange red, Dwarf. Spring. 1/-.

Buttercup.—See Special Items.

Drummer Boy.—See Special Items.

Edna Walling.—See Special Items.

ensifolia.—Golden yellow. Tall. Late autumn. 1/-.

F. Crommelin.—Orange-red shaded salmon. Dwarf. Spring. 1/-.

Goldelse.—Rich citron yellow. Dwarf. Early spring. 9d.

gracilis.—Dwarf. Yellow and orange with semi-pendulous spikes. Spring. 9d.

Leonie.—Free flowering, deep red. Dwarf. Spring. 1/-.

Little Treasure.—Bright yellow shaded salmon. Dwarf. Spring. 1/-.

nobilis.—Rich orange scarlet. Tall. Autumn. 9d.

Prince of the Netherlands.—Yellow and light red. Dwarf. Spring. 9d.

Rouge et Soufre.—See Special Items.

Royalist.—See Special Items.

uvaria.—Orange and scarlet. Tall. Autumn. 9d.

LIRIOPE.—(Named after the nymph Liriope).

spicata.—Violet. Dwarf grass like plants suitable for shady rockeries or edges of beds. 2/6 doz.

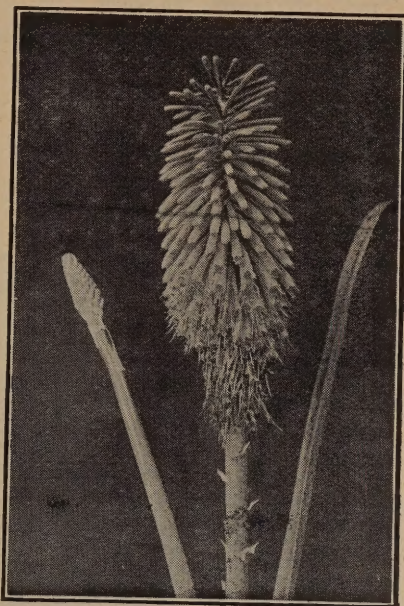
LITHOSPERMUM.—(From Lithos, a stone; sperma, a seed).

coerulea.—A dwarf plant specially suitable for rock work in partial shade. The flowers are a lovely blue. Summer. 1/6.

LOTUS.—(The old Greek name).

peliorhynchus.—(From pelios, livid; rhynchus, a beak). A handsome trailing plant with silvery green fine foliage and brick red pea shaped flowers in spring and summer. Excellent for rockeries and for covering low embankments. 1/-.

LYCHNIS.—(From lychnos, a lamp; referring to the brilliancy of the flowers).



Kniphofia Uvaria

chalcidonica.—Brilliant scarlet. Summer. 2ft. 1/-.

Viscaria splendens.—A dwarf, free flowering edging plant. Pink. Spring. 6d.

MARGYRICARPUS.—(Margaron, a pearl, and karpos, a seed vessel; referring to the pearly succulent fruit). 1ft.

setosus.—Trailing green shoots dotted with white berries. 1/-.

MEGASEA.—(Syn. *Saxifraga*). 18in.

cordifolia.—Attractive foliage and sprays of beautiful waxy pink flowers which last for weeks. Requires shade. Winter. 1/6.

MELISSA.—(From melissa, a bee; literally, a bee-flower). Balm. 12in.

officinalis variegata.—An aromatic

Clothe hot, dry banks with Pigs Face.

plant with profuse cream variegation. 1/-.

MESEMBRYANTHEMUM.—(From *me-sembria*, mid-day; *anthemon*, a flower; referring to the flowers opening better on sunny days). Figs Face.

Chamberlainii.—An uncommon variety with small flowers, at first bronze but changing to violet-cerise with age. Recommended. 4d. each.

Dorothy Russell.—Silvery mauve. 4d. each.

violacea.—Rich purple flowers produced abundantly through winter and early spring. 4d. each.

We can also supply white, rose pink, yellow, red. 4d. each; 3/- doz. Largely used for rockeries, and suitable for sea fronts or very dry and hot positions.

MISCANTHUS.—(From *miskos*, a stem; *anthos*, a flower; referring to the tall stems).

sinensis.—Silvery variegated foliage with plumed flower heads. 6d.

MONARDA.—(Named after M. Monardes, a physician of Seville).—The Bergamot.

Cambridge Scarlet.—Showy plants with dense heads of deep scarlet, *Salvia*-like flowers. Summer. 1/-.

NEPETA.—(Named from Nepet, a town in Tuscany).—Cat Mint.

Mussini.—Low growing border plants with grey foliage and producing masses of small lavender blue flowers. Recommended. From Boxes, 6d. each, 4/- doz.

NERTERA.—(From *nerteros*, lowly; in reference to the growth). Bead plant.

depressa.—Profusely covered with yellow berries in summer. Suitable for rock pockets in moist, shady positions. 1/-.

NIEREMBERGIA.—(Named after J. E. Nieremberg).

azurea.—An attractive bush and covered with deep blue, saucer-shaped flowers. Spring and summer. 18in. 1/-.

rivularis.—A creeping variety with large, cream, cup shaped flowers. 6in. 1/6.

OPHIPOGON.—(From *ophisa*, a serpent; and *pogon*, a beard). 12in.

Jaburan variegatus.—An attractive grass-like plant, with leaves heavily striped golden yellow and spikes of blue flowers. Prefers shade. 2/-.

PAEONY.—See separate section for special list.

PHLOX.—(Perennial). See separate section.

PHLOX.—Phlox, flame; brilliancy of the flowers).



**Mesembryanthemum
Chamberlainii.**

subulata.—Dense tufts of moss-like foliage, suitable for rockeries. 6in. 1/- each.

The following varieties are amongst the best:—

atropurpurea.—Bright, deep pink, with darker eye.

G. F. Wilson.—Pale mauve.

Hilda.—White, mauve eye.

Moonlight.—Soft grey-blue. Very compact habit.

rosea.—Clear pink, deep eye.

Vivid.—Bright salmon rose, slightly upright habit.

PHYSOSTEGIA.—(From *physa*, a bladder; *steg*, a covering; formation of the calyx). Dragon's Head. 3ft.

virginiana.—Lilaceous pink.

virginiana alba.—Pure white.

virginiana speciosa.—Pale pink. Hardy summer and autumn flowers with erect spikes somewhat like *Salvia*. Highly recommended. 6d. each.

PLATYCODON.—(From *platys*, broad; *kodon*, a bell; form of flower). Chinese Balloon Flower.—Large, cup shaped flowers which before opening

Describe the position and ask for suggestions.

- are inflated like a balloon. Summer and autumn. 3ft. Highly recommended. 1/- each.
- grandiflora alba.**—Lilac white.
- grandiflora Mariesii.**—Deep blue.
- POLYGONATUM.**—(From poly, many; gonu, a joint; numerous joints of the stem). Solomon's Seal. 1ft.
- vulgare.**—White flowers, somewhat like Lily of the Valley. Best in partial shade. Spring. 6d.
- POTENTILLA.**—(From potens, powerful; the supposed medicinal quality). Cinquefoil.
- recta macrantha.**—Branching heads of rich yellow flowers produced over a long season in summer. 2ft. 1/-.
- PRIMULA.**—(From Primus, the first; early flowering).
- vulgaris.**—English Primrose. Plants we are offering are in divisions and are of the true type. Plants raised from seed are usually variable. 6d. each.
- PYRETHRUM.**—(From pyr, fire; alluding to its acrid roots). Feverfew.
- matricaria.**—A dwarf bushy plant producing masses of small double white blooms largely used for cut flowers and florists work. Spring and summer. 1/-.
- RED HOT POKER.**—See Kniphofia.
- RUDBECKIA.**—(Named after O. Rudbeck, a Swedish botanist).—Cone Flowers. Useful for cutting and massing. Summer and autumn. 2ft. 6d. each.
- laciniata, fl. pl.**—Golden Glow. Large, double flowers of deep golden yellow.
- speciosa.**—Yellow flowers with blackish brown centre.
- RUELLIA.**—(After J. Ruelle). 12in.
- portellae.**—A dwarf plant of spreading habit having velvety, dark green leaves with silvery veinings and purple reverse. Rosy-carmine flowers. Requires semi shade. 1/-.
- SALVIA.**—(From salvo, to save; Medicinal qualities). Sage.
- angustifolia.**—Perennial Salvia. Blue. 4ft.
- Bethellii.**—Deep pink; flowers about 2 inches long. 1ft.
- coccinea.**—Scarlet. 3ft.
- Grahami.**—Purple blue. 2ft.
- patens.**—Deep blue. 1ft. 1/6.
- pratense tenorei.**—Long spikes of deep purple flowers. Requires a moist situation. 2ft. 1/6.
- Plants in pots, 1/- each, except where otherwise marked.
- SAPONARIA.**—(From sapo, soap.) 6in. 1/-.
- caespitosa.**—Small tufted growth and pink flowers.
- SAXIFRAGA.**—(Saxum, a stone, and frango, to break; supposed medicinal power).
- Mrs. Piper.**—Pink flowers with fine, moss-like foliage. Suitable for shady positions. 6in. 2/-.
- SCABIOSA.**—(From scabies, the itch; said to cure the disorder).—Pincushions.
- columbaria.**—Heliotrope. A very refined semi-shrubby variety from South Africa. Spring. Recommended. 1/-.
- SCUTELLARIA.**—(Scutella, a little saucer; form of calyx).
- indica japonica.**—A tiny rock plant for a shady position. Violet flowers. 6in. 1/-.
- SILENE.**—(Sialon, saliva, from the gummy secretion on the leaves of some which entraps small flies).
- maritima.**—A spreading plant with white flowers produced during most of the year. 1/-.
- maritima rosea.**—Low compact habit and white flowers with a pinkish centre. Summer. 1/-.
- Schafta.**—Rose pink. Summer. 1/-.



Silene maritima

- SOLIDAGO.**—(From solidare, to unite; supposed healing properties).
- canadensis.**—Golden Rod. 6d.
- vigaurea nana.**—Golden yellow. 6d.
- STOKESIA.**—(Named after Dr. Stokes, an English Botanist). Cornflower Aster. 1ft.
- alba.**—White.
- cyanea.**—Bluish mauve.
- Large aster-like flowers in spring and autumn. 1/-.

Better Gardens are assured by Better Plants.

THALICTRUM.—(From thallo, to grow green; the bright green colour of the young shoots). Lavender Shower.

diptercarpum.—A hardy perennial with fern like leaves, and throwing up long stalks 4 or 5 ft. long, on which are borne great sprays of small mauve flowers with yellow anthers. Autumn. 1/-.

THYMUS.—(Thuo, to perfume). Thyme.
citriodorus.—The Lemon Thyme. This variety has a strong lemon scent and pale mauve-pink flowers. 12in. 1/2-.

citriodorus variegatus.—Green leaves variegated white. Upright growth. 9in. 1/-.

erectus.—A distinct sort with upright growths. 6in. 1/-.

nitidus.—Mounds of moss-like growth and mauve flowers. 9in. 1/-.

pauciflorus.—Strong growing. 6in. 1/-.

serpyllum.—A dwarf growing variety covered with bright pink flowers in early Summer. This is the "Wild Thyme" of Shakespeare. 3in. 1/-.

serpyllum coccineus.—A profusion of tiny crimson flowers. 3in. 1/-.

serpyllum lanuginosus.—Creeping, silvery grey foliage. 1/6.

TULBAGIA.—(Named after a Dutch governor named Tulbagh at the Cape of Good Hope). 2ft.

violacea.—Narcissus like leaves. Helio-

trope heads of flower somewhat like a bouvardia. Summer. 6d.

VERBENA.—

chamaedrifolia.—A trailing variety with small, brilliant scarlet flowers. 1/-.

erinoides.—Deep purple flowers, striped white. 1/-.

VERONICA.—A low growing section suitable for rockeries or dwarf borders in semi-shade. Spring. 6in. to 9in. 1/- each.

prostrata.—Clear blue.

repens.—Light blue. Spreading growth.

Royal Blue.—Deep blue.

VINCA.—(From vinculum, a band; referring to the tough, long shoots).

variegata.—Trailing plants suitable for rock work in semi-shade. Yellow and green leaves, blue flowers. Summer. 1/-.

VITTADINIA.—(From vitta, a ribband, and aden, a gland).

triloba.—Small white daisy like flowers which turn deep pink with age. Dwarf trailing habit, suitable for dry sunny banks or rockeries. From boxes, 6d.

ZEPHYRANTHES.—(Zephyr, the west wind, and anthos, a flower). Autumn Crocus. Bulbous plants, flowering in the Summer.

candida.—White. 6in. 3d. each.

Rosea.—Pink. 9in. 3d. each.

It speaks well for your plants and packing for they were over-carried to Dalby and were three weeks in reaching here. I am pleased to say that all the Rose trees have good shoots and other plants showing good growth.—G.F., Dalveen, Q'ld. 9/9/38.

The Roses arrived in perfect condition and are doing splendidly and I am very pleased with them. — Mrs. T.H.M., Bengal, India. 8/9/38.

I would just mention that the plants purchased from you previously are doing well and I look forward to the same success with this lot.—H.B., Auckland, N.Z. 24/5/38.

The Roses are all doing well, did not have one loss.—Mrs. F.J.C., Ubobo, Q'ld. 13/9/38.

I must say the last plants I got from you were the best value I have got so far and arrived in the quickest possible way.—R.C.H., Mackay, Q'ld. 2/6/38.

Many varieties not listed are available.

Succulents

According to the dictionary, a Succulent is a plant producing soft fleshy leaves, or stems, and by way of illustration it is only necessary to indicate Pig's Face (*Mesembryanthemum*) and Prickly Pear (*Opuntia*). In the garden they are specially valuable for rockery purposes as they revel in hot, dry positions in nearly every case. Many of the sorts produce brilliantly coloured flowers or quaint attractive growths and as rock gardens are so deservedly popular they are in great demand for this purpose. Full descriptions on application.



Succulent Bed, Sydney Botanic Gardens.

ACRODON <i>bellidiflora</i> , 1/-.	COTYLEDON <i>linguaefolia</i> var. <i>pulverulenta</i> , 1/-.
AGAVE <i>americana</i> var. <i>American aloe</i> . From 2/-.	" <i>macrantha</i> , 1/-.
" <i>filamentosa</i> , 1/6.	" <i>multicaule</i> , 1/6.
ALOE <i>Beguinii</i> , 2/6.	" <i>paraguayensis</i> , 1/-.
" <i>glauca</i> , 1/6.	" <i>pseudo-pachyphytum</i> , 1/6.
" <i>Nowotnyi</i> , 2/6.	" <i>Purpusii</i> , 1/-.
" <i>saponaria</i> , 1/-.	" <i>retusa hybrida</i> , 1/-.
" <i>tenuior</i> , 1/6.	" <i>roseata</i> , 1/-.
" <i>Wickensii</i> , 2/6.	" <i>scapyphylla</i> , 1/-.
ANACAMPSEROS <i>filamentosa</i> , 1/-.	" <i>Scheideckeri</i> , 1/-.
" <i>telephiastrum</i> , 1/-.	" <i>valida</i> . From 1/-.
BERGERANTHUS <i>vespertinum</i> , 1/-.	CRASSULA <i>arborescens</i> , 1/-.
CEREUS <i>peruvianus</i> . From 3/6.	" <i>conjuncta</i> , 1/6.
" " <i>monstrosus</i> . From 3/6.	" <i>cordata</i> , 1/-.
CEROPEGIA <i>Woodii</i> , 1/-.	" <i>Kimberleyensis</i> , 1/-.
COTYLEDON <i>atropurpurea</i> , 1/-.	" <i>lactea</i> , 1/-.
" <i>Barbeyi</i> , 1/-.	" <i>lycopodioides</i> , 1/-.
" <i>coccinea</i> , 1/6.	" <i>perfossa</i> , 1/-.
" <i>gibbiflora</i> , 1/-.	" <i>portulacea</i> , 1/-.
" <i>gibbiflora metallica</i> , 1/6.	" <i>pseudo-lycopodioides</i> , 1/-.
" <i>glauca</i> , 1/-.	" <i>Rogersii</i> , 1/-.
" <i>lancifolium</i> , 1/-.	" <i>sarcocaulon</i> , 1/6.
	" <i>sarmentosa</i> , 1/-.
	" <i>spathulifolia</i> , 1/-.
	" <i>tetragona</i> , 1/-.

Full descriptions on application.

- CYANOTIS somaliensis, 1/-.
 ECHINOPSIS in variety. 2/-.
 EPIPHYLLUM truncatum, 1/-.
 EUPHORBIA canariensis. From 2/-.
 " grandidens. From 2/-.
 " myrsinites, 2/-.
 " splendens, 2/-.
 " Wulfenii, 2/-.
 FAUCARIA tigrinum, 2/-.
 GASTERIA. Large collection. From 1/- each.
 GLOTTIPHYLLUM latum, 1/-.
 " linguaeforme, 1/-.
 HAWORTHIA. A number of varieties in stock. 1/- each.
 HYLOCEREUS species, 1/6.
 KALANCHOE flammea, 1/6.
 " globulifera coccinea, 1/6.
 " grandiflora, 1/-.
 " orbiculata, 1/-.
 " rotundifolia, 1/-.
 " somaliensis, 1/-.
 " Welwitschii, 1/6.
 KLEINIA acaulis, 1/-.
 " azoides, 1/-.
 " ficoides, 1/-.
 " radicans, 1/-.
 " repens, 1/-.
 MESEMBRYANTHEMUM. See herbaceous section for list of varieties.
 OPUNTIA microdasys, 2/6.
 OTHONNA crassifolia, 1/-.
 PACHYSEDUM pachyphyllum, 1/6.
 PERESKIA grandifolia, 2/-.
 ROCHEA perfoliata. 1/6.
 SEDUM. A number of varieties in stock, 1/6 each.
 SEMPERVIVUM. A number of varieties in stock, 1/- each.
 STAPELIA. A number of varieties in stock, 1/6 each.
 YUCCA aloefolia variegata. From 2/-.
 " filamentosa variegata. 1/6.



Pittosporum rhombifolium

Wanted—a greater appreciation of tree beauty.

Advanced Plants



Plants grown into larger sizes than ordinary stock are now an established feature of our business. They save years of waiting, transplant better, grow quicker, and in new gardens give an established effect overnight. These larger sizes are particularly useful where an undesirable view requires blocking out, where casualties need replacing, and where immediate effects are required.

They are especially fitted for the popular Spanish type of architecture, and the most appropriate varieties are grown into advanced specimens for planting in courtyards and growth in wooden or concrete tubs.

Our stock this year includes 40,000 plants in petrol tins, 5,000 grown in the open ground for lifting with a ball of soil, and many thousands of deciduous trees such as Ash, Birch, Elms, Planes, Poplars, etc., which are dug with bare roots in the winter months.

45,000 Advanced Plants Available this Year.

Clients are particularly requested to note that while we have a very wide range of varieties, we cannot supply all the sorts catalogued in larger sizes. This advanced section is a comparatively new idea in nursery procedure, and until the demand is more or less stabilised, it is very difficult to know what to grow in this way. An intermediate size grown in 7-in. pots is available in some varieties.

Plants from 7-in. pots range from 3/6 and 5/- upwards, while those from petrol tins are from 7/6 each. Prices for open ground plants range from 3/6 each upwards, according to the length of time taken in growing, but a detailed quotation giving sizes and prices will be sent on receipt of every inquiry.

Advanced plants travel with perfect safety by goods train or steamer. Large consignments may often be packed direct into louvered railway trucks, in which case freight only is extra. Small orders often require packing in cases to protect plants from injury, and when this is necessary, packing material is also charged extra at cost price.

For purposes of estimating freight, a plant in a petrol tin weighs about 56 lbs., and freight by goods train for a distance of 200 miles would be 1/9 or 2/5 per plant. The present schedule for single package rates, which may be subject to alteration by the Railway Department, is appended.

SINGLE PACKAGE RATES FOR TREES AND SHRUBS BY GOODS TRAIN.

Miles	Package not exceeding 60 lbs.	61 lbs. and not exceeding 90 lbs.	91 lbs. and not exceeding 112 lbs.	113 lbs. and not exceeding 140 lbs.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Up to 50	1 4	1 4	1 4	1 4
51 to 100	1 4	1 4	1 9	2 1
101 to 200	1 9	2 5	3 1	3 5
201 to 300	2 1	3 1	3 10	4 6
301 to 400	2 5	3 5	4 6	5 2
401 to 500	2 10	3 10	4 10	5 11
501 to 600	3 1	4 2	5 2	6 3
Each additional 100 miles	0 4	0 4	0 4	0 4

A packing and freight paid quotation for these time saving lines may always be obtained in a day or two.

When planting stock from petrol tins it is very important that the plant be taken out of the tin, as it is essential that the roots come in contact with moist soil, so as to allow for a quick start into growth. The tin may be cut down on three corners, and if the sides are then turned down, the ball of soil and roots may be lifted clear without injury. Balled plants should be planted without removing the hessian protecting the roots.

The Rose bushes recently ordered were received in excellent condition and those purchased three weeks previously are doing exceedingly well.—T.E.S., Windsor. 7/6/38.

Plant a Ready Grown Garden.

Index to Rose List

	Page		Page		Page
Agnes Kruse	79	Britannia	79	Clb. Golden Dawn ...	73
Albert Maumene	66	British Queen	68	Clb. Golden Emblem ..	75
Albertine	82	B. S. Bhattacharji	65	Clb. Golden Ophelia ..	74
Alex. Hill Gray	68	Bushfire	82	Clb. Hadley	74
Alex. Marghiloman ...	65	Busybody	61	Clb. Hoosier Beauty ...	75
Alezane	71			Clb. Irish Fireflame ..	75
Alice Amos	79			Clb. K. A. Viktoria ..	74
Alice Harding	43	Caledonia	68	Clb. Lady Hillingdon ..	73
Alice Marion Whyte ..	43	Cameo	77	Clb. Lady Sylvia	74
Allen's Golden Climber	35	Captain Basroger ...	82	Clb. Laurent Carle ...	74
Alois Jirasek	43	Captain Bligh	33	Clb. Lord Charlemont ..	74
Ambassador	53	Carillon	64	Clb. Lorraine Lee	73
America	68	Carito MacMahon ...	63	Clb. Los Angeles	75
American Pillar	81	Carrie Jacobs Bond ..	43	Clb. Mabel Morse	75
Ami. F. Mayery	71	Catalonia	71	Clb. Madame Abel	
Ampere	35	Cathrine Kordes	54	Chatenay	73
Amy Johnson	74	Cecile Brunner	78	Clb. Madame Edouard ..	
Angele Pernet	69	Celine Forestier	75	Herriot	75
Anna Neagle	43	Chaplin's Pink Climber	75	Clb. Madame Jules	
Anne Poulsen	79	Chaplin's Triumph ...	43	Grolez	75
Anni Jebens	71	Charles H. Rigg	57	Clb. Madame Louis	
Antinea	70	Charles P. Kilham	71	Lens	44
Antoine Rivoire	66	Charlotte Klemm	79	Clb. Madame Segond ..	
Aphrodite	66	Chatillon	76	Weber	73
Arch Reventos	43	Cherokee Rose	82	Clb. Maman Cochet ...	74
Argosy	34	Cherub	81	Clb. Mev. G. A. van ..	
Aribau	46	Chieftain	35	Rossem	73
Armenie	46	Christine Wunderlich ..	43	Clb. Mrs. Aaron Ward ..	75
Aroma	58	Christopher Stone ...	60	Clb. Mrs. Charles J. ..	
Aspirant Marcel Rou-		Cicely Lascelles	74	Bell	74
yer	68	Cicely O'Rorke	75	Clb. Mrs. Dunlop Best ..	73
Austrian Copper	82	Clb. Betty Uprichard ..	44	Clb. Mrs. E. P. Thom ..	75
Autumn	71	Clb. Caroline Testout ..	75	Clb. Mrs. G. Shawyer ..	75
		Clb. Cecile Brunner ...	80	Clb. Mrs. Henry Win-	
Baby Alberic	79	Clb. Chateau de Clos ..		nett	44
Baby Chateau	35	Vougeot	73	Clb. Mrs. Herbert	
Banksia Alba	82	Clb. Comtesse de La ..		Stevens	74
Banksia Fortunei	82	barthe	75	Clb. Mrs. W. T. Sum-	
Banksia Lutea	82	Clb. Daily Mail Scen-		ner	75
Barcelona	61	ted	73	Clb. Ophelia	73
Baron Jacques Riston	46	Clb. Dame Edith Helen ..	74	Clb. Orleans	80
Bertha Gorst	64	Clb. Duchess of Atholl ..	75	Clb. Paul Crampel ...	44
Better Times	55	Clb. Else Poulsen	80	Clb. Penelope	75
Betty Uprichard	53	Clb. Etoile de Holl-		Clb. Perle des Jardins ..	75
Billy Boiler	59	ande	72	Clb. President Herbert ..	
Black Boy	72	Clb. Frau Karl Drus-		Hoover	73
Blaze	81	chki	75	Clb. Radiance	75
Bloomfield Courage ..	82	Clb. General McArthur ..	74	Clb. Red Radiance ...	73
Borderer	79	Clb. General Superior ..		Clb. Roselandia	44
Brasier	43	Janssen	44	Clb. Rose Marie	72
Briarcliff	54	Clb. Georges Schwartz ..	75	Clb. Shot Silk	73

Crimson Glory is a winner.

INDEX—(Continued).

	Page		Page		Page
Clb. Souv. de C. Pernet	75	Doctor Vasquez	71	Fabvier	79
Clb. Souv. de G. Pernet	75	Dolly Varden	76	Fackel	37
Clb. Souv. de Mme. Bouillet	72	Don Bradman	36	Faience	70
Clb. Sunburst	75	Doreen Thorn	63	Fairlie Rede	63
Clb. Sunstar	75	Doris Osborne	66	Fairy Cluster	37
Clb. Talisman	72	Dorothy Perkins	81	Fanny	46
Clb. Ville de Paris ..	44	Doubloons	75	Fascination	52
Clb. W. E. Chaplin ..	74	Dr. Hawkesworth ..	56	Federico Casas	70
Clb. White Maman Cochet	74	Dr. W. Van Fleet ..	82	Felberg's Rosa Dru-	
Cloth of Gold	75	Duchess of Sutherland ..	68	schki	75
Clovelly	63	Duchess of Wellington ..	66	Feu Joseph Looymans ..	71
Colonel Dazier	66	Duchess of Westminster ..	66	Feu Pernet Ducher ..	68
Columbia	52	Earl Haig	68	Flying Colours	74
Comtesse Anne de Bruce	35	Easlea's Golden Rambler	75	Forst	37
Comtesse de Castilleja ..	71	Eclipse	57	Fortune's Yellow ..	75
Comtesse de Cayla ..	66	Edith Krause	60	Fragrant Pillar (Al-	
Comtesse de la Barthe ..	66	Edith Mary Mee	36	len's)	75
Comtesse Vandal	54	Edith Nellie Perkins ..	57	Franc Leddy	76
Condesa de Sastago ..	54	Editor McFarland	49	Francis Scott Key ..	68
Contrast	35	Editor Stewart	33	Francois Dubreuil ..	66
Cornelia	80	Eduard Schill	71	Frau Karl Druschki ..	57
Countess of Gosford ..	66	E. G. Hill	49	Frau Margaret Oppen-	
Countess of Stradbroke	75	Effekt	59	heim	71
Creina Murland	44	Eileen Dorothea	60	Freia	44
Crested Moss	82	Elegance	36	Freiberg II	66
Crimson Glory	48	Elegante	66	Frieda Krause	62
Crimson Rambler (see Excelsa)	80	Elite	44	Fritz Hoger	37
Crown of Gold	36	Elizabeth Arden	68	Gaiety	49
Cynthia	36	Elizabeth of York ..	54	Garden Glow	46
Cuba	71	Ellen Poulsen	79	Gartendirektor Otto Linne	79
Daily Mail Scented ..	53	Elli Knab	60	General Gallieni	66
Dainty Bess	56	Else Poulsen	79	General Macarthur ..	58
Daisy Bud	64	Emile Cramon	36	George Dickson	68
Dame Catherine	46	Emily Gray	82	George Elger	78
Dame Edith Helen ..	69	Emily Rhodes	75	Georges Chesnel	70
David McKee	65	Empire Queen	66	Georges Paquel	71
Diana	79	Empress	66	Gerald Hardy	66
Diana Allen	33	Ena Gladstone	46	Gipsy Lass	54
Dickson's Bouquet ..	36	E. Pemberton Barnes ..	68	Girona	44
Dickson's Centennial ..	66	Erato	36	Gisele Alday	66
Dickson's Delight ..	36	Eric B. Mee	36	Glitter	74
Dickson's Perfection ..	44	Erik Hjelm	66	Gloaming	64
Director Guerin	66	Ethel James	66	Gloire de Chedane Guinoisseau	68
Director Rubio	62	Ethel Somersset	68	Gloria Mundi	76
		Etoile de Hollande ..	48	Gloire du Midi	77
		Etoile Luisante	78	Gluckskind	37
		Everest	74	Golden Beauty	44
		Evert van Dyk	55	Golden Climber (see Mrs. A. Curtis James) ..	
		Excelsa	81		

Rouge Mallerin, a good red for show and garden.

INDEX—(Continued)

Page		Page		Page	
Golden Dawn	49	John Cronin	58	Leontine Contenot ...	65
Golden Druschki	44	John C. M. Mensing ..	60	Leslie Evans	65
Golden Gleam	71	Jonkheer J. L. Mock	55	Li Bures	61
Golden Ophelia	53	Jonkheer Mr. G. Sand-		Liebesote	68
Golden Poly	79	berg	44	Lilette Mallerin	38
Golden Salmon (see		Joseph Pernet d'An-		Lise Palais	38
Goldlachs)	77	nemasse	64	Lleida	44
Golden Salmon Super-		Joyous Cavalier	55	Locarno	76
ior	76	Jules Closon	82	Lord Charlemont	68
Golden State	37	Julien Potin	70	Lord Rossmore	68
Golden Talisman	37	Juliette van Beuningen	38	Lorraine Lee	51
Goldlachs	77			Louis Walter	46
Governor Phillip	33	Kaiserin Auguste Vik-		Louise Crette	68
Granat	37	toria	56	Lucille Rand	66
Grenoble	55	Karen Poulsen	79	Lucy Nicolas	63
Gruss an Coburg	63	Katharine Pechtold ..	71	Lubra	34
Gruss an Teplitz	66	Killarney Queen	66	Luis Brinas	58
Guinee	37	King George's Mem-		Luna	61
Guiseppe Motta	66	orial	46	Lynda Hurst	34
Gwendoline Collins ..	59	Kirsten Poulsen	79		
		Kitty Kininmonth ...	73	Mab Grimwade	67
Hadley	51	K. of K.	64	Mabel Turner	56
Hamburg	80	Konigin Carola	68	Madame Abel Chat-	
Heart of Gold	81	Konigin Luise	68	enay	50
Heather Paton	61	Konigin Astrid	70	Madame Albert Gilles	66
Hector Deane	37	Korovo	50	Madame Berthe de	
Heinrich Wendland ..	70	Kurt Scholz	68	Forge	61
Hiawatha	82			Madame Butterfly ...	50
Hilda	66	LaMarque	75	Madame Cochet Cochet	55
Home Sweet Home ..	38	La Parisienne	44	Madame Edouard Es-	
Hoosier Beauty	57	La Tosca	66	taunie	44
Hugh Dickson	68	Lady Alice Stanley ..	67	Madame Edouard Her-	
Hugo Roller	62	Lady Brisbane	78	riot	70
Hythe Cluster	38	Lady Edgeworth David	34	Madame Emile Daloz .	62
		Lady Cahn	38	Madame Henri Guillot	39
Ideal	76	Lady Gay	82	Madame J. B. Croibier	45
Ile de France	82	Lady Gowrie	34	Madame Jean Gaujard	39
Indian Summer	38	Lady Helen Maglona .	62	Madame J. M. Fructus	64
Ion Phillips	64	Lady Hillingdon	53	Madame Joseph Per-	
Irish Elegance	60	Lady Huntingfield ...	59	raud	71
Irish Fireflame	59	Lady Nutting	38	Madame Jules Bouche	60
		Lady Plymouth	68	Madame Jules Grolez .	67
Jacotte	82	Lady Rachel Verney .	61	Madame Louis Lens .	56
Jacques Carroy	77	Lady Reading	79	Madame Lucien Perrier	39
Jacques Latouche	61	Lady Roberts	67	Madame Nicolas Aus-	
James Walley	61	Lady Sylvia	57	sel	70
Janet Morrison	75	La France	66	Madame Pierre S. du	
J. C. Thornton	57	Lawrence of Arabia ..	38	Pont	49
Jessie Clark	75	Laurent Carle	53	Madame Segond Weber	67
Jessie Segrave	38	Leading Lady	68	Madge Prior	79
J. K. B. Roos	58	Lemania	38	Madge Whipp	45
Joanna Hill	59	Leonie Lamesch	79	Mdlle. C. de Noue ...	67

INDEX—(Continued)

	Page		Page		Page
Mdlle. F. Favre	79	Mrs. David McKee ...	68	Orange Triumph	40
Maison Pernet Ducher	70	Mrs. Dunlop Best ...	50	Orleans	77
Major Shelley	39	Mrs. Edward Laxton ..	67	Oswald Sieper	58
Majorca	39	Mrs. E. M. Gilmer ..	66		
Malar Ros	51	Mrs. E. Willis	67	Padre	65
Mamam Cochet	62	Mrs. Foley Hobbs ...	68	Palacky	45
Mamam Turbat	79	Mrs. Francis King ...	45	Patrick Anderson	40
Marchal Niel	75	Mrs. F. W. Flight ...	80	Paul Buatois	74
Margaret McGredy	58	Mrs. Geo. Geary	67	Paul Crampel	76
Margaret Turnbull ...	74	Mrs. Geo. Shawyer ...	68	Paul Neyron	67
Marie van Houtte ...	67	Mrs. Georgia Chobe ..	39	Paulette	79
Marvlous	46	Mrs. Harold Brockle-		Paul's Scarlet Climber ..	81
Mary Countess of Il-		bank	55	Pearl	46
chester	64	Mrs. Harold Brooks ..	60	Peggy Bell	67
Mary Guthrie	67	Mrs. H. R. Darlington ..	68	Penelope	67
Mary Hart	57	Mrs. H. Winnet	68	Percy Izzard	62
Matador	58	Mrs. Herbert Stevens ..	56	Perle d'Or	78
Mauna Loa	39	Mrs. Mabel V. Socha ..	39	Persian Yellow	82
Mauve Queen	75	Mrs. Mackellar	65	Phoebe	65
Max Krause	70	Mrs. Norman Watson ..	75	Phyllis Bide	75
May Banks	34	Mrs. Norris M. Agnew ..	67	Phyllis Gold	71
Mayfair	45	Mrs. Phillip Russell ..	75	Picture	51
McGredy's Coral	67	Mrs. R. M. Finch ...	79	Pilarin Vilella	71
McGredy's Ivory	64	Mrs. Russel Grimwade ..	34	Polly	62
McGredy's Peach	63	Mrs. Sam McGredy ...	71	Poulsen's Yellow	40
McGredy's Pink	67	Mrs. T. J. English ...	65	President Boone	59
McGredy's Scarlet ...	52	Mrs. Thos. Henderson ..	79	President Ferier	40
McGredy's Sunset ...	45	Mrs. Tom Whitehead ..	39	President H. Hoover ..	49
McGredy's Yellow	59	Mrs. Verschuren	45	President Jac Smits ..	63
Mercedes Gallart	75	Mrs. W. C. Egan	68	President Macia	55
Mermaid	72	Mrs. W. C. Miller ...	67	President van Oost ..	61
Mev. G. A. van Ros-		Mrs. W. E. Lenon ...	56	Prima Donna	67
sem	69	Mrs. W. E. Nickerson ..	67	Prince Bernhardt ...	40
Mev. van Straaten van		Mrs. William Sprott ..	40	Prince F. de Luxem-	
Nes	79	Musette	45	bourg	51
Mildred Cant	68	My Maryland	67	Princess Amedee de	
Miss A. de Rothschild ..	68			Brogie	40
Miss Edith Cavill	76	Nancy Hayward	75	Princess of Orange ..	80
Miss Marion Manifold ..	73	Natalie Bottner	68	Priscilla	68
Molly Bligh	68	Neon	40	Professor Deaux	68
Molly Sharman Craw-		New Dawn	82	Prosperity	80
ford	67	Ninon Vallin	71	Prudence	34
Monsieur Tillier	67	Noella Nabonnand ...	75		
Mothers Day	34	Nora Cunningham	75	Queen Astrid (see	
Mrs. A. R. Barra-		Norman Lambert	71	Koningin Astrid) ...	70
clough	68	Nottingham	40	Queensland Beauty ..	57
Mrs. A. R. Waddell ..	67				
Mrs. Arthur Curtis		Olive Cook	65		
James	75	Oliver Mee	70		
Mrs. Bryce Allan	68	Olympia	62	Radiance	48
Mrs. B. R. Cant	67	Ondine	46	Radio	40
Mrs. Chas. J. Bell ...	54	Ophelia	58	Ramon Bach	41
Mrs. Chas. Lamplough ..	62	Orange Glory	45	Rapture	67

Warrawee, an outstanding Australian rose.

INDEX—(Continued)

	Page		Page		Page
Red Guard	41	Sensation	63	Swantje	46
Red Letter Day	67	Sergeant Ulman	59	Sweetness	46
Red Radiance	48	Sheelagh Baird	79	Sylvia Leyva	71
Refresher	82	Sheila Bellair	67	Syracuse	67
Reine Astrid	41	Shining Sun	71		
Reine Marie Henriette	75	Shirley	46	Talisman	48
Rev. F. Page Roberts	69	Shot Silk	51	Tarantella	46
Reve d'Or	75	Shower of Gold	82	Tausendschon	80
Rex Anderson	45	Signora Gari	71	Texas Centennial	59
Richard E. West	59	Signora Piero Puricelli	70	The Bishop	46
R.M.S. Queen Mary (see Mrs. Ver- schuren)		Silver Jubilee	46	The Rajah	64
		Sinica Alba	82	Thea Harrison	63
		Sinica Anemone	82	Tip Top	78
Rochefort	45	Sir Henry Segrave	52		
Roi Alexander	41	Sirius	34	Una Wallace	53
Romance	71	Snow White	42		
Romeo	82	Soeur Therese	64	Vainqueur	42
Rosa Brunonii	82	Sonnengold	46	Valerie	79
Rosa Damascena	82	Sophie Mackinnon	65	Van Nes (see Mev. van Straaten van Nes)	79
Rosa Davidii	82	Souvenir	67	Van Rossem's Jubilee	46
Rosa Gallart	64	Souv. d'Alexandre Ber- naix	67	Veilchenblau	80
Rosa Gigantea	82	Souv. de Claudius Pernet	71	Victoria Harrington	46
Rosa Microphylla	82	Souv. de Denier van der Gon	56	Vierlanden	68
Rosa Moyesil	82	Souv. de Georges Per- net	70	Viktoria Adelheid	71
Rose d'Amour	59	Souv. de Gilbert Nabonnand	67	Ville d'Angers	42
Roselandia	58			Ville de Paris	55
Rose Marie	52			Ville de Saverne	42
Rosenelfe	41			Viscountess Charle- mont	46
Rosieriste Gaston Leveque	71				
Roslyn	56	Souv. de H. A. Ver- schuren	51	Walter Bentley	42
Rostock	41	Souv. de Jean Ginot	46	W. A. Richardson	75
Rotary Lyon	45	Souv. de Leonie Vien- not	75	Warpaint	75
Rote Mev. G. A. van Rossem	41	Souv. de Lilette	42	Warrawee	50
Rote Rapture	41	Souv. de Madame Boulet	49	Warrior	67
Rouge Mallerin	51	Souv. de Pierre Guillot	71	W. E. Chaplin	68
Ruby	76	Souv. de Pierre Ket- ten	67	W. H. Dunallan	34
Ruby Manwaring	67	Souv. de R. B. Fer- guson	71	White Bath	82
Rudolph Alexander Schroder	42	Souv. of Stella Gray	60	White Ensign	58
Rufus	76	Sparkler	76	White Maman Cochet	61
		Star of Queensland	67	White Orleans	77
		Stately	64	William Moore	54
Sachsengruss	75	Sterling	46	William Orr	57
Safrano	67	Sunburst	67	Will Rogers	46
Salmon Spray	79	Sunkist	62	W. R. Smith	67
Sam McGredy	45	Sunlit	67		
Samuel Pepys	65	Sunny South	52	Yves Druhen	67
S. & M. Perrier	46	Suzanne Villain	46	Yvonne Millot	62
Sander's White	82			Yvonne Rabier	79
Sarah Darley	42				
Scorcher	75			Zaid	46
Senateur Potie	42			Zara Ruthven	60
				Zephirine Drouhin	75

Clb. P. H. Hoover — good — a different colour in climbers.

GENERAL INDEX.

	Page
Advanced Plants	169
Azaleas	147
Bouvardias	151
Climatological Map	23
Climbing Plants	133
Climbing Roses	72
Conifers and Taxads	139
Cultural Notes.—Roses	7
Cultural Notes.—Trees and Shrubs	84
Diseases	13
Ericas	152
Exhibition Roses	68
Fuchsias	153
General Rose List	47
Hedge Plants	130
Herbaceous, Perennial and Rockery Plants	157
Introduction	1
Menziesia	152
Moss Roses	82
New Australian Roses	33
Novelty Roses, 1939	35
Novelty Roses, 1938	43
Paeonia Officinalis	154
Palms	145
Perennial Phlox	154
Pernetiana Roses	69
Polyantha Climbing Roses	80
Polyantha Roses	76
Potted Roses	77
Pruning	18
Rockery Plants	157
Rhododendrons	155
Special Items.—Shrubs	88
Standard Roses	83
Succulents	167
Terms of Business	2
Trees and Shrubs	91
Violets	155
Water Lilies	155
Wichuraiana Roses	81

Follow planting instructions carefully.

ROSES

1	TALISMAN	(H.T.)	MONTGOMERY 1929	F.	3	Description of colour, etc., followed by classification of perfume; sweet, tea, or fruit, etc. The climate letters indicate:— E.—Everywhere. A.—Suitable Adelaide Zone. B.—Brisbane Zone. H.—Hobart Zone. M.—Melbourne Zone Mt — Mountain Zone P.—Perth Zone. R.—Rockhampton. S.—Sydney Zone.
This number indicates the position the variety occupied in our last year's Sales.	The name of the variety.	The Class (in this instance it indicates Hybrid Tea). H.P. stands for Hybrid Perpetual. P. er., Perpetiana. Gig., Hybrid Gigantea. Hyb. Musk, Hybrid Musk. Wich., Wichuriana	The Raiser's name.	Year of introduction.	This letter signifies that the variety is fragrant. Growth number. No. 1, very dwarf. 4, very vigorous. 5 and 6, stages of climbing growth.	

TREES AND SHRUBS

ABUTILON	AN ARABIC NAME.	CHINESE LANTERNS.	BOULE DE NEIGE. SNOW.	E.	6.	D.	Climate letters same as for roses. Where no climate is indicated, the plant may be considered hardy everywhere in Australia.
Family name.	The meaning or translation.	Common name where known.	Variety name.	Translation.	Evergreen.	Approximate height at maturity.	Deciduous.

COPYRIGHT RESERVED BY .
HAZLEWOOD BROS.
PTY. LIMITED
EPPING N.S.W.
TELEPHONES: EPPING 11 & 1162

1939

Wholly set up and printed in Australia by
BOYLAN & CO. PTY. LTD.
Complete Printing Service
21 CUNNINGHAM STREET, SYDNEY